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TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

30th June 1916.

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PART V.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 21st December 1915.

No. 92.—The following extract from the Second Supplement, dated the 10th November 1915, to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 9th November 1915, is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 10th day of November 1915.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, so that His Majesty's Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the said King or the Bulgarian Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Law within His Majesty's Dominions, Possessions or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissionated to take cognizance thereof :

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a Commission in the form of the draft annexed hereto, shall issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, authorizing the Commissioners for executing

the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require His Majesty's High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and the Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge, for the time being, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the King of the Bulgarians or the Bulgarian Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King or be otherwise condemnable as Prize.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to Our right trusty and well beloved The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, M.P., Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor Tudor, C.B., Commodore Cecil Foley Lambert, R.N., the Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., and the Right Honourable Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and to Our Commissioners for executing that Office for the time being. Greeting:

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, so that Our Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the said King or the Bulgarian Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories or dominions of the said King, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within Our Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies or elsewhere as shall be duly commissionated to take cognizance thereof:

These are, therefore, to authorize, and We do hereby authorize and enjoin you, Our said Commissioners, now and for the time being, or any two or more of you, to will and require Our High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and Our Prize Court in Egypt, Our Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and Our Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, and the said High Court and other the said Courts and the Judges thereof and other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the King of the Bulgarians or to the Bulgarian Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said King or which are otherwise condemnable as Prize.

In witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to be put and affixed to these Presents.

Given at Our Court at *Buckingham Palace*, this Tenth day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

No. 93.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, published under notification No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, as amended by notification No. 46, dated the 20th August 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mowbray Dallas, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 21st December 1915.

No. 827-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in item (*c*) in column 3 against entry (11) in Schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely—

For the words "subject to the conditions that the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year and that they are for the personal use of the licensees" the words "subject to the following conditions, namely—

(*a*) that, save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of ·577/·450 and ·500/·450 bores, the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year; and

(*b*) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensees" shall be substituted.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd December 1915.

No. 2086-*G.*—With reference to Foreign and Political Department Notification. No. 1134-G., dated the 12th July 1915, and under the provisions of Article 87 (1) of the Maskat Order in Council, 1915, as republished thereunder, the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the 1st day of January 1916 as the date on which the said Order in Council shall come into force.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi the 19th December 1915.

No. 1028-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in partial modification of the Notification in this Department, No. 14381-W., dated the 4th September 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export from British India of raw cow-hides, drysalted or arsenicated, of weight less than 8 lbs. a piece, to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates, with effect from the 2nd January 1916.

The 25th December 1915.

No. 1032-*W.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 24th day of November 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

"That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Cotton wadding ;

Cotton wool ;

Iron ore of all descriptions.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods which is at present prohibited to all destinations should be prohibited only to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates : —

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes :—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine ;

Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine ;

Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine ;

Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine ;

Steel bills, for use by hand or machine ;

Heel tips ;

Heel tip nails ;

Hobnails of all descriptions ;

Protector studs ;

Screwing wire.

(3) That the heading "Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth but not including cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations)."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Railway waggons ;

Soft Soap.

(5) That the exportation of "Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes" which is at present prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(6) That the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "all manufactures and products of cotton except cotton lace, cotton wadding, cotton waste and cotton wool."

(7) That the heading "China clay (including China stone and potter's clay)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "China clay (including China stone, ball clay, and potter's clay)."

(8) That the exportation of "Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen" should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(9) That the heading "Terneplates" and "Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor respectively the headings "Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates" and "Tinplates and all receptacles made from tinplates."

(10) That the heading "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europs and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Railway material both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

FACTORIES.

The 23rd December 1915.

No. 1106.—In pursuance of Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely—

After rule 11 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely—

Power to require that the plant of any factory, etc., which can be utilised for the manufacture of munitions, should be placed at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council.

11-A. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, any machinery, tools or other plant for the time being in any factory, workshop or industrial concern can be utilised in the manufacture of munitions of war, the Governor-General in Council, or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf, may, by order in writing, require the occupier or other person in charge of such factory, workshop or industrial concern to place at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council, at such time and place as may be specified in the order, the whole or any part which may be specified in the order, of such machinery, tools or other plant, and the Governor-General in Council may dispose of and use such machinery, tools or plant in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

(2) Where, in accordance with an order made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), machinery, tools or other plant have been placed at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor-General in Council shall pay to the owner of such machinery, tools or other plant such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order, and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of an engineer having knowledge of machinery to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

(3) If the occupier or other person in charge of any factory, workshop or industrial concern disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), such occupier or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the machinery, tools or other plant specified in the order and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th December 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1313.—Thomas Eustace Grant to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd October 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY," DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

* * * * * * * *

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 3rd Class or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order.

MONTAGU SHERARD DAWES BUTLER, Esquire, C.V.O., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, lately Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Jind, Punjab.

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

JOHN NORMAN TAYLOR, Esquire, Public Works Department, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Jhelum Circle, Punjab.

Khan Bahadur SARDAR DIN MUHAMMAD KHAN, Laghari, late Acting Tumandar of the Laghari tribe in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

LIONEL LINTON TOMKINS, Esquire, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

* * * * * * * *

BABA GURBAKHSH SINGH, Bedi, C.I.E., of Kallar, Rawalpindi District, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

* * * * * * * *

Mr. MUKHTAR AHMAD, Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Manager of the Central Co-operative Bank, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

Miss KIROTH BOSE, of the Church Missionary Society, Asrapur, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Senior Assistant Surgeon LALA UDHAI BHAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Gujranwala, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Ravisher Singh, Chief of Kalsia, in the Punjab, the title of Raja, as a hereditary distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur Malik Ata Muhammad Khan, of Kalabagh, Mianwali District, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Rai Bahadur Lala Moti Lal, Member of the State Council, Tonk, in Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Arjan Singh, of Bagrian, Ludhiana District, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Khan Sahib Bahram Khan, ex-Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Paindeh Khan, of Darapur, Jhelum District, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Khan, Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, in the Punjab.

Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Jhelum, in the Punjab.

Sardar Murid Hussain Khan, Drishak of Asni, Dera Ghazi Khan District, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Munshi Imam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab.

Mir Muhammad Khan, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Simla, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Rao Balbir Singh, of Rewari, Gurgaon District, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Munshi Faiz Bakhsh, Tahsildar, in the Punjab.

Malik Buland Khan, of Kufri, Khushab Tahsil, Shahpur District, in the Punjab.

Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hassan, of Sitapur, Muzaffargarh District, in the Punjab.

Khan Ahmad Khan, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Muhammad Mihr Din, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, of Bhogiwal, Lahore District, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Saifoo, Sub-Inspector 1st grade, Telegraph Engineering, Lahore Telegraph Division, Jhelum, in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Senior Assistant Surgeon Bhai Dalip Singh, Officiating Civil Surgeon, in the Punjab.

Sardar Harkishen Singh, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Punjab.

Sardar Jhanda Singh, Gyani, Pleader, Ambala, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Bachittar Singh, of Shahabad, Karnal District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Chattar Singh, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Ishar Singh, Zaildar of Sainsia, Amritsar District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Hari Singh, M.A., of the Provincial Educational Service, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Sundar Singh, Rais of Gujar Khan, Rawalpindi District, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Lala Atmaram Gopal, son of Lala Bhupchand, Nurmahal, Jullundur District, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Lala Panna Lal, Honorary Magistrate and millowner of Ambala, in the Punjab

Diwan Khilanda Ram, Public Prosecutor, Multan, in the Punjab.

Lala Khushal Rai, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Mr. Amar Nath Nanda, B.A., temporary Engineer, Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the Punjab.

Lala Ganga Ram, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Ambala, in the Punjab.

Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., LL.B., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Rana Upendra Chand, Rajput of Hoshiarpur District, in the Punjab.

Doctor Hira Lal, medical practitioner, Lahore, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Babu Srish Chandra Sinha, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, Rawal Pindi, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Seth Ajodhiapershad, banker and railway contractor, of Lahore, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 1-C.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments:—

* * * * * * * *

PUNJAB.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
26. H. V. B. Scott, Superintendent of Police.	This officer, who entered the Police Department in 1894, has done excellent work wherever he has served. He held the important charge of the Delhi District from August 1907 to April 1912, and on him fell the organization of the preliminary arrangements for His Majesty the King-Emperor's Darbar in the winter of 1911. His services before and during the Darbar were of a most valuable nature. Mr. Scott's work in connection with sedition also entitles him to recognition.
27. A. W. Mercer, Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Mercer rendered valuable services to Government as Assistant Political Officer and Commandant of the Waziristan Levies, from May 1896 to September 1898, during which period he also officiated for three months as Political Officer, Wano. He subsequently proceeded to Kohat, where his services in negotiations with the Adam Khel tribesmen for the construction of a good road through the Kohat Pass were acknowledged by the Government of India. In his capacity as Adjutant of the Samana Rifles he did excellent work in organizing and training this newly raised Military Police Corps. Since February 1911 Mr. Mercer has done splendid work as Principal, Police Training School, Phillaur, in which capacity he has trained both gazetted and non-gazetted officers on sound lines. On the outbreak of war it was realized that certain tracts in the Punjab were likely to get out of hand, and it was therefore decided to bring the Punjab police reserves together at Phillaur and train them to operate in separate bodies over large tracts of country and at the same time to keep in touch with each other and the movements of hostile gangs. All this training devolved upon Mr. Mercer and, in spite of many difficulties, excellent results were obtained, as was evidenced subsequently when reconnaissances in force were carried out under Mr. Mercer's command with valuable results in the Doaba tract. Excellent work was also done in other parts of the province by bodies of reserves which had been trained by Mr. Mercer, and it was largely due to the operations of these reserves that the situation was kept well in hand and disorder suppressed.
28. J. F. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	When the recent trouble in the south-west portion of the Punjab was at its height Mr. Coatman was sent from Phillaur to Muzaffargarh to assist in the suppression of dacoities in that district. Immediately on arrival, Mr. Coatman proceeded with a small body of reserves to Jatoi, the storm centre, where he acted with great vigour, patrolling himself night and day and sending out well organized patrol parties in different directions. Several dacoities were prevented by the energy of Mr. Coatman who sent

PUNJAB—*continued.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of the services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	out patrols to villages likely to be attacked and himself drove off several gangs. In one of these cases he personally captured a dacoit red-handed, and, in another case, one of his patrol parties encountered and after a brief fight dispersed a gang of 500 dacoits. Mr. Coatman's firm, vigorous and courageous action put an immediate stop to the trouble then prevailing in the Muzaffargarh District. His health subsequently broke down as a result of the strain and exposure entailed in carrying out his arduous duties.
29. Abdul Aziz, Inspector of Police.	This officer entered the Police Department on the 1st June 1898 as a constable and has by steady application and honest work raised himself to his present position as inspector with the well deserved reputation of being one of the best detectives and investigating officers in the department. During his service of 16 years he has gained no less than 81 commendatory entries in his character roll for special service and, on many occasions, he has also been rewarded in other ways while, on the other hand, he has never incurred so much as a censure. He has figured with success in many difficult and well known investigations in which his work has been of the greatest value.
30. Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan has rendered most valuable service in the investigation of important cases in which he has displayed great coolness, courage, and promptitude.
31. Amir Ali, Inspector of Police.	Inspector Amir Ali has assisted in important investigations in which he has given valuable help and has shown great courage and coolness.
32. Sant Singh, Sub-Inspector.	Sub-Inspector Sant Singh has rendered services of special value in obtaining information connected with the investigation of cases of exceptional importance.
33. Fazil Imam, Sub-Inspector of Police.	This officer joined the Patiala State Police under Mr. J. P. Warburton, C.I.E., in May 1902, subsequently receiving an appointment as Sub-Inspector in the Punjab Police in August 1912. During his police service he has shown himself to be a detective of the first order and has a fine record of investigation work to his credit. He has shown great acumen and tact in several important cases.
34. Amar Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police.	Amar Singh has rendered services of great value in important investigations and has shown great courage and disregard of danger in the performance of his duties.
35. Sher Muhammad, Head Constable, Dera Ghazi Khan District.	During the recent trouble in the Muzaffargarh District, Head Constable Sher Muhammad with a party of police constables was on duty with Mr. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was engaged in suppressing dacoities in the neighbourhood. On the 14th March last this Head Constable, with six foot constables, was despatched to the town of Khairpur Sadat, on which a raid by dacoits was expected. The Head Constable and his men reached Kairpur at 8 P.M. and began to patrol. Between 9 and 10 P.M. the sound of persons assembling in the date palms outside was heard, and, shortly afterwards, a large gang of dacoits approached the town uttering wild cries. The Head Constable doubled his men to the side of the town against which the attack was expected. The dacoits rushed on firing a gun as they advanced. The police fired a volley as a warning and the dacoits drew back for a space. Then, thinking that the resistance of the police was not of a serious nature, the whole raiding party again rushed to attack. The Head Constable, therefore, gave the order to fire a volley of buck-shot, and, under his directions, independent firing was continued until the dacoits broke and fled, leaving two of their number dead

PUNJAB—*concluded.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	on the ground, another in a dying condition, and a fourth who was severely wounded. The strength of the gang has been variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, but whatever their actual number may have been, it is certain that the gang was a very large one and that, had it not been for the presence of the police and their cool and determined resistance inspired by the Head Constable, Khairpur would have been sacked and burnt.
36. Phuman Singh, Foot Constable.	Phuman Singh, though himself unarmed, chased and seized a desperate criminal armed with a dagger and, though wounded in several places, held on to his prisoner till help arrived.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 28th December 1915.

No. 899-*C.*—The services of Captain Kunwar Shumshere Singh, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

No. 903-*C.*—The services of Major H. Ainsworth, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the afternoon of the 31st October 1915.

No. 905-*C.*—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is appointed to be Professor of Operative Surgery, in addition to his own duties from the afternoon of the 19th August 1915, until further orders.

No. 906-*C.*—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery and of Operative Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is appointed to be Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, from the afternoon of the 31st October 1915, until further orders.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 31st December 1915.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1327.—The following draft of a rule, which the Governor-General in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by Section 25, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 31st January 1916.

Any objections or suggestions, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft rule.

In the Cantonment Code, 1912, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, as subsequently amended, the following modification shall be made, namely :—

In Section 178, after the words "shall sell" the words "or offer or expose for sale" shall be inserted.

B. HOLLOWAY, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

A. H. HARLEY,

Offg. Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1915.

No. 331-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), in so far as it may be applicable to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided, firstly that in the Ordinance as so applied, references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1916.

No. 174-*C*.—Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, Conservator of Forests, on deputation in the Kashmir State, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the afternoon of the 21st October 1915.

From the same date Mr. B. O. Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, Kashmir State.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 8th January 1916.

No. 137-*W*.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF MACHINE TOOLS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools, should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

Now, Therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As and after the 21st day of December 1915, subject as hereinafter provided, all machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools, shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to machine tools and parts thereof, imported under the license of the Board of Trade and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Machine Tools (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," JANUARY 8, 1916.

No. 2-C—155-16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION IN INDIA, 1915.

RESOLUTION,

Dated Delhi, the 4th January 1916.

READ—

The Report of the Committee on Co-operation in India, 1915.

In Resolution No. 16—312-7, dated the 8th October 1914, the Government of India appointed a Committee to examine whether the co-operative movement, especially in its higher stages and in its financial aspect, was progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seemed to be required. Although it was intended that the enquiry should mainly be directed to financial questions its scope was not rigidly limited, and the Committee was given discretion to consider and make recommendations regarding any important aspect of the movement.

The Committee met early in November 1914 and, in the course of a tour in the larger provinces which lasted four months, examined numerous witnesses and inspected many societies. The results of these enquiries have now been submitted and although the Committee is careful to explain that the report is in no way intended to be a cyclopædia of information on co-operation in India, those interested in the movement will find it an indispensable work of reference. Some time must necessarily elapse before the numerous recommendations contained in the report can be dealt with finally, but the Government of India desire to take the first opportunity to acknowledge the care with which Sir Edward Maclagan, the President of the Committee, and his colleagues have carried out these enquiries. The valuable report which is the outcome of their labours marks a distinct stage in the history of co-operation in India

2. Two broad results emerge from the enquiry—the first that in the majority of cases primary societies fall short of the co-operative ideal, and the second that, although, owing to the rapid expansion of deposits, co-operative banks have hitherto been able to meet their obligations promptly, it has become necessary to place the whole organization on a sounder financial footing, especially by the provision of adequate fluid resources. The Committee has therefore rightly kept in view the development of a truly co-operative system, rather than cheap money-lending, and the improvement of the financial position of the whole organization. With few exceptions the numerous recommendations contained in the report aim at securing one or other of these objects.

3. The Government of India are not at present prepared to pass orders on all the recommendations made by the Committee and the principal object of the present orders is to indicate the manner in which they proposed to deal with the report. This is shewn in the appended statement which divides the 209 recommendations contained in the report into four classes:—

(*a*) those which the Government of India consider should be adopted so far as is possible, it being understood that a reference may be made to the Government of India should any Local Government or Administration consider this necessary;

(*b*) those on which the views of Local Governments and Administrations are now invited;

(*c*) those which have already been referred to Local Governments and Administrations; and

(*d*) those on which action will be taken separately by the Government of India.

It will be observed that the second of these four classes includes practically the whole of those portions of the report which deal with the audit and supervision of Primary Societies and with Central and Provincial Banks. The Government of India, in view of the vital importance of these portions of the report, consider that it would be more convenient if the views of the Local Governments and Administrations were obtained on them as a whole.

It is hoped that Local Governments and Administrations will find it possible to place the Government of India in possession of their views not later than the 30th June 1916.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations,* to Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., President of the Committee on Co-operation and to the members of the Committee, and to Home, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Railway, Education and Foreign and Political Departments, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department No. 16—312-7, dated the 8th October 1914.

*The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

The Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Revenue Department.

The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

The Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

" " " " of Assam.

The Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

" " " Ajmer.

" " " Delhi.

The Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

F. NOYCE,

Secretary to the Government of India

Appendix.

(IN ALL CASES THE NUMBERING FOLLOWS THAT IN APPENDIX III TO THE REPORT.)

(a) Recommendations which Local Governments and Administrations should adopt so far as possible, it being understood that should this be considered necessary, a reference may be made to the Government of India :—

Nos. 1-7 and 9-11 ; 13—Non-Credit Societies.

Nos. 14-17—Credit Societies—Non-agricultural.

Nos. 19-20—Credit Societies—Agricultural.

Nos. 21-32 ; 34-37—Primary Societies—Constitution and Management.

Nos. 38-48 ; 52-55—Primary Societies—Composition of Capital.

Nos. 56 ; 60-66 ; 68-75 ; 77 ; 79 ; 81-87 ; 90-92 —Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.

Nos. 192-193; 198; 200; 203-204, 205—Public aid.

(*b*) Recommendations on which the views of Local Governments and Administrations are invited.—

Nos. 8; 12—Non-Credit Societies

No. 18—Credit Societies—Non-agricultural.

Nos. 50-51—Primary Societies—Constitution and management.

Nos. 58; 59; 67; 78; 80; 88; 89 —Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.

Nos. 94-105—Primary Societies—Audit and Supervision.

Nos. 107-162—Central Banks.

Nos. 164-178—Provincial Banks.

Nos. 180-187; 194-195 (*); 196; 197—Public aid.

(*c*) Recommendations which have already been referred to or reported on by Local Governments.—

No. 106—Primary Societies—Forms.

No. 163—Central Banks—Forms.

No. 179—Provincial Banks—Forms.

Nos. 188-191—Public aid—Registrar.

(*d*) Recommendations on which action will be taken separately by the Government of India.—

No. 33—Primary Societies—Constitution and management.

No. 49—Primary Societies—Composition of Capital.

No. 57—Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.

Nos. 76; 93—Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.

Nos. 199; 201; 202; 206-209—Public aid.

(*) If not already reported on in connection with the separate reference made regarding recommendations Nos. 188-191.

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PART II

Republications from the "Gazette of India"

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 11th January 1916.

An Ordinance to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary further to amend, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910. II of 1910.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 5 & 6 Geo. c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1916.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

2. Section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter called the said Act), shall be construed as if for the words "forty millions" in the proviso to that section, the words "one hundred millions" were substituted. II of 1910.

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by said Act.

3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor-General in Council and the market price, on the day such

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securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased ; and all references to securities so purchased wherever occurring in the said Act shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed in the case of securities so created to refer to such market price and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 11th January 1916.

No. 87-C.—The following regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in August 1916 are published for general information :—

I.C.S., &c.
1916.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

NOTICE.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An Open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, commencing on the 1st August 1916, under the Regulations, a copy of which is sent herewith.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the **1st June 1916**, *an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates, who delay their applications until the last day, will do so at their own risk.*

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any Candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commssion, Burlington Gardens, London, W. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the Candidate of any claim to consideration.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted early in July, 1916, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which Candidates will be required to attend and as to the manner in which the fee (£ 6) is to be paid.

Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service.

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

It is not intended to hold Open Competitions for Clerkships (Class I.) during the period of the War.

If an Open Competition for Eastern Cadetships should be held in 1916, the last day for the receipt of forms of application will be **1st June, 1916**.

Intending Candidates would do well to apply by letter to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., about Easter, 1916. Their attention is called to the Note printed on page 23.

Civil Service Commission.

November, 1915.

NOTE.

When Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, *viz.* :—

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service ;

Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service ;

are held concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, candidates duly eligible in respect of age are admitted to compete for any two or all three of these Services, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) They must send to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, within the time appointed, an application on the form prescribed for each of the respective services.

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the India or the Colonial Service (or both), as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the India or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

(3) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the India and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Civil Service of India or on the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships.

(4) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(5) Candidates for all three or any two of the above-mentioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £6.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

November, 1915.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS.

**** The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year for such number of appointments to that Service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :—

(*i*) That he is a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

(*ii*) That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty-four on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held, or that he is in a position to claim such a concession under the provisions of the appendix to these Regulations as will render him eligible.*

[*N. B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August 1888, as amended by Notification No 404, dated 19th May 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*

* The Appendix referred to is printed on page 27.

(*iii*) That he has no disease, constitutional, affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.*

(*iv*) That he is of good moral character.

3. No person who, in a previous year accepted the offer of a nomination as a Selected Candidate for the Civil Service of India and subsequently resigned his position as a Selected Candidate, will be admitted to the examination.

4. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any Candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

5. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following 38 subjects (*a*) :—

		Marks.
1.	English Composition	500
2.	Sanskrit Language and Literature	800
3.	Arabic Language and Literature	800
	Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
4.	Translation	400
5.	Prose Composition	200
6.	Verse Composition	200
7.	Literature, &c.	300
	Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
8.	Translation	400
9.	Prose Composition	200
10.	Verse Composition	200
11.	Literature, &c.	300
12.	English Language and Literature	600
13.	Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	600
14.	Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
15.	French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
16.	French, History of the Language and Literature	200
17.	German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
18.	German, History of the Language and Literature	200
	The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.	
19.	Lower Mathematics	1,200
20.	Higher Mathematics	1,200
	Natural Science, *i. e.*, any number not exceeding *four* of the following, or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—	
21.	Chemistry	600
22.	Physics	600
23.	Geology	600
24.	Botany	600
25.	Zoology	600
26.	Animal Physiology	600
27.	Geography	600
28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
29.	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500

* The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Civil Service of India who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

(*a*) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.

		Marks.
	English History, either or both sections may be taken :--	
30.	Section I., to A. D. 1485	400
31.	Section II., A. D. 1485 to 1848	400
32.	General Modern History	500
33.	Logic and Psychology	600
34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	600
35.	Political Economy and Economic History	600
36.	Political Science	500
37.	Roman Law	500
38.	English Law	500

From the marks assigned to Candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

Consistently with the limitations specified above Candidates are at liberty to name any of the foregoing subjects, provided that the maximum number of marks that can be obtained from the subjects chosen is limited to 6,000. If this maximum is exceeded by a Candidate's selection he will be required to indicate one of his subjects, the marks for which should, in his case, be reduced so as to bring his maximum marks within the prescribed limit. The marks so reduced will be subject to a correspondingly reduced deduction.

Moreover, if a Candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.*

6. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects. Should any Selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate.

7. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will undergo an examination, called the Final Examination, in the following compulsory subjects (*b*) :—

		Marks.
1.	Indian Penal Code	400
2.	Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3.	The Indian Evidence Act	200
4.	Indian History	400
5.	The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400

The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which Candidates are assigned is as follows :—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or the Central Provinces	Hindustani.
For Bengal or Assam	Bengali.
(Unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Bihar and Orissa	Hindustani.
For Burma	Burmese.
For Bombay	Marathi.
(Unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu.
(At the option of the candidates.)	

* It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.

(*b*) Instructions, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to Selected Candidates, as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagri character.

A Candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam, whose mother tongue is Bengali, must offer for examination Hindustani; a Candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and Candidate assigned to Madras, whose mother tongue is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.

8. Selected Candidates may in addition offer in the Final Examination one of the following optional subjects :—

	Marks.
1. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
2. Sanskrit	400
3. Arabic	400
4. Persian	400
5. Hindustani	400

No candidate who offered Sanskrit or Arabic at the Open Competition may offer the same language at the Final Examination; and only Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma may offer Hindustani as an optional subject.

9. In the Final Examination, as in the open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be as follows :—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination. Candidates who may then satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Civil Service of India will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evident that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The Selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 7, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners has not received on or before the 1st June (or, if that date should fall on a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held, an application, in the handwriting of the Candidate, on the prescribed form.

APPENDIX.

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August, 1914, or may join during the present war, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or has rendered or may render during the same period actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the Regulations as they now stand for admission to the examination or competition held in 1915, 1916, or 1917 (but over age in 1916, 1917, or 1918, respectively), deduct from his actual age at the time of the examination or competition held in 1916, 1917 or 1918, as the case may be :—

(a) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months.

(b) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant Paymasters, Clerks, artisans, and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph (2) will be at the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (2) will do well to apply to the Civil Service Commission for a ruling on their case.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to the Civil Service Commissioners the right to decide the case upon its merits.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes ; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance amounting to £150 will be given to any Candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and London (University College) ; Victoria University, Manchester.*

This allowance will be paid to the selected Candidate in four instalments on the following dates, respectively :—December 24th, after his selection, March 25th, June 24th, and the date of his signing his covenant on being finally appointed to the Service.

With the final instalment an allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each newly appointed civilian to the amount of £37 10s. 0d., for passage to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and £43 for passage to Rangoon, the Officer then making his own arrangements for his passage.

The payment of each of the first three instalments will be conditional on the receipt, by the Secretary of State, through the Civil Service Commissioners, of a Certificate that the Candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the Authorities, and shown satisfactory conduct at the Authorized University or College ; the fourth and final instalment will be paid as soon as the selected Candidate has signed his covenant, and for its payment no Certificate from College Authorities will be required.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iii) *Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety, jointly and severally, to refund all monies he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of—*

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Civil Service of India, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(iv) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to* £1.

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Candidates obtaining Certificates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi) *Candidates obtaining Certificates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificates of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the Candidate.*

Civil Service Commission,

November, 1915.

A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured from the undermentioned Agents for the sale of Indian Official publications. Price 1*s*. 0*d*. LONDON.—A. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.; P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W.; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68, Carter Lane, E. C.; B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C.; Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W.; W. Thacker & Co., 2, *Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill*, E. C.; Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W. C. EDINBURGH.—Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court. DUBLIN. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street. OXFORD.—B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street. CAMBRIDGE.—Deighton, Bell & Co., Trinity Street. GERMANY.—Friedlander & Sohn, 11, Carl-Strasse, Berlin, N. W., 6; Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig; Karl W. Hiersemann, 29, Konigstrasse, Leipzigg. FRANCE.—Ernest Leroux, Rue Bonaparte, Paris. HOLLAND.—Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA; &C., &C. 4899

Syllabus of any open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, and Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service that may be held in the year 1916, *and of any other competition that may be held in combination therewith.*

In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, Candidates are warned that the provision as to deductions for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced.

Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the full number specified is answered.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit; composition in Sanskrit; Literature, including the life, thought, and antiquities of Ancient India, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Sanskrit Language (including questions on Philology.)

Composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone; elsewhere Vedic Sanskrit is also included.

Candidates are expected to make a special study of the Seventh Mandala of the Rig-vede, but other Vedic hymns may also be set in the examination.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation from Arabic; set composition and free composition in Arabic; Arabic Literature, including the life and thought of the Arabs as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Arabic language (including questions on Philology).

Greek Literature.—Questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology), Literature, and Antiquities.

Latin Literature.—Questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology; and on Roman Literature and Antiquities.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented in the Chief writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the death of Queen Victoria.

A minute and detailed knowledge will not be looked for in this part of the Examination. But its aim will be to test how far the Candidates have studied at first hand the chief productions of the greatest English writers, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the following periods, which will follow each other year by year in rotation.

Period I : 1360 to 1600, Chaucer to Spenser.

Period II : 1600 to 1660, The later Elizabethans.

Period III : 1660 to 1744, The age of Dryden and Pope.

Period IV : 1744 to 1800, From the death of Pope to Cowper.

Period V : 1800 to 1832, Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.

Period VI : 1832 to 1892, From the death of Scott to the death of Tennyson.

The Examination in this part will require from the Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners. The names and other indications placed beside the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare and Milton, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1660; all the works of Wordsworth and Coleridge within the period 1800 to 1832; all the works of Carlyle, Landor, and Macaulay within the period 1832 to 1892.

For the year 1916, Period V (1800—1832) is prescribed, and the following are the specified books:—

Wordsworth.—Lyrical Ballads, 1798; Poems published in 1807; The Prelude; Pamphlet on The Convention of Cintra.

Coleridge.—Poems; Biographia Literaria; On the Constitution of the Church and State.

Scott.—Waverley; The Fortunes of Nigel; The Bride of Lammermoor; Old Mortality; The Antiquary.

Byron.—English Bards and Scotch Reviewers; The Giaour; Manfred; Cain; The Vision of Judgment.

Moore.—Life of Byron.

Shelly.—Prometheus Unbound, with other poems published in 1820; The Cenci; The Defence of Poetry.

Keats.—Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes and other poems published in 1820; Letters.

Lamb.—Essays; Letters.

Jane Austen.—Pride and Prejudice; Emma.

Hazlitt.—Winterslow; The spirit of the Age; Lectures on the English Poets.

Oxford Book of Verse, Nos. 515—637.

Italian Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Italian, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidate to master in detail the old form in use before the time of Dante. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Italian.

French Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

French, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in French.

German Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

German, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in German.

Lower Mathematics.—Plane Geometry including conic sections; Solid Geometry including the method of orthogonal projection; Algebra and Plane Trigonometry; Elementary Plane Co-ordinate Geometry; Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids; Geometrical Optics; Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus with simple illustrations from other branches of the subject. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Higher Mathematics.—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations), Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid), Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology.—Candidates are warned that the practical Examinations carry a large proportion of the marks.

Geography.—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

Greek History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Greece to the death of Alexander. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

Roman History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Rome to the death of Trajan. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

English History.—The subject will include (*a*) the Political History of the British Isles and the Colonies, (*b*) the Constitutional History of England. Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities :—

Period I, to 1485 : Stubbs, Select Charters, ninth edition [Clarendon Press].

Period II, 1485 to 1848 : Prothero, Statutes and Constitutional Documents [Clarendon Press] ; Gardiner, Documents of the Puritan Revolution [Clarendon Press].

In each period the number of marks assigned to the question or questions dealing with the text of the prescribed books will be about one-sixth of that assigned to the whole period. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods. Periods III, IV and V will include Indian History. Candidates are warned that high marks will not be awarded in this subject unless the text of the prescribed books has been carefully studied by them. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

I.—From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [A.D. 800 to A. D. 1193.]

II.—From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]

III.—From the Diet of Worms to the Death of Louis XIV. [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]

IV.—From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848 [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]

V.—From the Peace of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin. [A.D. 1763 to A.D. 1878.]

Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities :—

PERIOD I.—800—1193.

Einhard, Vita Caroli Magni, from 800 A.D. Editions :—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, (3) Clarendon Press.

Lambert of Hersfeld, Annales. Editions :—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.

Suger, Vita Ludovici VI. Editions :—(1) Magne, (2) Société de l' Histoire de France, 1868.

Otto of Freising, De gestis Friderici I. Editions :—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum. The continuators are included.

PERIOD II.—1193—1521.

Joinville, St. Louis. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) Société de l'Histoire de France, 1868.

Philippe de Comines, Mémoires. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) de Mandrot [Picard, Paris, 1901-3].

Machiavelli, The Prince. English translation by Thomson, published by the Clarendon Press.

PERIOD III.—1521—1715.

Sully, Mémoires up to the Treaty of Vervins. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.

Torcy, Mémoires. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.

PERIOD IV.—1715—1848.

Frederick II, Histoire de mon Temps, *and* la Guerre de Sept Ans. Editions :—

(1) Boutaric, (2) Œuvres de Frédéric II, published by Decker, Berlin, 1846.

Malmesbury (*First Earl of*), Diaries and Correspondence ; London, Bentley, 1844 ; Vol.—II, Mission to the Hague, pages 66—443 ; Vol. III, Mission to Lisle, pages 369—599.

Metternich. Aus Metternich's Nachgelassenen Papieren ; Autorisirte Original-Ausgabe ; Vienna, 1880. Or in English translation :—Memoirs of Prince Metternich ; Richard Bentley and Son, London, 1880—1882. To be studied up to the year 1815.

PERIOD V.—1763—1878.

Malmesbury, as for Period IV.

Metternich, as for Period IV.

Bianchi : La Politique du Comte Camille de Cavour, 1852—1861 (Turin, 1885).

Bismarck. Gedanken und Erinnerungen von Bismarck (Edited by H. Kohl, Stuttgart, 1898). Or in English translation :—Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman ; Reflections and Reminiscences, etc., translated under supervision of A. J. Butler ; Smith and Elder, London, 1898. To be studied up to the year 1878.

Logic and Psychology.—The history of the subject will be included.

Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.—The history of the subject will be included.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory ; of the existing economic conditions ; of statistical methods ; and of the history of industry, land tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Political Science.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge (1) of political theory and the history of political theory, and (2) of the development, and more especially the modern forms and functions, of political institutions. Political theory should be understood to include not only the theory of legislation, but also the general theory of the state in its connection with kindred studies such as ethics, psychology, jurisprudence, public international law, and economics ; and candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities. Under the head of political institutions are included subjects such as early institutions and comparative politics.

English Law.—Law of Contract ; Law of Evidence ; Law of the Constitution ; Criminal Law ; Law of Torts.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

September, 1915.

The following applies only to candidates for Clerkships on the Establishment of the Foreign Office for Attachéships in the Diplomatic Service, and for Student Interpreterships in China, Japan and Siam :

Russian and Spanish : Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Spanish, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages, but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Spanish.

Russian Literature.—Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Russian.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

September, 1915.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1916.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

*** *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form,* filled up by the Candidate himself, *is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the* 1st June 1916.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be admitted to the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 1st of August 1916.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

I am a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

I hereby declare that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore I shall have attained the age of 22 years and shall not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st of August, 1916; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations; and I undertake that, if I am successful, I will conform, during my period of probation, to such rules respecting the conduct of Public Servants as have been laid down, or may hereafter be laid down, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

I send herewith a Certificate of age and nationality issued in accordance with the rule respecting Natives of India printed in paragraph III, on the next page.

*If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never."

†If you have been examined, give the date, &c., of the *last* occasion

I beg to inform you that I was* __________ examined before the Civil Service Commissioners in the month of† __________ in the year 1 ______, as a Candidate for the situation of ______.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full ____________________

‡If a London address, state the postal district; if a country address, state the post town.

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent‡.

____

Date ____________________

The Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

Certificates of age (except as mentioned above), health, and character should not be supplied until after the result of the Examination is known.

N. B.—Attenion is drawn to the Selection Form on pages 3 and 4, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

This Application Form relates only to the Competition for the Civil Service of India, and does not entitle a Candidate to compete also for the Home or Colonial Service. Intending Candidates for either or both of these services must, if competitions are announced, obtain the proper form or forms of application and forward them so as to reach the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, on or before June 1st. See next page

If an open Competitive Examination for Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service should be appointed to be held in August, 1916, I request that a prescribed Form of Application* may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

Signature ____________________

If an Open Competitive Examination for Eastern Cadetships should be appointed to be held in August, 1916, I request that a prescribed Form of Application* may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

Signature ____________________

*If Examinations should be announced these Forms will be ready about Easter, 1916.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificate is not in the possession of the Candidate an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III.—A Candidate who is a Native of India must, **on or before the 1st June, 1916,** produce a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides: or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. *No other Certificates will be accepted for this Competition.*

IV.—All Candidates who claim an extension of age under the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Appendix to the Regulations will be required to produce an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service.

To be filled up by the Candidate himself, and returned with the Form of Application.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA. OPEN COMPETITION OF 1916.

SELECTION FORM.

*** *Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select; if your selections exceed* 6,000 *marks indicate the subject which is to be reduced; and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.			MAXIMUM MARKS.
....	1.	English Composition	500
....	2.	Sanskrit, Language and Literature	800
....	3.	Arabic, Language and Literature	800
		Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
....	4.	Translation	400
....	5.	Prose Composition	200
....	6.	Verse Composition	200
....	7.	Literature, etc	300
		Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
....	8.	Translation	400
....	9.	Prose Composition	200
....	10.	Verse Composition	200
....	11.	Literature, &c.	300
....	12.	English Language and Literature	600
....	13.	Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation ...	400
....	*14.	Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
....	15.	French, Translation, Composition and Conversation ...	400
....	*16.	French, History of the Language and Literature... ...	200
....	17.	German, Translation, Composition and Conversation ...	400
....	*18.	German, History of the Language and Literature ...	200
....	19.	Lower Mathematics	1,200
....	20.	Higher Mathematics	1,200

* The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by Candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.

INITIALS.			MAXIMUM MARKS.
		Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *four* of the following, or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :-	
....	21.	†Chemistry	600
....	22.	Physics	600
....	23.	Geology	600
....	24.	†Botany	600
....	25.	Zoology	600
....	26.	Animal Physiology	600
....	27.	Geography	600
....	28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
....	29.	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution) ...	500
		English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
....	30.	Section I. to A.D. 1485	400
....	31.	Section II., A.D. 1485 to 1848	400
....	32.	General Modern History	500
....	33.	Logic and Psychology	600
....	34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	600
....	35.	Political Economy and Economic History	600
....	36.	Political Science	500
....	37.	Roman Law	500
....	38.	English Law	500

Signature ____________

Date ____________

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, W.

N. B.—Attention is drawn to the Application Form on page 33, *which must be filled up by every Candidate.*

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†*For the Practical Examination in Chemistry, Candidates may bring any printed works on Analysis; and, for the Practical Examination in Botany, any printed Flora. All books brought must be submitted to the Presiding Examiner for his approval; no written notes of any kind will be allowed.*

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

No. 238 *C.*—The services of Mr. H. W. Emerson, I.C.S. (Punjab), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 13th January 1916.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th January 1916.

No. 1.—Mr. G. S. W. King, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to the Punjab.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th January 1916.

No. 148 *D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), as applied to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, shall apply to the said areas, subject to any amendments to which the rules are for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) all references in the said rules to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule, and

(2) all references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same schedule.
* * * * * *	* * *

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

2621 PUG.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 15th January 1916.

No. 221-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation of unset diamonds into British India from the United Kingdom, with effect from the 15th February 1916 :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to diamonds shipped by or for the use of the Crown.

No. 309-*W.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 13th day of December, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite ;

Magnesium and its alloys.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Beeswax.

(3) That the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke made in gas works, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal."

(4) That the following heading should be included in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports) Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

"All articles which are wholly or mainly manufactured of copper or its alloys and which are not at present prohibitd to be exported to any destination."

(5) That the exportation of the following articles should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Silica bricks.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 41.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the Cantonment Code, 1912, to the extent set forth below :—

In Section 61, in the Proviso for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Commissioner, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, of the Collector, provided also that, in the event of disagreement between the General Officer Commanding the Division and the Commissioner (or Collector), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision."

In Section 263 (3) (*d*) for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Commissioner, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, of the Collector, provided also that, in the event of disagreement between the General Officer Commanding the Division and the Commissioner (or Collector), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

* * * * *

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 44.—Captain Claud Alexander Barron to be Major to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Joseph Wilson-Johnston to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

* * * * *

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan .. C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

A. H. HARLEY,

Offg. Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

Registered No. L. 864

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 19th January 1916.

An Ordinance to take power to prevent the clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, of dutiable goods the demands for which is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions, and to take power to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt works.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to take power to prevent the clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, of dutiable goods the demand for which is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions, and to take power to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt works;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :— 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. II OF 1916.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance, 1916.

Definitions.

2. All works and expressions used in section 3 of this Ordinance and defined in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act. VIII of 1878.

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"Salt work" means any place where salt is kept and issued subject to the control of Government.

Power to Governor-General in Council to authorise by order Chief Customs Officers to refuse excessive clearances.

VIII of 1878.

3. If in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council such a course is desirable in the public interest, the Governor-General in Council may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or any other law for the time being in force, by order in writing authorise Chief Customs Officers or any Chief Customs Officer to refuse to allow clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, on payment of duty of any dutiable goods, wherein the opinion of the Chief Customs Officer the demand for clearance of such goods is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions.

Power to restrict clearances or removals of salt from salt works.

4. The Governor-General in Council may, in like circumstances to those referred to in section 3, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act relating to salt revenue or any other law for the time being in force, by order in writing authorise any person having control, on behalf of Government, over salt works, to limit or restrict in such way as such person thinks fit, the clearance of removal of salt therefrom notwithstanding that all sums due or leviable in respect of such salt have been paid.

Barring of jurisdiction of Courts.

5. No Court shall call into question any order made under this Ordinance, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance or any order made thereunder.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th January 1916.

No. 229-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888) as in force in British India, or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2817-I. B., dated the 10th July 1908, as subsequently amended, creating a general police district comprising railway lands situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and the Rajputana and Central India Agencies namely :—

In the "List of Railways"—

(*a*) For the words "West" and "South" in entries Nos. (1) and (3), respectively, the words "South" and "West" shall be substituted.

(*b*) For the words "South" and "West" in entries Nos. (5) and (6), respectively, the word "East" shall be substituted.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1916.

ORDERS.

No. 473-*H.*—Whereas, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is desirable in the public interest to restrict the issue of dutiable goods from warehouses at warehousing ports in India;

Now therefore, the Governor-General in Council in pursuance of section 3 of the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance 1916, is pleased to authorise all Chief Customs Officers in British India to refuse to allow clearances for home consumption from such warehouses on payment of duty of any dutiable goods where in the opinion of such Customs Officer the demand for clearance of such goods is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions.

No. 488-*W.*—Whereas, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is desirable in the public interest to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from Salt Works. Now therefore, the Governor-General in Council in pursuance of section 4 of the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance, 1916, is pleased to authorise the officers described below being persons having control on behalf of Government over Salt Works to limit or restrict in such way as such persons think fit the clearance or removal of salt therefrom, notwithstanding that all sums due or leviable in respect of such salt have been paid.

The Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.

The Collectors of Balasore, Sylhet, Tippera, Bakerganj and Faridpur, and the Collector of Customs, Naraingan̄j.

The Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras.

The Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Sind, and Assistant Collectors of Salt, Kharaghoda, Uran, Thana, Surat, Ratnagiri and Kanara Ranges.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 22nd January 1916.

No. 478-*W.*—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914), and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as in force in virtue of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, namely:—

After sub-clause (4) of clause 6 of the said Order the following shall be added, namely:—

(5) *Explanation*:—Any reference in this clause to a license which has been refused includes a reference to a license which has been revoked or which has otherwise become inoperative.

CUSTOMS.

The 18th January 1916.

No. 441.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of the newspaper "Intiquam (Revenge)" in Persian or in any other language.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 21st January 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 51.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. B. Raitt, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 20th December 1915:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Stevens, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, substantive.

* * * * * *

Major W. M. Fenning, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate' 3rd grade, substantive.

* * * * * *

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 66.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published, as required by section 25, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 14th February 1915.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any persons with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, in section 58 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, clause (*a*) shall be deleted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Ligh Horse.

* * * * * *

No. 69.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry George Melville, M.D., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

* * * * * *

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

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2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

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1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal, Bhargava	... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

2856 CS—903—28-1-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 86

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th January, 1916.

An Ordinance to provide for the trial by court-martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the trial by court-martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1916.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Trial by Court-martial) Ordinance, 1916:

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance—

(*a*) "British subject" has the same meaning as in section 27 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914: 4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 17.

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Provided that any person who holds a certificate of naturalization as a British subject granted under any Act of the Governor-General in Council for the time being in force shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be a British subject.

V of 1915. (b) "Defence of India Rules" means any rules for the time being in force made under section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

(c) "Foreigner" means any person who is not a British subject.

Trial of foreigners contravening rules under section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1915.

3. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that a foreigner accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of the Defence of India Rules shall be tried by court-martial.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of all foreigners or any particular foreigner or any class of foreigners, and in respect of all offences against the said rules or any particular offence or any class of offences.

(3) An order made under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of, or include any foreigner so accused whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Ordinance.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

Procedure on making of order under section 3.

4. When an order under section 3 has been made in respect of, or includes any foreigner, such foreigner, when so accused, may be taken into military custody, and shall, if he is already in other custody, be handed over to military custody, and shall be proceeded against and dealt with as if he was a person subject to military law in accordance with the Army Act, and as if the offence of which he is accused was an offence against military law; and may on conviction be sentenced to, and shall be liable to offer, any punishment assigned by the Defence of India Rules for the offence of which he is found guilty.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58

Procedure on trial.

5. The trial and all matters precedent thereto and attendant thereon shall be held and carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act, and the rules for the time being in force thereunder:

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, modify in such way as he may direct, any of the said provisions.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 25th January 1916.

No. 213-*C.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. James, C.I.E., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 1st February 1916.

No. 214-*C.*—Captain H. W. Acton, I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), in addition to his other duties during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. James, C.I.E., I.M.S., on leave or until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 27th January 1916.

No. 25.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act, 1899 (XXIII of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland at Lahore has been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

No. 27.—The Reverend H. Naish, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 17th March 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 29th January 1916.

No. 678-*W*.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 28th day of December, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act, now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915 and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments, in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the following headings in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, *viz* :

Flaxon canvas, namely :—
Hammock canvas ;
Kit Bag canvas :

Merchant Navy canvas;
Royal Navy canvas;
Tent canvas;
Linen close canvas;
Linen duck cloth.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Canvas of all kinds;
Canvas hose of all kinds;
Drills, woven, of all kinds;
Ducks, woven, of all kinds;

Linen, *viz.*:—

Linen yarns (not including linen thread);

Linen piece goods, unbleached or not bleached in the piece;

Union clothes containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 28th January 1916.

CANTONMENT REGULATIONS.

No. 104.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, clause (7) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by Section 25, sub-section (1) of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 28th February 1915.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft rule.

In the Cantonment Code, 1912, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, as subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made, namely:—

In section 29, sub-section (1), after clause (o) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(e) to meet any expenditure or make any payments, specially authorised by the Governor-General in Council.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 107.—The Hon'ble Mr. John Perronet Thompson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 115.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

* * * * * *

1st Battalion, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major John James Inglis.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandai, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

2743 CS—603—4-2-16—SGPP Lahore.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1915.

No. 5062.—The following notifications are published for general information :—

* * * * * *

No. 4203.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the foreigners specified in the schedule hereunto annexed shall remove themselves from British India from the port of Calcutta by embarking on the S. S. "Golconda" sailing from that port on or about the 15th November 1915 to Holland by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

SCHEDULE.

List of Foreigners in the Punjab who are directed to remove themselves from British India.

1. Mr. John Julius Henry Moller.
2. Mrs. Albertine Wilhelmine Louise Moller.
3. Master Erich Wilhelm Moller.
4. Miss Else Margarette Moller.
5. Miss Frida Gertrud Moller.
6. Miss Margarette Charlotte Helene Ahrens.
7. Reverend Mr. Gustav Theodor Reichel.
8. Mrs. Gertrud Sophie Auguste Reichel.
9. Master Enno Wilhelm Reichel.
10. Miss Anna Elsa Meyer.
11. Miss Emilie Eichler.
12. Miss Elizabeth Haitz.
13. Miss Phillippine Bonaventura Fromm.
14. Reverend Ernest Reinhold Schnabel.
15. Mrs. Gesina Wichmann.
16. Mrs. Schnabel.
17. Miss Schnabel.
18. Miss Schnabel.
19. Reverend Ernest Alfred Blum.
20. Reverend August Koeppen.
21. Doctor Wilhelm Heinrich Habl.

* * * * * *

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd February, 1916.

No. 6.- The following Statutes are published for general information :—

1. Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915—

(5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 87.)

A. D. 1915.

An Act to enable persons during the continuance of the War, and for a period of two years thereafter, to be appointed or admitted to the Indian Civil Service without examination.

[*The 23rd December*, 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Power to appoint to Indian Civil Service without examination.

1. (*1*) The Secretary of State in Council may, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, make rules providing for the admission and appointment to the Indian Civil Service by the Secretary of State in Council, during the continuance of the present war, and for a period not exceeding two years thereafter, of British subjects possessing such qualifications with respect to age and otherwise as may be prescribed by the rules, notwithstanding that they have not been certified as being entitled for appointment as the result of examination in accordance with the regulations and rules made under section thirty-two of the Government of India Act, 1858, and section ninety-seven of the Government of India Act, 1915 :

21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.
5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61.

Provided that—

(*a*) not less than one-fourth of the persons admitted to the Indian Civil Service during such period as aforesaid shall be persons who have been so certified as aforesaid ; and

(*b*) a person shall not be appointed to the Indian Civil Service under the rules made under this section unless the Secretary of State in Council has, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, satisfied himself, in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules, that such person possesses the necessary educational qualifications.

(*2*) The provisions as to the laying before Parliament of regulations and rules made under the said sections thirty-two and ninety-seven shall apply to the rules made under this section.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915.

2. Judicial Committee Act, 1915—

(5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 92.)

A. D. 1915.

An Act to enable the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to sit in more than one Division at the same time.

[*The 23rd December*, 1915.]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Power of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to sit in more than one division at the same time.

1.—(*1*) The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord President of the Council, sit in more than one division at the same time, and in such case anything which may be done to, by or before the Judicial Committee may be done to, by or before any such division of the Judicial Committee.

(*2*) The power of His Majesty in Council to make rules as to the practice and procedure before the Judicial Committee shall include the power to make orders for the constituting of divisions and the holding of divisional sittings of the Judicial Committee.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Judicial Committee Act, 1915.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1916.

No. 425-*D.*—The following extract from an Order in Council dated the 30th November further amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulation, 1914, made by His Majesty in Council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as subsequently amended, is published for general information.

"2. After Regulation 14B the following regulation shall be inserted :—

"14C.—(1) A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously, by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity.

"To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

"In the case of British subjects resident in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State.

"(2) If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

"(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression 'passenger' includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the work or service of the ship."

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1916.

No. 424-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Ordinance, 1916 (III of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance, any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.

* * * * * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 5th February 1916.

No. 869-*W.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 20th day of December, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900 may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the heading "Iron, Hæmatite pig" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Hæmatite pig iron" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(2) That the exportation of "Iron and steel smelting scrap" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Bichromate of soda ;

Bladders, casings and sausage skins ;

Colchicum and its preparations ;

Solid drawn steel tubes ;

Wireless telegraphs, material for.

(4) That the headings "Bichromate of soda" and "Bladders, casings and sausage skins." In the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted

(5) That the heading "Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones, material for" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Telegraphs (other than wireless) and telephones, material for."

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—
All such vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom (not including linen thread) as are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 911-*W*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for clause (*e*) of the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 13467-W., dated the 14th August 1915, *viz.*:—

imports of alabaster, bulbs, carbide of calcium, cod liver oil, coral (raw), curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flax seed, food-stuffs [other than (*i*) sugar and (*ii*) spirits], granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, quicksilver, sienna earth, slatestone, straw-board, sulphur, tar, timber of any kind (including pit-props, and wood hoops for making casks), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose).

POST OFFICE.

The 5th February 1916.

No. 428-16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913:—

(1) The following shall be added at the end of rule 51-2, namely:—

If a parcel contains gold or silver bullion or coins, it must be packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

(2) The following shall be added at the end of rule 62-2, namely:—

If a parcel contains gold or silver bullion or coins, it must be packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 4th February 1916.

JUDICIAL.

No. 135.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that

the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After Rule 25 of the said rules, the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

"25 A. (1) No person shall, without lawful excuse, collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movements, numbers, description, condition or disposition of any of the forces, ships or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for, or connected with, or intended for, the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy ; and no person shall, without such excuse, have in his possession any document containing any such information.

Prohibition of obtaining, communicating or possessing naval and military information without lawful excuse.

(2) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this rule shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine or with both.

(3) Whoever, with the intention of assisting the King's enemies, has, since the commencement of the present war, done any of the acts referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment which may extend to ten years.

25 B. (1) The expression 'spy' in this rule includes any person who has, since the commencement of the present war, done or attempted to do any of the acts referred to in rule 25 A (1) and who is reasonably suspected of having done so with the intention of assisting the King's enemies, and any person out of British India who is, or who is reasonably suspected of being, a person to whom information has been communicated or attempted to be communicated in contravention of that rule.

Prohibition of communications with spies.

(2) Whoever, without lawful excuse, communicates, or attempts to communicate with a spy, shall, unless he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the person with whom he so communicated or attempted to communicate was a spy, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine or with both.

(3) Whoever, with the intention of assisting the King's enemies has been, since the commencement of the present war, in communication with, or has attempted to communicate with a spy, shall be punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment which may extend to ten years.

(4) A person may, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to be in communication with a spy if the name or address or any other information regarding a spy is supplied by him to any other person, in such circumstances as to give reasonable ground for suspecting that he is in communication with the spy.

(5) Any address, whether within or without British India, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the King's enemies, may be deemed to be the address of a spy, and communications addressed to that address to be communications with a spy."

No. 136.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that persons wishing to serve as labourers or porters in the Indian Supply (Porter) Coolie Corps, for the duration of the present war, shall be enrolled on the following form :—

FORM No. III-B.

NON-COMBATANTS.

[*Indian Supply (Porter) Coolie Corps.*]

Enrolment of

No. ________ Name ____________________ as a Non-Combatant in the India Supply (Porter) Coolie Corps.

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following nine questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

1. What is your name? 1. ____________________

2. What is your father's name? 2. ____________________

3. What is your religion, class, and tribe? 3. ____________________

4. What is your Village, Thana, Pergunnah/Tehsil and District?	4. Village ________ Thana ________ Pergunnah Tehsil ________ District ________
5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power?	5. ________
6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State, or the Nepal State Army?	6. ________
7. Have you ever served in his Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State, or in the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which and the cause of discharge (*a*).	7. ________
8. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your former service?	8. ________
9. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government; if so, on what account?	9. ________
10. Are you willing to be enrolled in the Indian Supply (Porter) Coolie Corps?	10.
11. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea and to allow no caste usages to interfere with the duties for which you are enrolled?	11. ________
12. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated?	12. ________
13. Are you willing to serve during the period of the war, provided that His Majesty shall so long require your services, on the following condition?	13. ________

When you have served till the conclusion of the present war, you will be discharged with all convenient speed.

I ________ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature or thumb impression of person enrolled. ________

Signature of witness. ________

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the abovenamed person by me (in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions Nos. 1 to 9, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at ________ this ________ day of ________ 191 .

Signature of Enrolling Officer ________

(*a*) If so, the person should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 137.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 39, dated the 2nd January 1915, the following rules for the grant of study leave to Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are published :—

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF STUDY LEAVE TO ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Extra furlough for the purpose of study may be granted to Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department on the recommendation of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

2. The period of such study leave will be calculated at the rate of one-twelfth of pension service, up to a total of 12 months in all during an Assistant Surgeon's service.

3. Study leave may be taken at any time, but will not be granted more than twice during the whole period of service. The conversion under Rule 8 of part of an Assistant Surgeon's furlough into study leave does not count as a grant of study leave within the meaning of this rule.

4. The minimum period of study, which will render an Assistant Surgeon eligible for study leave, will be two months out of, or one month in, India. The minimum period of leave granted solely as study leave shall be six months out of, and six weeks in, India. Time spent on the journey to, from, and in India, by an Assistant Surgeon whose study leave is not combined with any other kind of leave, will reckon as study leave, but the allowances specified in Rule 10 will be granted during the period of study only. An Assistant Surgeon whose study leave is combined with any other kind of leave will, however, be required to take his period of study leave at such a time as to retain at its conclusion a balance of other previously sanctioned leave, sufficient to cover his return journey to rejoin his appointment.

5. When an Assistant Surgeon has been granted a definite period of study leave and finds after arrival in England that his course of study will fall short of the sanctioned period to any considerable extent, his absence from India will be reduced by the excess period of study leave, unless he produces the assent of the authorities in India to his taking it as ordinary furlough.

6. Study leave can be combined with any other kind of leave, provided the period occupied in study is not less than one month and, in case of leave on medical certificate, provided the Medical Board at the India Office certifies that the Assistant Surgeon is fit for study. Study leave cannot be prefixed or affixed to combined privilege leave and furlough if the total period would thereby exceed eight months, but study leave may be so taken provided such leave is for not less than one month and the total period of combined privilege leave furlough and study leave does not exceed eight months; this limitation to eight months does not, however, apply in the case of study leave combined with privilege leave alone. The total period of absence from duty in India will be strictly limited to two years.

7. Except as provided in Rule 8, all applications for study leave shall be submitted, with the Audit Officer's certificate, to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, through the prescribed channel, and the course or courses of study contemplated and any examination the candidate proposes to undergo shall be clearly specified therein.

8. Assistant Surgeons on furlough who wish to have part of their furlough converted into study leave, should address the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, and should furnish a statement showing how it is proposed to spend the study leave. Similarly, Assistant Surgeons on furlough or other leave, who desire to have it extended for purposes of study should address the Under-Secretary of State; but, in addition to the statement of proposed study, they must support their applications with documentary evidence of their having obtained the approval of the authorities concerned in India to their applying for an extension of leave.

9. An Assistant Surgeon who is at home on combined leave may be permitted to commence a course of study before the end of his privilege leave and to draw for such period the allowance admissible under Rule 10 without forfeiting his privilege leave allowances during such period.

For all purposes of record and subsequent calculation of leave, the full amount of study leave taken shall in such cases be postdated, as if it commenced at the end of the privilege leave.

10. The rates of pay and allowances admissible to Assistant Surgeons while on study leave will be as follows:—

I. *Out of India.*—Furlough pay *plus* an allowance of 4 shillings per diem.

II. *In India.*—Grade pay *plus* an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

The allowances of 4 shillings per diem and Rs. 50 per mensem noted above will be granted on producation of the certificates referred to in Rule 12.

11. It is to be understood that, in order to qualify for the grant of study leave for the receipt of the allowances referred to above, a definite course of study at a recognised institution, which will occupy the time of the Assistant Surgeon for 5 or 6 days a week, must be pursued. The allowances referred to above will be admissible up to 14 days for any period of vacation. A period during which an Assistant Surgeon interrupts his course for his own convenience cannot be considered as vacation. In the case of an Assistant Surgeon retiring from the service without returning to India after a period of study leave, the allowances will be forfeited.

12. On completion of a course of study in Great Britain, a certificate on the proper form (which may be obtained from the India Office), together with any certificates of special study, should be forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, who will arrange for the transmission of copies of the documents to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Assistant Surgeons may also be called upon to report themselves in person to the President of the Medical Board, India Office, on the conclusion of their course of study. In the case of Assistant Surgeons who have undergone a course of study in India, the certificates referred to above will be forwarded through the Principal of the institution concerned.

13. Study leave will count as service for promotion and pension.

B. HOLLOWAY, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ...	... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan .. C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

No. 507-C.—The following regulations are published for general information :—

British Nationality and Status of Aliens (India).

REGULATIONS.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on me by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), I, the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make the following Regulations :

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

1. A certificate of naturalization granted in British India shall, save as otherwise hereinafter prescribed, be in one of the following forms :

(A) *Where the names of children are not included.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Whereas *A. B.* has applied for a certificate of naturalization, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Governor-General of India in Council that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are fulfilled in the said *A. B.'s* case :

2888 PGG

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A. B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties, and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E. F.*,

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name

Address

Trade or occupation

Place and date of birth (where known)

Nationality

Married, single, or widower [widow]

Name of wife

Names and nationality of parents

(B) *Where the names of children are included.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Whereas *A. B.* has applied for a certificate of naturalization, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Governor-General of India in Council that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are fulfilled in the said *A. B.*'s case :

And whereas the said *A. B.* has also applied for the inclusion in accordance with sub-section (1) of section five of the said Act, of the names of certain of his [her] children born before the date of this certificate and being minors, and the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that the names of his [her] children, as hereinafter set out, may properly be included :

Now, therefore, in persuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A. B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A. B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

And the Governor-General of India in Council further declares that this certificate extends to the following children, born before the date of this certificate and being minors, of the said *A.B* :—

[*Here insert names and ages of children.*]

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E. F.*,

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name

Address

Trade or occupation

Place and date of birth (where known)

Nationality

Married, single, or widower [widow]

Name of wife

Names and nationality of parents

FORM OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN CASE OF DOUBT.

2. (1) A special certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section four read with sub-section (1) of section eight of the Act to a person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Special Certificate of Naturalization granted to a person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists.

Whereas *A.B.*, with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, has applied for such a special certificate of naturalization as is provided for by section four of the above-mentioned Act, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below :

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, and for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of the said *A.B.*, to be a British subject, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants the said *A.B.*, this special certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by ,the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all ,obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E. F.*,

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name ____________________

Address ____________________

Trade or occupation ____________________

Place and date of birth (where known) ____________________

Nationality ____________________

Married, single, or widower or [widow] ____________________

Name of wife ____________________

Names and nationality of parents ____________________

(2) Where the names of children are to be included paragraphs corresponding to the second and fourth paragraphs of Form (B) prescribed by Regulation I shall be inserted in the certificate.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION FOR MINORS.

3. A certificate of naturalization granted in British India to a minor under sub-section (2) of section five read with sub-section (1) of section eight of the Act shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization granted to a Minor.

Whereas an application has been made for the grant of certificate of a naturalization to *A.B.*, a minor alleging with respect to the said *A.B.*, the particulars set out below :

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted, although the conditions required by the above-mentioned Act have not been complied with in the said *A.B.'s* case :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and ,in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E. F.*,

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to the Applicant.

Full name ____________________

Address ____________________

Trade or occupation ____________________

Place and date of birth (where known) ____________________

Nationality ____________________

Names and nationality of parents ____________________

FORM OF CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF PERSONS PREVIOUSLY NATURALIZED.

4. (1) A certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section six read with sub-section (1) of section eight of the Act to a person who was naturalized in British India before the passing of the Act, shall be in the following form:—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of naturalization granted to a person who was naturalized before the passing of the above-mentioned Act.

Whereas *A.B.*, being an alien who was naturalized before the passing of the above-mentioned Act, has applied for a certificate of naturalization under the said Act, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below:

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E. F.,*

(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to applicant.

Full name __________

Address __________

Trade or occupation __________

Place and date of birth (where known) __________

Nationality __________

Married, single, or widower [widow] __________

Name of wife __________

Names and nationality of parents __________

Date and place of previous naturalization __________

(2) Where the names of children are to be included paragraphs corresponding to the second and fourth paragraphs of Form (B) prescribed by Regulation I shall be inserted in the certificate.

FORM OF DECLARATION OF ALIENAGE.

5. A declaration of alienage made in British India shall be in the following form, the various alternatives being used according to the circumstances:—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Alienage.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the son [daughter] of an alien to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted, in which certificate of naturalization, in accordance with sub-section (1) of section five of the above-mentioned Act, my name was included, and having attained my majority within one year before the present date [*or*, being a person who, by reason of my having been born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance,] [or on board a British ship,] am a natural-born British subject, but who at my birth [during my minority], became under the law of a subject also of that State, and am still such a subject, and of full age and not under disability] [*or*, being a natural-born British subject, who was born out of His Majesty's Dominions and being of full age and not under disability], [*or*, having been originally a subject or citizen of being a State with which His Majesty has by order in Council declared that he has entered into such a convention as is mentioned in section fifteen of the above-mentioned Act, and having been naturalized as a British subject] do hereby renounce my nationality as a British subject.

(Signed) *A.B.,*

Made and subscribed this day of before, me

(Signed) *X.Y.,*

[*Official title.*]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF RETENTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

6. A declaration of retention of British Nationality made in British India under section ten of the Act, by the wife of a man ceasing during the continuance of his marriage to be a British subject, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Retention of British Nationality.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the wife of who, during the continuance of my marriage to him, namely, on or about the day of nineteen hundred and , has ceased to be a British subject, hereby declare that I desire to retain British nationality.

(Signed) *A.B.*,

Made and subscribed this day of before me,

(Signed) *X.Y.*,

[*Official title.*]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF RESUMPTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

7. A declaration of resumption of British nationality made in British India under section twelve of the Act, by a person who has ceased to be a British subject, upon his parent ceasing during the minority of that person to be a British subject, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Resumption of British Nationality.

I, *A.B.*, of , having ceased to be a British subject during my minority, by reason of my father [mother] having ceased to be a British subject, and having obtained my majority within one year before the present date, hereby declare that I wish to resume British nationality.

(Signed) *A.B.*,

Made and subscribed this day of
before me,

(Signed) *X.Y.*,

[*Official title.*]

REGISTRATION OF CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION AND OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE.

8. Every certificate of naturalization granted in British India under the Act, and every oath of allegiance relating to any such certificate, shall be registered both in London at the Home Office and in British India at such place as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

REGISTRATION OF DECLARATIONS.

9. Every declaration of alienage and declaration of retention or resumption of British nationality made in British India shall be registered both in London at the Home Office, and in British India at such place as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

10. (1) The following persons may administer the oath of allegiance :—

In British India—

Any officer not below the rank of a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the 1st class.

In England or Ireland—

Any justice of the peace or any Commissioner authorised to administer oaths in the Supreme Court.

In Scotland—

Any sheriff, sheriff-substitute, or justice of the peace.

In a British possession (other than British India)—

Any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, any justice of the peace, or any officer for the time being authorised by law, in the place in which deponent is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose

In any British Protectorate or British protected state—

Any officer for the time being authorised by law in that territory to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose.

Elsewhere—

Any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of His Majesty.

(2) The oath of allegiance shall be subscribed as well as taken, and the form in which the oath of allegiance is subscribed and attested shall be as follows : —

I., *A. B.*, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, according to law.

(Signed) *A. B.*

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X.Y.*

[*Official title.*]

(3) The oath of allegiance sworn, subscribed and attested as herein directed shall in every case be endorsed on the certificate of naturalization to which it relates.

(4) The oath of allegiance may be proved in any legal proceedings by the production of the original certificate or any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary to the Government of India or by any person authorised by the Governor-General of India in Council in that behalf.

TIME WITHIN WHICH OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO BE TAKEN.

11. The oath of allegiance shall be taken within one calendar month after the date of the certificate of naturalization to which it relates, or, in any case where the Governor-General of India in Council grants an extension of time, within such extended time as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct, and if the oath is not so taken the certificate shall be void.

PERSONS BEFORE WHOM DECLARATIONS MAY BE MADE.

12. The persons before whom declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption or retention of British nationality may be made, shall be the same as the persons by whom the oath of allegiance may be administered.

FEES.

13. The following fees may be taken and shall be applied in the manner hereinafter shown.

TABLE OF FEES.

The matter in which the fee may be taken.	The amount of the fee.	To whom payment of the fee to be made.
	Rupees.	
The grant of a certificate of naturalization to a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien and whose husband has died, or whose marriage has been dissolved, and the registration of the certificate and the oath of allegiance in respect thereof.	3	To the Government of India, or such officer as may be authorised by them in this behalf.
The grant of a certificate of naturalization in other cases, and the registration of the certificate and the oath of allegiance in respect thereof,	45	The same.
Taking a declaration of alienage or of retention or resumption of British nationality.	2	The same.
Administering the oath of allegiance ...	2	The same.
The registration of a declaration of alienage or of retention or resumption of British nationality.	8	The same.
Certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath.	8	The same.

Of the fee of rupees 45 payable in respect of the grant of a certificate of naturalization, rupees 15 shall be payable on the submission of the application for a certificate, and shall in no circumstances be returned; the remaining rupees 30 shall be payable on the receipt of the decision to grant a certificate.

SHORT TITLE.

14. These regulations may be cited as the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Regulations (India), 1916.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,

One of His Majesty's Principal, Secretaries of State.

WHITEHALL,
19th *January* 1916.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 10th February 1916.

No. 78.—Major H. C Brown, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, was appointed temporarily Director of that Institute, from the 8th to the 19th January 1916.

No. 79.—Captain J. Cunningham, M D., I.M.S, is appointed to be Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, sub. *pro tempore,* with effect from the 20th January 1916 and until further orders.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

No. 1086-*W*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of pepper and capsicum to all countries other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.

C E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

No. 162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the Cantonment Code, 1912, to the extent set forth below:—

In section 178, *after* the words "shall sell" the words "or offer or expose for sale" *shall* be inserted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 167.—John Anthony Swainson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order, No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

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2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... .. Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

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FEROZEPORE.

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2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

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RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul	Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ..	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani ...	Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1916.

No. 204.—With reference to notification No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives, the following list of "authorized explosives" referred to in rule 4 (3) of the above rules is published for general information:—

LIST OF AUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India for general sale:—

CLASS 1.—GUNPOWDER.

The term "gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

GUNPOWDER.

CLASS 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

The term "nitrate mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechnical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CATRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

AMMONAL "B."

CHILWORTH SPECIAL POWDER.

CLASS 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed) or not with sulphuric acid or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid, upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES PUBLISHED WITH NOTIFICATION No. 4013-33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises the following explosives and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Ardeer Gelignite.	Cordite, M. D.
A. 1. Monobel or Victor Powder.	Dynamite.
Ballistite.	Dynobel
Blasting Gelatine.	Farmer's Dynamite.
Cambrite.	Gelatine Dynamite.
Carbonite.	Gelignite.
Celtite.	Monobel, No. 1.
Chilworth Smokeless Powder, No. 2.	Phœnix Powder.
Cordite.	Samsonite.

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

PROVIDED ALSO THAT AN EXPLOSIVE WHICH IS REQUIRED BY DEFINITION TO BE ISSUED IN WATERPROOF INNER PACKAGES MAY BE EXEMPTED FROM SUCH REQUIREMENT BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY, WHEN AND SO LONG AS THE CONDITIONS OF SUCH AUTHORITY ARE OBSERVED.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises the following explosives and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Amberite, No. 2.	N. S. Smokeless.
Chilworth Smokeless Powder.	Picric Acid.
Chilworth Smokeless Sporting Powder.	Picric Powder.
E. C. Sporting Powder.	Primrose Smokeless.
Empire Powder.	Rendite.
Guncotton.	Roburite.
Ideal Powder.	Ruby Powder.
Imperial Schultze Gunpowder.	Schultze Cube Powder.
Negro Powder, No. 2.	Schultze Gunpowder.
Neonite.	Smokeless Diamond.
Nobel's Special Powder or Ideal Powder.	Tonite or Cotton Powder.

CLASS 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF, SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH A CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES, PUBLISHED WITH NOTIFICATION No. 4013-33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPOOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Nil.

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any chlorate mixture as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Nil.

CLASS 5.—FULMINATE.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes) is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion caps; and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Nil.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Nil.

CLASS 6.—AMMUNITION.

The term "ammunition" means any explosive of any of the foregoing classes when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge, for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives or to form a percussion cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

*The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.**

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction and contains, fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Nobel's Safety Electric Time Fuze.	Safety Cartridges.
Percussion Caps.	Safety Fuzes for Blasting.
Railway Fog Signals.	Safety Electric Fuzes.

*In consequence of the results of experiments carried out, it has been decided that a percussion cap can only be properly classed as such if it contains less than 0·6 grain of a composition of the 1st Division of the fifth (Fulminate Class of which not more than 25 per cent. consists of fulminate of mercury, or less than 0·5 grain of any other explosive of the 1st Division of the 5th (Fulminate) Class; and it has been further decided that percussion caps shall not be classed as such when they contain anvils or have their composition unprotected by tin foil or other suitable substance, as under those circumstances they are liable to explode *en masse*.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which does not *contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.*

Cartridges for Cannon, Shells, Mines, Blasting or other like purposes.

Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.

Cordeau Bickford.

Electric Fuzes.

Filled Shells not containing their own means of ignition and closed by a substantial metal plug.

Fuze lighters.

Fuzes for Shells.

Instantaneous Fuze.

Port Fires.

Tubes for firing Explosives.

Quick Match.

War Rockets.

DIVISION 3.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as hereinbefore defined ***which*** contains *its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.*

Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.

Detonators.

Electric Detonators.

Friction Tubes.

Fuzes for Shells.

Nobel's Electric Detonator Time Fuze.

Primers.

Quick firing Ammunition.

Tubes for firing Explosives.

CLASS 7.—FIREWORK.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

DIVISION 1.—FIREWORK COMPOSITION.

The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured firewor ks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso to the definition of manufactured fireworks.

Nil.

DIVISION 2.—MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS, consisting of any explosive of the classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adopted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals.

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition."

Manufactured Fireworks.

Aluminium Torches.

Amorces.

Chinese Crackers.

Electric Sparklers.

Magnesium Torches.

Pyrotechnic Matches.

Rockets.

Signal Lights.

C. A. MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-COL., R. A.,

Chief Inspector of Explosives, India.

Registered No. L. 864.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DATED DELHI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th February 1916.

No. 1246-*W.*—In pursuance of Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title.

(*1*) These rules may be called the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916.

Prohibition against purchasing wool.

(2) With effect from 16th February 1916, no person shall (except under a license granted under Rule 3 and upon the conditions and to the extent stated in such license) purchase, or receive delivery of, wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim.

Grant of license for such purchase.

(*3*) The Governor-General in Council may empower such officer as he may name in this behalf to grant licenses in writing on such terms as such officer may think fit, to any persons to purchase such wool.

2935 PGG

Penalty for breach of Rule 2.

(4) Any person who commits, or attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet, the commission of any act prohibited by these rules shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

ORDER.

No. 1247-*W*.—Under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower Mr. A. C. McWatters, Wheat Commissioner in India, to grant licenses in writing in such terms as he may think fit to any person to purchase wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

2935 PGG—903—25-2-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DELHI, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th February 1916.

No. 1246-*W.*—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

(*1*) These rules may be called the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916.

Prohibition against purchasing wool.

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Grant of license for such purchase.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may empower such officer as he may name in this behalf to grant licenses in writing on such terms as such officer may think fit, to any persons to purchase such wool.

Penalty for breach of rule 2.

(4) Any person who commits, or attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet, the commission of any act prohibited by these rules shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

ORDER.

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CUSTOMS.

The 19*th February* 1916.

No. 1321-8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by Act III of 1912, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower the officers noted in the margin* to search, or cause search to be made, for dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products in course of transmission by post to any place out of British India, the taking of which by sea or by land out of British India is prohibited by the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 13879-W., dated the 21st August 1915, and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all postal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such dyes and dyestuffs to the nearest Collector of Customs.

*(1) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmasters at Bombay.
(2) The Postmaster, Belgaum (Bombay).
(3) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster of Karachi.
(4) The Postmaster of Quetta (for articles for Seistan and Khorasan in Persia).
(5) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Madras.
(6) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster, Dhanushkodi.
(7) The Postmaster, Negapatam.
(8) The Postmaster, Pondicherry.
(9) The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.
(10) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster and Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 19*th February* 1916.

No. 567-27.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with notification No. 2968-82, Geology and Minerals, dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended by notification No. 9709-131, Geology and Minerals, dated the 23rd October 1908, the Governor-General in Council has approved of the California University, United States of America, in respect of its degree of Mining Engineer and the Pittsburg University, United States of America, in respect of its degree of Engineer of Mines, with effect from the date of this notification.

INSURANCE.

The 19*th February* 1916.

No. 549-99.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited, carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, Cap. 49).

POST OFFICE.

The 19*th February* 1916.

No. 579-85.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st April 1916, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 :—

(1) Below the entries of the rates of postage for book, pattern and sample packets in rule 1, insert the following :—

" Blind Literature " packets.

For a packet not exceeding ten tolas in weight ... ... Half an anna.

For a packet exceeding ten tolas, but not exceeding two hundred tolas in weight ... ... One anna.

For a packet exceeding two hundred tolas, but not exceeding two hundred and forty tolas in weight ... .. Two annas.

(2) Below rule 17 insert the following :—

"Blind Literature" packets.

17-A.—Papers of any kind, periodicals and books impressed in "Braille" or other special type for the use of the blind, shall be transmitted by post as "blind literature" packets provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions :—

(*a*) The packet shall consist only of articles specially impressed as described above for the use of the blind, and shall not contain any communication either in writing or printed in ordinary type, except the title and table of contents of the book or periodical, and any key to, or instructions for, the use of the special type, or any enclosure except a label for the return of the packet.

(*b*) The packet shall bear on the outside the inscription "Literature for the Blind" and the written or printed name and address of the sender.

(*c*) The packet shall be posted either without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends which can easily be removed for the purpose of examination.

(*d*) The dimensions of the packet shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth ; and the weight shall not exceed 240 tolas.

17-B.—Should any of the conditions imposed by rule 17-A be infringed, the packet (unless it is admissible as an ordinary packet) shall be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to the packet shall, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 18th February 1916.

"LONDON GAZETTE."

No. 187.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

* * * * * * * *

War Office,

14th January 1916.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned Honours and Rewards for distinguished service in the Field, with effect from 1st January 1916, inclusive :—

* * * * * * * *

Awarded the Military Cross.

* * * * * * * *

Temporary Lieutenant Aubrey Hastings Parker, Punjab Volunteer Rifles and Royal Flying Corps.

* * * * * * * *

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th February 1916.

No. 10.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mowbray Dallas, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

No. 11.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo., 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the Governor-General is pleased to nominate Mr. Charles Herbert Atkins, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1916.

ERRATUM.

No. 636-*C.*—In rule 7 of the Regulations under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, published with the Home Department Notification No. 507-C., dated the 11th February 1916, for the words "having obtained my majority" substitute the words "having attained my majority."

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th February 1916.

No. 232-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1502-G., dated the 2nd September 1915, the following notice under the hand of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 17th January 1916, is published for general information :—

Whereas by Article 79 (1) of "The Bahrein Order in Council, 1913" provision was made that the said Order should come into force on such day within six months of its publication in the "Gazette of India" as the Governor-General of India in Council might, by notification in the said "Gazette", appoint on that behalf: And whereas the said Order was published in the "Gazette of India" on the 3rd February 1915 :

And whereas by Article 2 of "The Bahrein (Amendment) Order in Council 1915" the words "one year" were substituted for the words "six months" in Article 79 (1) of the principal Order: and it was also provided that it should be lawful for the Secretary of State, by notice given under his hand, to extend the said period of one year for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as may be prescribed in the said notice.

Now I, the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby give notice under my hand that the said period of one year heretofore mentioned shall be extended for a further period of six months.

17th January 1916. (Sd.) AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 24th February 1916.

No. 784 *D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 331-D., dated the 3rd December 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (II of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided, firstly, that in the Act as so applied, references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto

* * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 24th February 1916.

No. 269-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added after entry No. 37-A., of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

37 B. Agreement and Security bond required to be executed by the holders of scholarships and stipends on their admission to any Government Training College or Normal School or to any Girls' Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular School in the Central Provinces.

The exemption hereby conceded has effect from the 1st January 1916.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 26th February 1916.

No. 1502-*W.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

MAKING CERTAIN ADDITIONS TO AND AMENDMENTS IN THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of October 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice; and

FORM II.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31*st December* 19 .

		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED								
		IN THE MINE.				ON SURFACE AND NOT IN THE MINE. INCLUDING ALL OFFICIALS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED ON SIDINGS, LOADING WHARVES, PRIVATE RAILWAYS AND SURFACE TRAMWAYS AND ALSO IN CARTING.				
Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 6 and 10. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 1 by the number in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL ...										

FORM III.

Explosives, safety lamps and mechanical ventilators.

EXPLOSIVES.			SAFETY LAMPS.				MECHANICAL VENTILATORS.		
Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.	Name of safety lamps.	Number of safety lamps and method of locking.			Name of mechanical ventilator.	Average total quantity of air produced per minute.	Water gauge obtained.
				Screw.	Lead rivet.	Magnetic.			
TOTAL ...									

FORM IV.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Kind of Coal.	Opening stocks on 1st January 19 .	Raisings (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making).	Value of raisings. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the Mine.)	Despatches.	Colliery consumption (exclusive of coal used for coke making.)	Coal delivered to coking.	Closing stock on 31st December 19 .	Coke made.	
								Hard coke in ovens.	Soft coke in open heaps or ovens.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Tons.	Tons	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.
STEAM . .									
SLACK (including rubble and dust).									
TOTAL ...									

FORM V.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

Number of separate accidents reported during the year.			Number of persons		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rules violated.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the section under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2		4	5	6	7
TOTAL						

FORM VI.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera ...				
Plague				
Small-pox				

Signature of Agent, or, if there is no Agent, of Owner or Manager__________

(If the form is signed by Manging Agents the words "for owners" should be added.)

*Date of Signature*__________

MICA MINES

FORM I.

Annual Return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of Mine ______

2. Date of opening ______

3. Date of closing (if closed) ______

4. Means by which mica is raised from the mine, *i.e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power ______

5. Situation of mine.
   - District ______
   - Province ______

6.
   - Name of Owner ______
   - Postal Address of Owner ______

7.
   - Name of Managing Agents (if any) ______
   - Postal Address of Managing Agents (if any) ______

8.
   - Agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act ______
   - Postal Address of Agent ______

9.
   - Name of Manager ______
   - Postal Address of Manager ______

10.
   - Name of person in charge at mine ______
   - Postal Address of person in charge at mine ______

FORM II.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.								
		IN THE MINE.				ON SURFACE AND NOT IN THE MINE. INCLUDING ALL OFFICIALS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED ON SIDINGS, LOADING WHARVES, PRIVATE RAILWAYS AND SURFACE TRAMWAYS AND ALSO IN CARTING.				
Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 6 and 10. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 1 by the number in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL ...										

FORM III.

Particulars of Explosives.

EXPLOSIVES.		
Name of Explosive.	Quantity used, in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.
TOTAL ...		

FORM IV.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Total amount of mica raised. The figures should be stated in cwts. and lbs.	Total value at the mine of mica raised. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mica outside the mine should not be included. Figures should relate to the quantity and value of mica consigned.)
1	2
TOTAL ...	

FORM V.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rules violated.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the section under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL ...						

FORM VI.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Small-pox				

Signature of Agent, or, if there is no Agent, of Owner or Manager ____________

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of Signature ____________

MINES OTHER THAN COAL OR MICA.

FORM I.

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of Mine ______

2. Date of opening ______

3. Date of closing (if closed) ______

4. Means by which mineral is raised from the mine *i.e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power ______

5. Situation of Mine { District ______
   Province ______ }

6. { Name of Owner ______
   Postal Address of Owner ______ }

7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) ______
   Postal Address of Managing Agents (if any) ______ }

8. { Agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act ______
   Postal Address of Agent ______ }

9. { Name of Manager ______
   Postal Address of Manager ______ }

10. { Name of person in charge at mine ______
   Postal Address of person in charge at mine ______ }

FORM II.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31*st December* 19 .

		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.								
		IN THE MINE.				ON SURFACE AND NOT IN THE MINE. INCLUDING ALL OFFICIALS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED ON SIDINGS, LOADING WHARVES, PRIVATE RAILWAYS AND SURFACE TRAMWAYS AND ALSO IN CARTING.				
Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 6 and 10. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 1 by the number in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL ...										

FORM III.

Particulars of Explosives.

EXPLOSIVES.

Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.
TOTAL ...		

FORM IV.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Name of mineral raised, and metal (if any) extracted.	Total amount of mineral raised. The figures should be stated :— (*a*) in the case of gem-stones in carats ; (*b*) in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, chromite, corundum (not being gem-corundum), graphite, jadestone, steatite, tin-ore, tungsten-ore in cwts, or where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs, in cwts and lbs. Output of radio-active minerals and rare minerals such as molybdenite, monazite, pitchblende, samarskite, tantalite, triplite, should be returned in cwts. or, where necessary, in cwts. and lbs. ; (*c*) in the case of clay, limestone, magnesite, marble, phosphatic rock, salt, slate and other stone, and all metalliferous ores, except those referred to in (*b*), in tons.	Total value at the mine of mineral raised ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mineral outside the mine property should not be included.	Quantity of metal or metals extracted at the mine. Each metal should be shown separately :— (*a*) in the case of gold, silver and other precious metals in Troy ounces ; (*b*) in the case of tin, in cwts. and fractions of cwts. ; (*c*) in the case of other metals in tons and fractions of tons.	Value of metal or metals extracted at the mine. The value of each metal should be shown separately.
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL ...				

FORM V.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

Number of separate accidents reported during the year.			Number of persons		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rules violated.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the section under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL ...						

FORM VI.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Small-pox				

Signature of Agent, or, if there is no Agent, of Owner or Manager __________________

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents, the words " for owners " should be added.)

Date of Signature __________________

FORM VII.

Notice of Accident.

FROM—

To – The Inspector of Mines, through the District / Sub-divisional Magistrate of

Dated 19

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal / serious accident / an accidental explosion which has occurred at the Mine :—

1. Situation of the mine. (Village, Station, District, Province)	
2. Mineral worked	
3. Name and postal address of owner ...	

4. Name and sex of persons—		Age.	Occupation.
Killed.	Injured.		

5. Date and hour of accident ...	
6. Place of accident	
7. Cause and description	
8. Classification of accident (1) ...	
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal cause of death.	

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant

Owner.
Agent.
Manager

(1) *Under one or other of the following heads, namely :—*

(1) *Explosions of fire damp*; (2) *falls of roof*; (3) *falls of sides*; (4) *in shafts (over winding)*; (5) *in shafts (ropes and chains breaking)*; (6) *in shafts (whilst ascending or descending by machinery)*; (7) *in shafts (falling into the shafts from the surface)*; (8) *in shafts (falling from part of the way down)*; (9) *in shafts. (things falling from the surface)*; (10) *in shafts (things falling from part of the way down)*; (11) *in shafts (miscellaneous)*; (12) *suffocation by gases*; (13) *by explosives*; (14) *irruptions of water or falling into water*; (15) *haulage*; (16) *by underground machinery*; (17) *sundries underground*; (18) *by surface machinery*; (19) *surface boilers or pipes bursting*; (20) *on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; miscellaneous on surface.*

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 25th February 1916.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 235.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in section 58 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, clause (*a*) shall be deleted.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order, No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal, Bhargava	... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2.	M. Sultan Mohamed ...	... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	.. C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

2995 PGG—903—3-3-16—SGPP Lahore.

[illegible]

1. M. [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] ... [illegible]
2. M. [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

1. M. [illegible] ... [illegible]
2. [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible] ... [illegible]
2. [illegible] ... [illegible]
3. M. [illegible] ... [illegible]
4. M. Abdul Wahid ... [illegible]
5. M. [illegible] ... [illegible]
6. M. [illegible] ... [illegible]

O. P. JENKINS,
[illegible]

Registered No. L. 531.

Government Gazette.

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th January 1916.

No. 283-*G*.—*Notification*—The Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to make the following rules under section 246, Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and to prescribe the following forms concerning the mode of proceedings to be had for winding up a Company in the Chief Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto.

Chief Court notification No. 3605-G., dated the 10th of June 1914, published in Part III of the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 19th June 1914, is hereby cancelled :—

Rules under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, concerning the mode of proceedings to be had for winding up a Company in the Chief Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto—

PRELIMINARY.

General headings.

1. The following shall be used as general headings in all cases under the rules relating to Companies in the Chief Court of the Punjab and in the Courts subordinate thereto :—

A.—For proceedings before the Chief Court or the District Court—

In the Chief Court of the Punjab at Lahore (or in the District Court of)—
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the
Company, Limited.

B.—For all advertisements, notices and other proceedings not before the Chief Court or the District Court :—

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and of the
Company, Limited.

Presentation of applications.

2. Every application in Chambers shall be made by summons, which, unless otherwise ordered, shall be served on every person against whom an order is sought, and shall require the person or persons to whom the summons is addressed to attend at the time and place named in the summons.

RULES AS TO WINDING-UP.

Petition to wind-up Company. Advertisement of petition.

3. Every petition for the winding-up of any Company by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, shall be advertised 14 clear days before the hearing, once in the *Punjab Gazette*, and, when practicable, once at least in two local newspapers and also by proclamation affixed to the walls of the Court house, unless the Judge otherwise directs.

The advertisement shall state the date on which the petition was presented, the name and address of the petitioner and of his pleader or agent (if any).

Service of petition.

4. Every such petition shall, unless presented by the Company, be served at the registered office (if any) of the Company, and, where there is no registered office, then at the principal or last known principal place of business of the Company, if any such can be found upon any member, officer or servant of the Company there, or in case no such member, officer or servant can be found there, then by being left at such registered office or principal place of business, or by being served on such member or members of the Company as the Court may direct. Every petition for the winding-up of a Company, subject to the supervision of the Court, shall also be served upon the liquidator (if any) appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company. So also every petition for the compulsory winding-up of a Company shall be served upon the liquidator (if any) who may have been appointed to act in a voluntary winding-up or winding-up under supervision, as the case may be.

Verification of petition for winding-up.

5. Every petition for the winding-up of any Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, shall be verified in the prescribed form. Such verification shall be made by the petitioner or by one of the petitioners (if more than one) or if by reason of absence or other good cause, any person by whom or on whose behalf such petition is presented is unable himself to verify the same, the Court may permit some other competent person to verify the petition. In case the petition is presented by any Company, the allegation thereof shall be verified by some Director, Secretary or other principal officer thereof. Such verification shall be made and filed within four days after the petition is presented, and such verified statement shall be sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of the statements in the petition.

Copies of petition to be supplied.

6. Every contributory or creditor of the Company shall, on application to the Court in which the petition is presented, be entitled to be furnished with a copy of the petition on payment of the usual and customary fees for copies of documents in such Court, and such copies shall be furnished within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been applied for.

Provisional Liquidator.

7. (1) After the presentation of petition upon the application of a creditor or of contributory, or of the Company, and upon proof by affidavit of sufficient ground for the appointment of official receiver or some other fit person as Provisional Liquidator, the Court, if it thinks fit and upon such terms as in the opinion of the Court shall be just and necessary, may make the appointment.

(2) The order of the appointment of Provisional Liquidator shall state the nature and short description of the property of which the said Provisional Liquidator is ordered to take possession and the duties to be performed by him.

(3) Subject to any order of the Court, if no order for the winding-up of the Company is made upon the petition, or if any order for the winding-up of the Company on the petition is rescinded, or if all proceedings on the petition are stayed, or if an order is made continuing the voluntary winding up of the Company subject to the supervision of the Court, the Provisional Liquidator shall be entitled to be paid out of the property of the Company all the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by him as Provisional Liquidator.

Affidavit in opposition and reply.

8. (1) Affidavits in opposition to a petition that a Company may be wound up under the order, or subject to the supervision, of the Court shall be filed within seven days of the date on which the affidavit verifying the petition is filed, and the notice of the filing of every affidavit in opposition to such a petition shall be given to the petitioner or the solicitor or agent of the petitioner on the day on which the affidavit is filed.

(2) An affidavit in reply to an affidavit filed in opposition to a petition shall be filed within three days of the date on which notice of such affidavit is received by the petitioner or the solicitor or agent of the petitioner.

Petition not to be dismissed, if any creditor or contributory desires to prosecute it.

9. When a petitioner consents to withdraw his petition, or to allow it to be dismissed, or the hearing adjourned, or fails to appear in support of his petition when it is called on in Court on the day originally fixed for the hearing thereof, or on any day to which the hearing has been adjourned or if appearing, does not apply for an order in the terms of the prayer of his petition, the Court may, upon such terms

as it may think just substitute as petitioner any creditor or contributory who, in the opinion of the Court, would have a right to present a petition, and who is desirous of prosecuting the petition.

Order to wind-up Company to be advertised and served.

10. Every order for the winding-up of a Company by the Court or subject to its supervision shall within twelve days after the date thereof, be advertised by the petitioner once in the *Punjab Gazette* and otherwise as the Court may direct, and shall be served upon such person (if any) and in such manner as the Court may direct.

Application for order to proceed with winding-up.

11. Within ten days after the passing of any order for winding-up a Company, the petitioner may apply for an order to proceed with the winding-up, and in default of such application by the petitioner, any other person interested in the winding-up of the Company may apply to be permitted to have the carriage and prosecution of the order. Upon such application, the Judge shall issue a summons for proceeding with the winding-up of the Company, to be served upon all parties who may have appeared upon the hearing of the petition. Upon the return of such summons a time shall be fixed for the appointment of an Official Liquidator, for the proof of debts and for bringing in the list of contributories. Directions may be given as to the advertisements to be issued for all or any such purposes and generally as to the proceedings and the parties to attend thereon. The proceedings under the order shall be continued by adjournment, and, when necessary, by further summons, and any such direction as aforesaid may be given, added to or varied at any subsequent time, as may be found necessary.

Appointment of Official Liquidator.

12. The Judge may appoint a person to the office of Official Liquidator without any previous advertisement or notice to any party, or may fix a time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator, and may appoint or reject any person nominated at such time and place and appoint any person not so nominated.

Joint Official Liquidators.

13. Where Joint Official Liquidators are appointed the rules relating to the Official Liquidator shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis*.

Advertisement as to appointment of Official Liquidator.

14. When a time and place are fixed for the appointment of an Official Liquidator, such time and place shall be advertised in such manner as the Judge shall direct, so that the first or the only advertisement shall be published within fourteen days, and not less than seven days, before the day so fixed.

Security of Official Liquidator.

15. Every Official Liquidator shall give security by entering into a recognizance with one or more sufficient sureties, or by depositing Government Securities in such sum as the Court may approved, provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with such security.

Order appointing Official Liquidator.

16. The Official Liquidator shall be appointed by order; and unless he shall have given security, or unless security shall have been dispensed with, a time shall be fixed by such order within which he is to do so, and the order shall fix the times or periods at which the Official Liquidator is to file his accounts of receipts and payments, and shall direct that all moneys to be received shall be paid into the Bank of Bengal, or in the case of a District Court into that Court, immediately after the receipt thereof, to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company, and an account shall be opened there accordingly, and if the money is payable into the Bank of Bengal as aforesaid an office copy of the order shall be lodged at the Bank of Bengal as aforesaid.

Security to be certified.

17. When the Official Liquidator has given security pursuant to the direction in the order appointing him, the same shall be certified by the Judge or the Registrar.

Fresh security when required.

18. The Official Liquidator shall on each occasion of passing his accounts, and also whensoever the Judge may so require, satisfy the Judge that his sureties are living and resident in British India, and have not become insolvent or been adjudged bankrupt, and in default thereof he may be required to enter into fresh security or to deposit Government Securities within such time and to such amount as shall be directed.

Advertisement of appointment made.

19. Every appointment of an Official Liquidator shall be advertised in such manner as the Judge shall direct immediately after he has been appointed and has given security, if any required.

Vacancy in office of Official Liquidator.

20. In case of the death, removal or resignation of an Official Liquidator, another shall be appointed in his place in the same manner as directed in the case of a first appointment, and proceedings for that purpose may be taken by such party interested as may be authorized by the Judge to take the same.

Remuneration of Official Liquidator.

21. The Official Liquidator shall be allowed in his accounts, or otherwise paid, such amount by way of salary or remuneration as the Judge may from time to time direct, and the sum so fixed is to cover the expenses of the employment of assistants or clerks by the Official Liquidator, unless the Judge shall otherwise order. Such salary or remuneration may be fixed either at the time of appointment or at any time hereafter, as the Judge may think fit. Every allowance of such salary or remuneration, unless made at the time of the appointment or upon passing an account, shall be made on application for that purpose by the Official Liquidator, on notice to such persons (if any) and supported by such evidence as the Judge shall require. Provided, nevertheless, that the Judge may, from time to time, allow any sum he may think fit to the Official Liquidator on account of the salary or remuneration to be thereafter fixed.

Time for payment of remuneration.

22. The remuneration of an Official Liquidator as far as possible shall be fixed in the nature of a commission or percentage of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized after deducting the sums (if any) paid to secure creditors (other than debenture holders) out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

Limit of remuneration.

23. Except as provided by the Act or the rules, a Liquidator shall not under any circumstances whatever make any arrangement for, or accept from any solicitor, auctioneer, or any other person connected with the Company of which he is the Liquidator, or who is employed in or in connection with the winding-up of the company, any gift, remuneration, or pecuniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration to which under the Act and the rules he is entitled as Liquidator, nor shall he make any arrangements for giving up, or give up any part, of such remuneration to any such solicitor, auctioneer or other person.

Preparation of the list of Company's property.

24. Unless the court shall otherwise direct, the Liquidator as soon as takes over charge shall make a list of all the property (moveable as well as immoveable) belonging to the Company in duplicate, which shall be signed by two or more past officers of the Company as well as the Liquidator who shall file one copy of the list with the Court.

Preliminary report.

25. A preliminary report together with a statement of the affairs of the Company showing the probable amount of loss should be submitted by the Provisional or Official Liquidator within a period to be fixed by the Court on his appointment.

Duties of Official Liquidator.

26. The Official liquidator shall with all convenient speed, after he is appointed, proceed to make up, continue, complete, and rectify the books of account of the Company, and shall provide and keep such books of account as shall be necessary or as the Judge may direct, for the purposes aforesaid, and for showing the debts and credits of the Company including a ledger which shall contain the separate account of the contributories and in which every contributory shall be debited from time to time with the amounts payable by him in respect of any call to be made as provided by the Act and these rules.

Record-book.

27. (1) The Official Liquidator shall keep a book to be called the Record-book in which he shall record all minutes, all proceedings had and resolutions passed at any meeting of creditors or contributories or of the Advisory Committee if any and, subject to the orders of the Court, all such matters as may be necessary to give a correct view of his administration of the Company's affairs, but he shall not be bound to insert in the Record-book any document of a confidential nature (such as the opinion of Counsel on any matter affecting the interest of the creditors or contributories) nor need he exhibit such documents to any person other than a member of the Advisory Committee, if any.

Cash-book.

(2) The provisional Liquidator, until an Official Liquidator is appointed by the Court, and thereafter the Official Liquidator, shall keep a book to be called the cash-book in which he shall enter from day to day the receipts and payments made by him.

Monthly progress report.

28. The Liquidator shall also keep a book in which he should submit his monthly reports of progress, together with a brief summary of receipts and payments made in that month, to the Court and obtain the order of the Court on various matters.

Filing of accounts.

29. The accounts of the Official Liquidator shall be filed at such times as may from time to time be ordered by the Judge, but not less than once in twelve months, and shall upon notice to such persons (if any) as the Judge shall direct, be audited, passed or verified as may be ordered.

30. Neither the Liquidator nor any member of the Advisory Committee, if any, shall while acting as Liquidator or member of such committee, except by leave of Court, either directly or indirectly, by himself or any partner, clerk, agent, or servant become purchaser of any part of the Company's assets.

Dealing with assets.

31. Where the Liquidator carries on the business of the Company, he shall not, without the express sanction of the Court, purchase goods for the carrying on of such business from any person whose connection with the Liquidator is of such a nature as would result in the Liquidator obtaining any portion of the profit (if any) arising out of the transaction.

Restriction on purchase of goods by Liquidator.

32. (1) Every person who has been required by the Liquidator or the Court to submit and verify a statement as to the affairs of the Company, shall be furnished with instructions as to the form to be used for the preparation of the statement and the statement shall be verified by an affidavit.

Preparation of statement of affairs.

(2) The Official Liquidator may from time to time hold personal interviews with persons who may be able to give some information about the Company's affairs for the purpose of investigating the Company's affairs, and it shall be the duty of every such person to attend on the Liquidator at such time and place as the Liquidator may appoint and give all information that he may require.

33. When any person requires any extension of time for submitting the statement of affairs, he shall apply to the Official Liquidator who may, if he thinks fit, give a written certificate extending the time, which certificate shall be filed with the proceedings in the winding-up and shall render an application to the Court unnecessary.

Extension of time for submitting statement of affairs.

34. For the purpose of ascertaining the debts and claims due from the Company and of requiring the creditors to come in and prove their debts or claims, an advertisement shall be issued at such time as the Judge shall direct. In addition to advertisement, the Official Liquidator shall send notices by post to such persons as appear from the books of the Company to be its creditors. Such advertisment shall fix a time for the creditors to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names or addresses of their pleaders (if any) to the Official Liquidator, and appoint a day for adjudicating thereon.

Advertisement for debts or claims.

35. (1) Creditors, whose claims are not disputed, need not attend upon the adjudication, nor prove their debts or claims.

Debts not disputed need not be proved. Disputed debts to be proved.

(2) Any creditor or creditors receiving notice from the Official Liquidator that his or their debts or claims are disputed, must come in and prove the same within a time to be specified in the notice.

36. The Official Liquidator shall investigate the debts and claims sent in to him, and ascertain, so far as he is able, which of such debts or claims are justly due from the Company, and he shall make out and file in Court a list of all the debts and claims sent in to him, distinguishing which of the debts and claims or parts of debts and claims are, in his opinion, justly due and proper to be allowed without further evidence, and which of them, in his opinion, ought to be proved by the creditors, and he shall make and file, prior to the time appointed for adjudication, an affidavit or written statement verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth which of the debts and claims are justly due and proper to be allowed without further evidence, and stating his belief that such debts and claims are justly due and proper to be allowed and the reasons for such belief.

Debts and claims to be investigated by the Official Liquidator.

37. At the time appointed for adjudicating upon the debts and claims, or at any adjournment thereof, the Judge may either allow the debts and claims upon the affidavit or verified statement of the Official Liquidator, or may require the same, or any of them, to be proved by the claimants, and adjourn the adjudication thereon to a time to be then fixed, and the Official Liquidator shall give notice of such allowance to the creditors whose debts or claims have been allowed.

Adjudication of debts and claims.

38. The Official Liquidator shall give notice to the creditors whose debts or claims have not been allowed upon his affidavit or statement, that they are required to come in and prove the same by a day to be named in the notice, being not less than four days after such notice, and to attend at a time to be therein named, being the time appointed by the advertisment or by adjournment (as the case may be) for adjudicating upon such debts and claims.

Notice to be given to creditors whose claims have been disallowed.

Time for dealing with proofs by Liquidator.

39. Subject to the power of the Court to extend the time, the Liquidator in a winding-up by the Court within 28 days after receiving a proof, which has not been previously dealt with shall in writing either admit or reject it wholly or in part or require further evidence in support of it. Provided that where the Liquidator has given notice of his intention to declare a dividend, he shall within fourteen days after the date mentioned in the notice as the latest date up to which proofs must be lodged examine, and in writing admit or reject or require further evidence in support of every proof which has not been already dealt with, and shall give notice of his decision, rejecting a proof wholly or in part, to the creditors affected thereby.

Expunging at the instance of Liquidator.

40. If the Liquidator thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the Liquidator, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

Expunging at the instance of creditor or contributory.

41. The Court my also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor or contributory if the Liquidator declines to interfere in the matter.

Contingent debts and claims, how estimated.

42. The value of all contingent debts and claims admissible to proof shall as far as possible, be estimated according to the value thereof at the date of the commencement of the winding-up.

Interest on claims allowed.

43. Creditors, whose debts and claims carry interest, and are allowed, shall be entitled to receive dividend upon what was due for principal and interest at the date of the commencement of the winding-up. In the event of there being a surplus the dividends payable to such creditors shall be applied first towards payment of the interest and secondly in reduction of the principal due to them.

Costs of proving debts or claims.

44. Such creditors as come in and prove their debts or claims pursuant to notice from Official Liquidator, shall be allowed their costs of proof, which shall be added to the debt.

Result of adjudication to be certified by the Judge.

45. The result of the adjudication upon debts and claims shall be stated in a certificate signed by the Judge, and certificate as to any of such debts and claims may be made from time to time. Such certificate shall state whether the debts or claims are allowed or disallowed and whether allowed as against any particular assets or in any other qualified or special manner.

List of contributories.

46. The Official Liquidator shall, with all convenient speed after his appointment, or at such time as the Judge shall direct, make out and file in Court a list of the contributories of the Company and such lists shall be verified by the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, and shall, so far as is practicable, state the respective addresses of, and the number of shares or extent of interest to be attributed to, each such contributory, and distinguish the several classes of the contributories. And such list may, from time to time, by leave of the Judge, be varied or added to by the Official Liquidator.

Notice to contributories.

47. Upon the list of contributories being filed in Court, the Official Liquidator shall obtain an appointment for the Judge to settle the same, and shall give notice in writing of such appointment to every person included in such list, stating in what character, and for what number of shares or interest, such person is included in the list, and in case any variation or addition to such list shall at any time be made by the Official Liquidator, a similar notice in writing shall be given to every person affected by such variation or addition. All such notices shall be served four days before the day appointed to settle such list or such variation or addition.

Judge's certificates.

48. A list of contributories as the same shall have been settled by the Judge shall from time to time (when the Judge shall so order) be drawn up by the Official Liquidator and signed by the Judge for the purpose of stating the result of such settlement down to any particular time, or as to any particular person or stating any variation of the list.

Notice to contributories.

49. The Official Liquidator shall forthwith give notice to every person whom he has finally placed on the list of contributories stating in what character and for what number of shares or interest he has been placed on the list and in the notice inform such person that any application for the removal of his name from the list, or for a variation of the list, must be made to the court by summons within 30 days from the date of the service on the contributory or alleged contributory of notice of the fact that his name is

Application to the court to vary the list.

50. (1) Subject to the power of the court to extend the time or to allow an application to be made notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited for that purpose, no application to the court by any person who objects to the list of contributories as finally settled by the Official Liquidator shall be entertained after the expiration of 30 days from the date of the service on such person of notice of the settlement of the list.

(2) The Official Liquidator shall not in any case be personally liable to pay any costs of or in relation to an application to set aside or vary his act or decision settling the name of a person on the list of contributories of a company.

Sale of moveable or immoveable property belonging to the company.

51. Any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the company may be sold with the approbation of the Judge, in such manner as the Judge shall direct, and the Judge may, on any sale by public auction, fix a reserve bidding; and unless on account of the small amount of the purchase money, or other cause, it shall (having regard to the amount of security given by the Official Liquidator), be thought proper that the purchase money shall be paid to him all conditions and contracts of sale shall provide that the purchase money shall be paid by the respective purchasers into the Bank of Bengal or into Court to the account of the Official Liquidator of the company.

Expenses of sales.

52. Where property forming part of a Company's assets is sold by the Liquidator through an auctioneer or other agent the gross proceeds of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, shall be paid over by such auctioneer or agent, and the charges and expenses connected with the sale shall afterwards be paid to such auctioneer or agent on the production of the necessary certificate of the taxing officers. Every Liquidator by whom such auctioneer or agent is employed, shall unless the court otherwise orders, be accountable for the proceeds of every such sale.

Application to make call on contributories.

53. Every application to the Court to make any call on the contributories or any of them for any purpose authorised by the Act, shall be made by petition stating the proposed amount of such call, and such petition shall be served four clear days at the least before the day appointed for making the call on every contributory affected by such call, or if the Judge shall so direct in lieu of service of notice on the individual contributory or any of them, notice of such intended call may be given by advertisement or such other public notification as the Judge in his discretion may think sufficient.

Copy of order for a call to be served on each contributory.

54. When any order for a call has been made a copy of such order shall be forthwith served upon each of the contributories included in such call together with a notice from the Official Liquidator specifying the amount due from such contributory in respect of such call, but such order need not be advertised unless for any special reasons the Judge shall so direct.

Adjournment of proceedings.

55. At the time of making an order for a call, the further proceedings relating thereto shall be adjourned to a time subsequent to the day appointed for the payment thereof, and afterwards from time to time so long as may be necessary, and at the time appointed by any such adjournment, or upon a summons to enforce payment of the call duly served, and upon proof of the service of the order and notice of the amount due and non-payment, an order may be made for all or any of the contributories who have made default to pay the sum which by such former order and notice they were respectively required to pay, or any less sum which may appear to be due from them respectively. The order for payment may be executed as if it were a decree for money.

Affidavit of non-payment.

56. For the purpose of enforcing any order for payment of money into the Bank of Bengal or the court, an affidavit of the Official Liquidator to the purport or effect set forth in the prescribed form shall be sufficient evidence of the non-payment thereof.

Payments of calls, etc., how to be made.

57. All orders for payment of calls balances or other monies due from any contributory or other person shall direct the same to be paid into the Bank of Bengal or into Court to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company, unless on account of the smallness of the amount or other cause, it shall (having regard to the amount of the security given by the Official Liquidator) be thought proper to direct payment thereof to the Official Liquidator: Provided that where any such order has been made directing payment of a specific sum into the Bank of Bengal or into Court, in case it shall be thought proper for the purpose of enabling the Official Liquidator to issue execution or take other proceedings to enforce the payment thereof, or for any other reason, an order may, either before service of such former order or after the time thereby fixed by payment, be made, without notice for payment of the same sum to the Official Liquidator.

58. Where any Official Liquidator shall not pay all the monies received by him into the Bank of Bengal or in the case of a District Court into that Court, to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company, within seven days next after the receipt thereof, unless the Judge shall have otherwise directed, such Official Liquidator shall be charged in his account with rupees ten for every thousand rupees and a proportionate sum for any larger amount retained in his hands beyond such period for every seven days during which the same shall have been so retained and the Judge may, for any such retention, disallow the salary or remuneration of such Official Liquidator.

Payment in of monies and deposit of securities.
Default of payment into Bank.

59. All bills, hundis, notes and other securities payable to the Company or to the Official Liquidator thereof shall, as soon as they shall come to the hands of such Official Liquidator, be deposited by him in the Bank of Bengal or in Court, for the purpose of being presented for acceptance and payment, or for payment only, as the case may be, or shall be dealt with as the Court shall otherwise order.

Bills, hundis, etc., to be deposited in the Bank of Bengal or in Court.

60. All monies, bills, hundis, notes and other securities paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal or into Court, shall be placed to the credit of the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company, and orders for any such payment and delivery shall direct the same accordingly.

Title of account in Bank.

61. All bills, hundis, notes and other securities delivered into the Bank of Bengal or into Court, shall be delivered out upon a request signed by the Official Liquidator and countersigned by the Judge or the Registrar, under the orders of the Court ; and monies placed to the account of the Official Liquidator shall be paid out upon cheques, or orders, signed by the Official Liquidator and countersigned by the Judge, or the Registrar under the orders of the Court.

On what authority monies, etc., to be delivered by the Bank.

62. All or any part of the money for the time being standing to the credit of the account of the Official Liquidator at the Bank of Bengal, or in Court, and not immediately required for the purpose of the winding-up may be invested in the purchase of Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Official Liquidator or in deposit receipts of the Bank of Bengal, as the Judge, upon the application of the Official Liquidator, may direct. All such investments shall be made upon a request signed by the Official Liquidator and countersigned by the Judge, which request shall be sufficient authority for debiting the account with the purchase money. Such Government Promissory Notes or deposit receipts shall not afterwards be sold or transferred or otherwise dealt with except upon a direction for that purpose signed by the Official Liquidator and countersigned by or under an order made by the Judge.

Investment of monies.

63. All interest accruing due upon any such Government Promissory Notes or deposit receipts shall from time to time be received by the Bank of Bengal, or the Court, and placed to the credit of the account of such Official Liquidator.

Interest upon Investments.

64. When the Court shall direct a meeting of the creditors or contributories of the Company to be summoned under Section 239 of the said Act or when the Official Liquidator either of his own motion or at the direction or request of the creditors or contributories under Section 183 of the Act, shall summon such a meeting he shall give notice in writing, seven clear days before the day appointed for such meeting, to every creditor or contributory, of the time and place appointed for such meeting, and of the matter upon which the Judge desires to ascertain the wishes of the creditors or contributories ; or, if the Judge shall so direct, such notice may be given by advertisement, in which case the object of the meeting need not be stated.

Notice to be given of meeting of creditors or contributories.

65. The votes of the creditors or contributories of the Company at any meeting summoned in accordance with the preceding rule may be given either personally or by proxy.

Votes may be given personally or by proxy.

66. The direction of the Judge for any meeting of creditors or contributories under Section 239 of the said Act and the appointment of a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, shall be testified by a memorandum signed by the Judge, or by the Registrar under the direction of the Judge. In the case of a meeting summoned by the Official Liquidator under Section 183 of the Act, he, or some one nominated by him, shall be Chairman.

Appointment of Chairman at meeting.

67. The sanction of the Judge to the drawing, accepting, making or endorsing of any bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note, by any Official Liquidator shall be testified by a memorandum on such bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note signed by the Judge or by the Registrar under the direction of the Judge.

Drawing, accepting, etc., of bills.

68. Every application for the sanction of the Judge to a compromise with any contributory or other person indebted to the company shall be supported by the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, stating that he has investigated the affairs of such contributory or person and believes that the proposed compromise will be beneficial to the Company, and giving his reasons for such belief; and the sanction of the Judge thereto shall be testified by a memorandum signed by the Judge, on the agreement of compromise, unless any party shall desire to appeal from the decision of the Judge, in which case an order shall be drawn up for the purpose.

Sanction of Judge on compromise.

69. The direction or sanction of the Judge for any proceeding or Act to be taken or done by the Official Liquidator under the powers conferred on him by Section 179 shall (subject to the provisions of Section 180 of the Act) be obtained upon application in writing and an order shall be drawn up thereon, unless the Judge shall otherwise direct.

In cases under Section 179.

70. Every application under Sections 180 (3), 183 (5), 207 (*viii*), 207 (*ix*), 212 (2), 215 and 237 of the Act shall be made by petition.

Application to the Court under Sections 183, 207, 212, 215, and 239 of the Act.

71. Every application to the Court for recoveries of monies due from contributories shall state particulars as nearly as in a plaint in a civil suit and shall be accompanied by the document or copies of account supporting the claim. It shall be supported by an affidavit of the liquidator. The further proceedings shall be of the nature of a suit as nearly as circumstances may require before a final order for payment is passed.

Application under Section 186.

72. The Official Liquidator shall submit a report stating the facts and matters which the Official Liquidator desire to bring to the notice of the Court and he may apply to the Court to fix a day for the consideration of the report, and on such application the Court shall appoint a day on which the report shall be considered.

Official Liquidator to file a report.

73. The consideration of the report shall be before the Judge of the Court, and the Official Liquidator shall personally, or by Counsel or Solicitor, attend the consideration of the report and give the Court any further information or explanation with reference to the matters stated in the report which the Court may require.

Consideration of the report.

74. When the Judge makes an order under Section 196 of the Act, directing any person or persons to attend for public examination—

Procedure consequent on order for public examination.

(*a*) The examination shall be held before the Judge: Provided that in the Chief Court the Judge may direct that the whole or any part of the examination of any such person or persons be held before the Registrar.

(*b*) The Judge may, if he thinks fit, either in the order for examination, or by any subsequent order, give directions as to the special matters on which any such person is to be examined,

(*c*) Where on an examination held before the Registrar, or one of the persons mentioned in Sub-section 9 of the said Section, he is of opinion that such examination is being unduly or unnecessarily protracted, or for any other sufficient cause, he may adjourn the examination of any person, or any part of the examination to be held before the Judge.

75. Upon an order directing a person to attend for public examination being made, the Official Liquidator shall apply for the appointment of a day on which the public examination is to be held.

Application for day for holding examination.

76. A day and place shall be appointed for holding the public examination, and notice of the day and place so appointed shall be given by the Official Liquidator to the person who is to be examined by sending such notice in a registered letter addressed to his usual or last known address.

Appointment of time and place for public examination.

77. (1) An application under Section 235 of the Act shall contain the particulars on which the claim is based and a copy of the application with the grounds thereof shall be served on every person against whom an order is sought, not less than eight days before the day named in the summons for hearing the application. Where the application is made by the Official Liquidator he may make a report to the Court stating any facts and information on which he proceeds, which are verified by affidavit, or derived from sworn evidence in the proceedings. Where the application is made by any other person it shall be supported by affidavit to be filed by him.

Application against delinquent Directors, officers and promoters.

(2) On the return of the summons the Court may give such directions as it shall think fit for the hearing of the summons, the taking of evidence wholly or in part by affidavit or orally, and the cross-examination of any deponents to affidavits in support of or in opposition to the application.

78. When an advertisement is required for any purpose, the advertisement, except when otherwise directed by these rules, shall be published as the Judge shall direct, or it may take the form of a public notification or proclamation.

Advertisements how to be published.

79. When an order has been made for the winding-up of any Company any person intending to use any affidavit in any proceeding under any such order shall file the same in Court and give notice thereof to the Official Liquidator.

Affidavits intended to be used to be filed in Court.

80. A register shall be kept by the Court of all proceedings before the Court in each matter with proper dates, so that all the proceedings may appear consequently and in chronological order, with a short statement of the question or points decided or ruled at every hearing.

Register of proceedings.

81. Every contributory of the Company, and every creditor thereof whese debt or claim has been allowed, shall subject to the order of the Court be entitled, at all reasonable times, to inspect all books of accounts, papers or documents relating to the winding-up of the Company, in the custody of the Official Liquidator, free of charge, and at his own expense to take copies or extracts from the same, or to be furnished with such copies or extracts at a rate not exceeding four annas per folio of ninety words.

Inspection of accounts by contributories and creditors.

82. All the above rules relating to Official Liquidators, shall, so far as the same are applicable, and subject to the directions of the Judge in each case, apply to provisional liquidators.

Rules applicable to provisional liquidators.

83. Every person for the time being on the list of contributories of the Company as filed in Court by the Official Liquidator, and every person whose debt or claim against the Company shall have been allowed by the Judge, shall be at liberty, at his own expense, to attend the proceedings before the Judge, and shall be entitled, upon payment of the costs occasioned thereby to have notice of all such proceedings as he shall by written request desire to have notice of; but if the Judge shall be of opinion that the attendance of any such person upon any proceedings has occasioned any additional costs which ought not to have been borne by the funds of the Company, he may direct such costs, or a gross sum in lieu thereof, to be paid by such person; and such person shall not be entitled to attend any further proceedings until he has paid the same.

Cost of attendance of contributories or creditors at proceedings.

84. The Judge may from time to time appoint any one or more of the contributories, or creditors as he thinks fit, to represent before him, at the expense of the Company, all or any class of the contributories or creditors upon any question as to a compromise with any of the contributories or creditors, or in and about any other proceedings before him relating to the winding-up of the Company, and may remove the person or persons so appointed. In case more than one person shall be so appointed, they shall employ the same attorney, pleader or agent to represent them.

Appointment of one or more contributories or creditors as representative of other contributories or creditors.

85. No contributory or creditor shall be entitled to attend any proceedings before the Judge, unless and until he has entered in a book to be kept for that purpose his name and address and the name and address of his attorney, pleader or agent (if any), and upon any change of his address or of his attorney, pleader or agent, his new address, and the name and address of his new attorney, pleader or agent.

Only contributories or creditors whose names are entered are entitled to attend proceedings.

86. Service upon contributories and creditors shall be effected (except when personal service is required) by sending the notice, or copy of the petition, summons, order, or other proceedings, through the post in a registered letter addressed to the party or his attorney, pleader or agent at the address entered, or last entered, pursuant to the preceding rule, or if no such entry has been made, then if a contributory, to his last known address or place of abode, and if a creditor, to the address given by him pursuant to rule and such notice, or copy, summons, order, or other proceeding shall be considered as served at the time the same would be delivered in the due course of post.

Service upon contributories and creditors, how effected.

87. The statements with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation of a Company, the winding-up of which is not concluded within a year after its commencement, shall be filed with the Registrar twice in every year as follows:—

Times for filing liquidator's statements and regulations applicable thereto.

(1) The first statement, commencing at the date when a liquidator was first appointed and brought down to the end of 12 months from the commencement of the winding-up shall

be filed within 30 days from the expiration of such 12 months; and the subsequent statements shall be filed at intervals of half a year, each statement being brought down to the end of the half year for which it is filed.

(2) Form No. 55 with such variations, as the circumstances may require, shall be used.

(3) Every statement shall be verified by affidavit in form No. 56.

Official Liquidator to present balance-sheet upon termination of proceedings.

88. Upon the termination of the proceedings for the winding-up of any Company, a balance-sheet shall be brought in, by the Official Liquidator, showing the results of his receipts and payments, duly verified by his affidavit; and the Official Liquidator shall pass his final account, and the balance (if any) due thereof shall be certified by the Judge, and upon payment of such balance, in such manner as the Court shall direct, the recognizance entered into by the Official Liquidator and his sureties may be vacated.

Judge when to certify that Company has been completely wound up.

89. When the Official Liquidator has passed his final account, and the balance (if any) certified to be due thereof has been paid in such manner as the Court shall direct, a certificate shall be made by the Judge that the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, and in case the Company has not been already dissolved, the Official Liquidator shall immediately after the issue of such certificate, apply to the Judge for an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order.

When winding-up complete books, etc., to be deposited in Court.

90. When the proceedings for winding-up any Company have been completed, all books, papers and documents belonging or appertaining to the Company and the book containing the Official Liquidator's account, shall be deposited in Court.

Notice by liquidator in voluntary winding-up of his appointment.

91. The liquidator in a voluntary winding-up shall, within 21 days after his appointment, file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a notice of his appointment, as required by Section 208 of the Act.

Liquidator's statements in voluntary liquidations.

92. The statements required by section 216 of the Act to be laid before the general meetings of a Company, the voluntary winding-up of which continues for more than one year shall, with such variations as circumstances may require, be in the same form and contain the same particulars as the statements mentioned in Rule 87.

Taxation of costs.

93. Where an order is made in the Chief Court for payment of any costs, the order shall direct the taxation thereof by the Registrar, except in cases where a gross sum in lieu of taxed costs is fixed by the order.

General power of Court.

94. The power of the Court or a Judge to enlarge or abridge the time for doing any act, or taking any proceeding, to adjourn, or review any proceeding, and to give any direction as to the course of proceeding, is unaffected by these rules.

Procedure.

95. The general practice of the Court shall in case not provided for by the Indian Companies Act, or these rules, and so far as the same is not inconsistent with the said Act or these rules, apply to all proceedings for winding-up of a Company in any Court.

96. These rules shall apply to proceedings under the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and the winding-up proceeding continued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in pursuance of Section 284 of the Act, shall be regulated by the rules made under the Act of 1882.

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No. 1.—PETITION FOR WINDING-UP.

(a) Insert title of Court.

To

(a)

The humble petition of (b) showeth as follows :—

(b) Insert full name, title, etc., of petitioner.

1. The Company Limited (hereinafter called the Company) was in the month of incorporated under the Companies Act.

2. The registered office of the Company is at (c).

(c) State the full address of the registered office so as sufficiently to show the district in which it is situate.

3. The nominal capital of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each. The amount of the capital paid up or credited as paid is Rs.

4. The objects for which the Company was established are as follows :—

To

and other objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association thereof.

(Here set out in paragraph the facts on which the petitioner relies and conclude as follows :—)

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays as follows :—

1. That the Company Limited may be wound up by the Court under the provision of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

2. Or that such other order may be made in the premises as shall be just.

NOTE.—It is intended to serve the petition on.

This note will be unnecessary if the Company is petitioner.

No. 2.—VERIFICATION OF PETITION.

I, A. B. of &c., make oath (or solemnly affirm) and say that such of the statements in the petition now produced and shown to me, and marked with the letter A, as relate to my own acts and deeds are true, and such of the said statements as relate to the acts and deeds of any other person or persons, I believe to be true.

Sworn, &c.,

Or solemnly affirmed, &c.

No. 3.—ADVERTISEMENT OF PETITION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition for the winding-up of the above-named Company by the Court (*or*, subject to the supervision of the Court) was, on the day of 19 , presented to the Court of by the said Company or by A. B. of a creditor (or contributory) of the said Company (*or, as the case may be*). And that it has been directed that the said petition shall be heard before the said Court on the day of 19 ; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his advocate, attorney, or pleader for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, on application to the said Court on payment of the charges for the same.

Petitioner in person, or C. and D. of, &c.,

Attorney or Pleader, Agents for the Petitioner.

No. 4.—ORDER APPOINTING A PROVISIONAL OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Upon the application, &c., and upon reading, &c. The Court doth hereby appoint R. P. H. of &c., provisionally Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. (*If security dispensed with, add,* without security, or *if security is to be given, add directions as to security accounts and payments into the Bank*). And the Court doth hereby limit and restrict the powers of the said R. P. H. as such provisional Official Liquidator, to the following acts, that is to say (*describe the acts which the provisional Official Liquidator is to be authorised to do and the property of which he is to take possession*).

No. 5.—ORDER FOR WINDING-UP BY THE COURT.

Upon the petition of the above-named Company [*or* A. B. of &c., a creditor (*or* contributory) of the above-named Company] on the day of 19 , and the verification thereof by A. B., &c., filed, etc., and upon hearing the advocate or attorney or pleader of the petitioner, and for , and upon reading the "Punjab Gazette" of the day of , the Newspaper of the day of (*enter any other papers*) each containing an advertisement of the said petition : this Court doth order that the said Company be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913.

No. 6.—ORDER FOR WINDING-UP SUBJECT TO SUPERVISION.

Upon the petition, &c., this Court doth order that the voluntary winding-up of the said Company be continued, but subject to the supervision of this Court, and any of the proceedings under the said voluntary winding-up may be adopted as the Court shall think fit. And the creditors, contributories and Liquidators of the said Company, and all other persons interested, are to be at liberty to apply to the Court as there may be occasion.

No. 7.—ADVERTISEMENT OF ORDER TO WIND-UP.

By an order made by the Court of in the above matter, dated the day of 19 , on the petition of the above-named Company (or A. B. of). It was ordered that, &c., (*as in order*).

Petitioner in person, or C. and D. of &c.,
Attorneys or Pleaders for the said Petitioner.

No. 8.—ADVERTISEMENT OF TIME AND PLACE FIXED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Notice is hereby given, that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice (or the Court of) has fixed the day of 19 , at o'clock at as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

G. H.,
Judge or Registrar.

No. 9.—PROPOSAL FOR APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR (AND SURETIES) WHERE FORM No. 8 HAS BEEN ISSUED.

We, the undersigned contributories of the above-named Company, for the number of shares placed opposite our respective names, hereby propose Mr. W. T. of (Public Accountant) to be the Official Liquidator of the said Company (and H. N. of &c., and J. P. of &c., to be his sureties.)

Name.	Address.	Number of shares held.

No. 10.—ORDER APPOINTING AN OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Upon the application, &c., and upon reading, &c. The Court doth hereby appoint R. P. H. of &c., Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. (*If security has not been given add.*) And it is ordered that the said R. P. H., do, on or before the day of next, give security to be approved of by the Court). And it is ordered that the said R. P. H. do on the day of and day of 19 , and the same day in each succeeding year, file his accounts in the Court of . And it is ordered that

all monies to be received by the said R. P. H. be paid by him into the Bank of Bengal or into the Court of to the credit of the account of the Official Liquidator of the said Company, within seven days after the receipt thereof. (*In case two or more Official Liquidators are appointed add.*) And the Court doth declare that the following acts, required or authorised by the above Act to be done by the Official Liquidator, may be done by either (*or*, any one, or two) of the Official Liquidators hereby appointed, that is to say, (*describe the acts*); and that all other acts so required or authorized shall be done by both (*or* all) the Official Liquidators hereby appointed.

No. 11.—RECOGNIZANCE OF THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR AND SURETIES.

R. P. H. of &c., W. B. of &c., and T. P. of &c., before the Court of personally appearing, do acknowledge themselves and every of them doth acknowledge himself, to owe to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice a Judge of the said Chief Court (*or* to Mr. A. B. Judge of the said Court of the respective sum set opposite to their respective names in the schedule hereto, to be paid to the said the Hon'ble Mr. Justice , (*or* to the said Mr. A. B., *as the case may be*), or his executors or administrators, and in default of payment of the said sums, the said R. P. H., W. P. and T. P. are willing and do agree, and every of them is willing and doth agree for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, by these presents, that the said sum shall be levied, recovered and received of and from and every of them, and of and from the moveable and immoveable property of them and every of them, wheresoever the same shall be found.

Dated the day of 19 .

Whereas, in the matter of &c., (*take title from order to wind-up*) the Honorable Mr. Justice (*or* the Court of has by an order dated the day of 19 , appointed the said R. P. H. Official Liquidator of the said Company, and has thereby directed him to give security to be approved of by the said Judge (*or in case the security precedes the order appointing*) has approved of the said R. P. H., as a proper person to be appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company upon his giving security. And whereas the said Judge has approved of the said W. B. and T. P. to be sureties for the said R. P. H. in the amounts set opposite to their respective names in the schedule hereto, and has also approved of the above written recognizance, with the under written condition, as proper security to be entered into by the said R. P. H., W. B. and T. P., pursuant to the said order, and in testimony of such approbation the Judge (or Registrar) hath signed an allowance in the margin hereof. Now the condition of the above written recognizance is such that if the said R. P. H., his executors or administrators, or any of them, do and shall duly account for what the said R. P. H. shall receive, or become liable to pay, as Official Liquidator of the said Company, at such periods and in such manner as the said Judge shall appoint, and pay the same as the said Judge hath (by the said order) directed or shall hereafter direct, then the above recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

> *In the matter, &c.*
>
> The Hon'ble Mr. Justice or the Court of has approved of and allowed this recognizance.
>
> G. H.,
>
> *Judge or Registrar.*

The Schedule above referred to.

R. P. H.	thousand Rupees.
W. B.	thousand Rupees.
T. P.	thousand Rupees

Taken and acknowledged by the above-named R. P. H., &c., &c., &c.

No. 12.—AFFIDAVIT OF SURETIES.

We, W. B. of &c., and T. P. of &c., severally make oath (*or* solemnly affirm), and say as follows :—

1. I, the said W. B. for myself say, that I am worth the sum of Rupees over and above what is sufficient for the payment of all my just debts and liabilities.
2. And I, the said T. P., for myself, say that I am worth the sum of Rupees, &c., (*as above*).

Sworn, &c.,
or Solemnly Affirmed.

No. 13.—Sanction of appointment of Advocate Attorney or Pleader to Official Liquidator, and Appointment.

The Court sanctions the Official Liquidator appointing an Advocate Attorney or Pleader to assist him in the performance of his duties.

G. H.,

Judge or Registrar.

I hereby appoint Mr. C. of, &c., to be my [Advocate or Attorney or Pleader] in this matter.

Dated this day of 19 .

(*R. P.H., Official Liquidator.*)

No. 14.—Order for payment of money or Delivery of books, &c., to Official Liquidator.

Upon the application of, &c., and on reading, &c. It is ordered that A. B. of, &c., do, within four days after service hereof, pay to [*or* deliver, convey, surrender, or transfer to or unto the hands of], R. P. H., the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at the office of the said R. P. H., situate at &c., the sum of Rupees being the amount of debt appearing to be due from the said A. B. on his account with the said Company [or, any sum or balance, books, papers, estate, or effect] [*or specifically describe the property*] now being in the hands of the said A. B., and to which the said Company is *primâ facie* entitled [*or otherwise as the case may be*].

No. 15.—Advertisement of appointment of Official Liquidator.

The Court of has by an order, dated the day of 19 , appointed R. P. H. of , to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,

Judge or Registrar.

No. 16.—Advertisement for Creditors.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the day of 19 , to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to R. P. H., of the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The day of 19 , at o'clock at is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,

Judge or Registrar.

No. 17.—Affidavit of Official Liquidator as to debts and claims.

I, R. P. H., of, &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath [or solemnly affirm] and say as follows:—

1. I have, in the paper writing now produced and shown to me, and marked the letter A, set forth a list of all the debts and claims the particulars of which have been sent in to me by persons making claims upon, or claiming to be creditors of, the said Company, pursuant to the advertisement issued in that behalf, dated the day of 19 and the names and addresses of the persons by whom such claims are made.

2. I have investigated the said debts and claims, and examined the same with the books and documents of the said Company in order to ascertain so far as I am able, which of such debts and claims are justly due from the said Company; and I have in the first part of the same list, set forth such of the said debts and claims, or parts thereof, as, in my opinion, are justly due from the said Company, and proper to be allowed without further evidence; and I have, in the sixth column of the said first part of the said list, set forth the amounts proper to be allowed in respect of such debts and claims, and I believe that such amounts respectively are justly due and proper to be allowed; and I have, in the seventh column of the said first part of the said list, stated my reasons for such belief.

3. I have, in the second part of the said list, set forth such of the said debts and claims as, in my opinion, ought to be proved by the respective creditors.

(Sworn, or affirmed, &c.)

NOTE.—When a verified statement is put in, this and the next form may be altered, so as to meet the requirements of the case.

No. 18.—EXHIBIT REFERRED TO IN AFFIDAVIT.

A.

This paper writing, marked A, was produced and shown to R. P. H., and is the same as is referred to in his affidavit, sworn before me this day of 19 .

W. B., &c.

List of debts and claims of which the particulars have been sent in to the Official Liquidator.

FIRST PART.—*Debts and claims proper to be allowed without further evidence.*

Serial No.	Name of creditors.	Addresses and Descriptions.	Particulars of Debt or Claim.	Amount claimed.	Amount proper to be allowed.	Reasons for belief that amounts are proper to be allowed.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

SECOND PART.—*Debts and claims which ought to be proved by the Creditors.*

Serial No.	Name of Creditors.	Addresses and Descriptions.	Particulars of Debt or Claim.	Amount claimed.
				Rs. A. P.

No. 19.—NOTICE TO CREDITOR OF ALLOWANCE OF DEBT.

(Place and date.)

SIR,

THE debt claimed by you in this matter has been allowed by the Judge at the sum of Rs. [*If part only allowed, add*—If you claim to have a larger sum allowed, you are hereby required to come in and prove the further amount claimed, &c., *as in next Form.*]

I am, &c.,

R. P. H., Official Liquidator.

To Mr. P. R.

No. 20.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS TO COME IN AND PROVE THEIR DEBTS.

You are hereby required to come in and prove the debts claimed by you against the above-named Company by filing your affidavit or affirmation, and giving notice thereof to me

on or before the day of next, and you are to attend by your attorney or pleaders at the Court of on the day of 19 at o'clock in the being the time appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claim

Dated this day of 19 .

R. P. H., Official Liquidator.

To Mr. S. T.

No. 21.—AFFIDAVIT OF CREDITOR IN PROOF OF DEBT.

I, S. T. of etc., make oath [or, solemnly affirms] and say as follows :—

1. The above-named Company was, on the day of 19 , the date of the order for winding-up the same, and still is indebted to me in the sum of Rs. for etc., [*Describe shortly the nature of the debt, and exhibit any security for it; and in the case of a trade debt, exhibit a bill of parcels, and verify the reasonableness of the charges as in proving a debt in a suit.*]

I have not, nor hath, nor have any person or persons by my order, or to my knowledge or belief, for my use received the said sum of Rs. or any part thereof, or any security or satisfaction for the same or any part thereof, [*if any security add*, except the said (*describe the security*) hereinbefore mentioned or referred to].

Sworn, &c.,

Or solemnly affirmed.

No. 22.—CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE AS TO DEBTS AND CLAIMS.

I hereby certify that the result of the adjudication upon debts and claims against the aboved-named Company, brought in pursuant to the advertisement issued in that behalf, dated the day of 19 , so far as such adjudication has up to the date of this certificate been proceeded with, is as follows :—

The debts and claims which have been allowed are set forth in the first Schedule hereto, and with the interest thereon and costs mentioned in the said Schedule, are due to the persons therein named, amount altogether to rupees.

I have in the first part of the said Schedule set forth such of the said debts and claims as carry interest, and the interest thereon has been computed after the rate they respectively carry down to the date of this certificate.

I have in the second part of the said Schedule set forth such of the said debts and claims as do not carry interest.

The claims set forth in the second Schedule hereto have been brought in by the persons therein named, and have been disallowed.

The first Schedule above referred to.

FIRST PART.—Debts and claims which carry interest.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Addresses and Description.	Particulars of Debt.	Total due.
1	J. L. . .	29 Street, Calcutta, Boot-maker .	On Bill of Exchange, dated, &c.	Rs. A. P.
		Principal	Rs.	
		Interest at Rs. per cent. per annum from 187 , to the date of this certificate . .	"	
		Cost of proof	"	
			Total First Part, Rs. .	

SECOND PART.—Debts and claims which do not carry interest.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Addresses and Descriptions.	Particulars of Debt.	Interest on Principal.	Total due.
40	W. P.	15 Street. Calcutta, Baker.	Goods sold.		
		Principal, ...	Rs. 500 0 0	20 0 0	540 0 0
		Costs of proof	" 20 0 0		
			Total Rs. .		
			Add Total First Part Rs.		
			Total First and Second Parts, Rs.		

The Second Schedule above referred to—

No.	Name of Creditors.	Addresses and descriptions.	Particulars of claims.	Amount claimed.
				Rs. A. P.

Dated this day of 19

G. H.,
Judge.

No. 23.—AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES.

I, R. P. H. of &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath, [*or* solemnly affirm,] and say as follows:—

1. The paper writing now produced and shown to me, and marked with the letter A contains a list of the contributories of the said Company, made out by me from the books and papers of the said Company, together with their respective addresses, and the number of shares, [*or* extent of interest] to be attributed to each, and such list is, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, a true and accurate list of the contributories of the said Company, so far as I have been able to make out and ascertain the same.

2. I have, in the first part of the said list marked A, distinguished the persons who are contributories in their own right.

3. I have, in the second part of the said list marked A, distinguished the persons who are contributories as being representatives of, or being liable to the debts of others.

Sworn, &c.

Or solemnly affirmed, etc.

No. 24.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES REFERRED TO IN FORM No. 23.

A.

This list of contributories marked A was produced and shown to R. P. H., and is the same list of contributories as is referred to in his affidavit sworn before me, this day of , 19 .

W. B. &c.

FIRST PART—*Contributories in their own right.*

Serial No.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Unpaid amount.

SECOND PART—*Contributories as being representatives of or liable to the debts of others.*

Serial No.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Unpaid amount.

No. 25.—NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORIES OF APPOINTMENT TO SETTLE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES.

This Court, [or the Hon'ble Mr. Justice] has appointed the day of 19 , at o'clock to settle the list of the contributories of the abovenamed Company, made out by the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and you are included in such list in the character, and for the number of shares [*or* extent of interest] stated below ; and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the countrary at the time and place aforesaid, the list will be settled including you therein.

Dated this *day of* *19* .

To Mr. A. B. and to Mr. C. D. his attorney, Pleader or Agent.

R. P. H.

Official Liquidator.

No. on List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Unpaid amount.

No. 26.—AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF NOTICE.

I, W. S., &c., the attorney of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

1. The first six columns of the Schedule now produced and shown to me, and marked with the letter A, contain a true copy of the list of contributories of the said Company made out and filed in Court by the said Official Liquidator on the day of 19 , as I know from having, on the day of 19 , examined and compared the said Schedule with the said list, and I have in the seventh column of the said Schedule marked A, set forth the names and addresses of the attorneys who have entered appearances of any of the contributories named in the said list.

2. I did on the day of 19 , in the manner hereinafter mentioned cause a true copy of the notice now produced and shown to me, and marked B, to be served upon each of the respective persons whose names, addresses, and descriptions appear in the second, third, and fourth columns of the said Schedule marked A, except that in the tabular form at the foot of such copies respectively I inserted the number on list, name, address, description, in what character included, and number of shares [*or* extent of interest] of the person on whom such copy of the said notice was served in the same words and figures as the same particulars are set forth in the said Schedule marked A.

3. I caused the said respective copies of the said notice to be served by putting such copies respectively, duly addressed to such persons respectively or their attorneys, pleaders or agents, and with the proper postage stamps affixed thereto as registered letters into the Post Office at on the said day of

Sworn, &c.,

Or solemnly affirmed, etc.

Schedule referred to :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. on List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Names and addresses of attorneys who have entered appearances and been served with a copy of the notice referred to in the affidavit of W. S. to which this Schedule is an exhibit.

No. 27.—SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES, AND AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT.

I, R. P. H., of &c., the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

1. Since filing in Court the list of the Contributories in this matter, on the day of 19 , it has come to my knowledge that the several persons whose names are set forth in the supplemental list of contributories now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter B, are or have been holders of shares in [*or* members of] the said Company, and to the best of my judgment, information and belief such persons are contributories of the said Company.

2. The said supplemental list marked B contains the names of such persons together with their respective addresses, and the number of shares [*or* extent of interest] to be attributed to each, and such list is, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, true and accurate.

3. I have, in the first part of the said list marked B, distinguished such of the said persons as are contributories in their own right.

4. I have, in the second part of the said list marked B, distinguished such of the said persons as are contributories as being representatives of, or being liable to the debts of others.

No. 28.—SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF FORM No. 27.

B.

This supplemental list of contributories, marked B, was produced and shown to R. P. H. and is the same supplemental list of contributories as is referred to in the affidavit sworn (or solemnly affirmed) before me, this day of 19 .

Signature.

Note.—This supplemental list is to be made out in the same form as the original list.

No. 29.—CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE OF SETTLEMENT OF THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES.

1. I hereby certify that the several persons whose names are set forth in the second column of the first Schedule hereto have been included in the said list of contributories as contributories of the said Company in respect of the number of shares (or extent of interest) set opposite the names of such contributories respectively in the said Schedule.

In the first part of the said Schedule are the names of the several persons contributories in their own right.

In the second part of the said Schedule are the names of the persons who are contributories as being representative of or liable to the debts of others.

2. The persons whose names are set forth in the second column of the second Schedule hereto have been excluded from the list of contributories.

3. In the seventh column of the said first and second Schedules are set forth, opposite the name of each of the said several persons respectively, the date when such person was included in, or excluded from, the said list of contributories.

The second Schedule above referred to :—

Serial No. in List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character proposed to be included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Date when excluded from the List.	Unpaid amount.

Dated day of 19 .

G. H.,

Judge.

The first Schedule above referred to :—

FIRST PART.—*Contributories in their own right.*

Serial No. in List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	No. of shares (or extent of interest).	Date when included in the list.	Unpaid amount.

SECOND PART.—*Contributories as being representatives of, or liable to the debts of, others.*

Serial No. in List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	No. of shares (or extent of interest).	Date when included in the list.	Unpaid amount.

No. 30.—NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORY OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES AND THAT HIS NAME IS INCLUDED.

In the matter of Company, Limited, in liquidation under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Take notice that the has, by certificate dated the day of 19 under his hand, finally settled the list of contributories of the said Company, and that you are included in such list in the character and for the number of shares (or extent of interest) stated below.

Any application by you to vary the said list of contributories or that your name may be excluded therefrom, must be made by you to the abovenamed court within days from the date of this notice or the same will not be entertained.

The said list may be inspected by you in the court of the

Official Liquidator.

To Mr.

No. in List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares.	Unpaid amount.

No. 31.—ORDER ON APPLICATION TO VARY LIST.

Upon the application of W. N. to review the list of contributories of the said Company, in respect of the inclusions of the said W. N. therein, and that his name may be excluded therefrom, and upon hearing advocates, or attorneys, or pleaders, &c., and upon reading, &c. It is ordered that the name of the said W. N. be excluded from the said list of contributories [*or* the Judge doth not think fit to make any order on the said application except that the said W. N. do pay to R. P. H., the Official Liquidator of the said Company, his costs of this application, to be taxed by the taxing officer in case the parties differ.]

No. 32.—AFFIDAVIT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSAL FOR CALL.

I, R. P. H., of &c., the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

I.—I have, in the Schedule now produced and shown to me, and marked with the letter A, set forth a statement showing the amount due in respect of the debts allowed against the said Company, and the estimated amount of the costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to, the winding-up the affairs thereof, and which several amounts form in the aggregate the sum of Rs. or thereabouts.

II.—I have also in the said Schedule set forth a Statement of the assets in hand belonging to the said Company, amounting to the sum of Rs. and no more. There are no other assets belonging to the said Company, except the amounts due from certain of the contributories of the said Company ; and, to the best of my information and belief, it will be impossible to realize in respect of the said amounts more than the sum of Rs. or thereabouts.

III.—It appears by the Judge's Certificate, dated the day of 19 , that persons have been settled on the list of contributories of the said Company, in respect of the total number of shares.

IV.—For the purpose of satisfying the several debts and liabilities of the said Company and of paying the costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to, the winding-up the affairs thereof, I believe the sum of Rs. will be required, in addition to the amount of the assets of the said Company mentioned in the said Schedule A, and the said sum of Rs.

V.—In order to provide the said sum of Rs. , it is necessary to make a call upon the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributories as before mentioned, and having regard to the probability that some of such contributories will partly

or wholly fail to pay the amount of such call, I believe that, for the purpose of realizing the amount required as before mentioned, it is necessary that a call of Rs. per share should be made.

Sworn, &c.

Or solemnly affirmed, &c.

No. 33.—SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING FORM.

In the matter of the Limited in Liquidation, and the Indian Companies Act 1913.

Schedule of Liabilities and assets.

	Rs.		Rs.
Liabilities—		Amount with the bank—	
Amounts of debts and liabilities ...		Government treasury and in hand	
Estimated amount of costs charges and expenses of and incidental to winding-up of the Company, including Liquidator's remuneration		Book debts and other property, nominal value ...	
		Expected to realise ...	
		Amount of probable deficiency ...	
Total Rs. ...		Total Rs. ...	

Date.

Official Liquidator.

No. 34.—SUMMONS FOR INTENDED CALL.

Let all parties concerned attend at on day of 19 , at o'clock on the hearing of an application on the part of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company that a call to the amount of Rs. per share may be made on all the contributories [*or, if upon any particular class specify the same*] of the said Company.

A. B.,

Registrar or Judge.

This summons was taken out by Attorneys for the said A. and B. of Official Liquidator.

To Mr. C. D. of, &c., a contributory of the said Company, proposed to be included in the said call.

No. 35.—ADVERTISEMENT OF INTENDED CALL.

Notice is hereby given that the day of 19 , at o'clock at the Court House, has been appointed to make a call on all the contributories of the said Company [*or as the case may be*], and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such call shall be for Rs. per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call. Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,

Registrar or Judge.

No. 36.—GENERAL ORDER FOR A CALL.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, and upon reading two orders, dated the day of 19 , and the day of 19 , the Judge's Certificate, dated the day of 19 , an affidavit of the said Official Liquidator filed 19 , and the exhibit marked A, therein referred to, and an affidavit of filed 19 : It is ordered that a call of Rs. per share be made on all the contributories of the said Company [*or as the case may be*]. And it is ordered that each such contributory do, on or before the day of 19 , pay into the Bank of Bengal [*or into Court*] to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call.

No. 37.—NOTICE TO BE SERVED WITH THE GENERAL ORDER FOR A CALL.

The amount due from you, A. B., in respect of the call made by the above [*or* within] order, is the sum of Rs. , which sum is to be paid by you into the Bank of Bengal, or into Court, to the account mentioned in the said order. This notice and copy order must be produced at the Bank [*or* Court] upon such payment, and the Bank [*or* Court] will, upon receiving the same, deliver to you a Certificate of the payment; you must, immediately upon such payment in, cause written notice of the payment, and of the date thereof, to be given to me as the Official Liquidator of the said Company at my office at

Dated this day of 19 .

R. P. H.,
Official Liquidator.

To Mr. A. B.

No. 38.—AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CALL DUE FROM CONTRIBUTORIES.

I, R. P. H., of, &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

1. None of the contributories of the said Company whose names are set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A ,have paid or caused to be paid the respective sums set opposite their respective names in the said Schedule, and which sums are the respective amounts now due from them respectively in respect of the call of Rs. per share in pursuance of the order in that behalf, dated the day of 19 .

2. The respective amounts or sums set opposite the names of such contributories respectively in such Schedule are the true amounts due and owing by such contributories respectively in respect of the said call.

Sworn, &c.,

A.

The Schedule above referred to.

No. on list.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Amount due.
					Rs. A. P.

NOTE.—In addition to the above affidavit, an affidavit of the service of the order and notice will be required.

No. 39.—AFFIDAVIT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT OF MONEY DUE FROM A CONTRIBUTORY.

I, of , the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath and say as follows :—

1. That the , of contributory No. of the above-named Company, owes the following amounts to the above-named Company according to the books of the said Company :—

	Rs. A. P.
Capital in arrears	
Interest on the same	
Capital called by the Court	
Other dues	
Total .	

That I believe that the said amounts are actually due from him as per particulars and proofs attached with the petition and marked with letters

Date *Official Liquidator.*

No. 40—ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CALL DUE FROM A CONTRIBUTORY.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, and upon reading the order, dated the day of 19 , an affidavit filed the day of 19 , and an affidavit of the said Official Liquidator filed the day of 19 . It is ordered that C. D. of &c. [*or* E. F. of &c., the legal personal representative of L. M., late of &c., annexed] one of the contributories of the said Company (*or if against several contributories*, the several persons named in the second column of the Schedule to this order, being respectively contributories of the said Company) do, on or before the day of 19 , or within four days after service of this order, pay into the Bank of Bengal (or into Court) to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company [*or* to A. B., the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office at] the sum of Rs. [*if against a legal personal representative, add* out of the assets of the said L. M., deceased, in his hands as such legal personal representative as aforesaid to be administered in a due course of administration, if the said E. F. has in his hands so much to be administered, *or if against several contributories*, the several sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the sixth column of the said Schedule hereto] such sum [*or* sums] being the amount [*or* amounts] due from the said C. D. (*or* L. M.) *or* the said several persons respectively in respect of the call of Rs. per share made by the said order dated the day of 19 .

The Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. on list.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Amount due.
					Rs. A. P.

NOTE.—The copy for service of the above order must be endorsed as follows :—If you, the within-named C. D., neglect to obey this order, you will be liable to be arrested under a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of &c., and also will be liable to have your property attached for the purpose of compelling you to obey the same order.

No. 41—AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CALL.

I, J. B., of &c., make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

1. I did, on the day of 19 , personally serve G. F. of in &c., with an order made in the matter by Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court, &c.] dated the day of 19 , whereby it was ordered [*set out the order in the past tense*] by delivering to, and leaving with, the said G. F. at , in , a true copy of the said order, and at the same time producing and showing unto him the said G. F. the said original order.

2. There was endorsed on the said copy, when so served, the following words, that is to say: "If you, the within-named G. F., neglect to obey this order by the time therein limited, you will be liable to be arrested under a writ of attachment issued out of the High Court [*or, as the case may be*], and also be liable to have your property attached for the purpose of compelling you to obey the same order."

Sworn, &c.

or Solemnly affirmed, etc.

No. 42—AFFIDAVIT OF NON-PAYMENT OF MONEY BY ORDER DIRECTED TO BE PAID INTO THE BANK OF BENGAL OR INTO COURT.

I, R. P. H., of &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

J. G. F., the person named in an order made in this matter by Mr. Justice [*or* by this Court], dated the day of 19 , has not paid into the Bank of Bengal [*or* into Court] to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company the whole or any part of the sum of Rs. (or in ...) as by the said order directed

1. None of the several persons whose names and addresses are set forth in the Schedule hereunder written, and who have respectively been duly served with orders made in this matter by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court] of the respective dates set opposite to their respective names in the said Schedule, have paid into the Bank of Bengal [*or* into Court] to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company the whole or any part of the several sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the Schedule hereunder written, as by the said orders respectively directed.

The Schedule above referred to.

Name.	Address.	Description.	Amount.	Date of Balance order.	Number of Certificate.
			Rs. A. P.		

No. 43—NOTICE (OR ADVERTISEMENT) OF MEETING OF CREDITORS OR CONTRIBUTORIES.

Notice is hereby given that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice (*or* this Court) has directed a meeting of the creditors (*or* contributories) of the above-named Company to be summoned, pursuant to the above Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to [*state the object for which meeting called, unless notice is by advertisement, in which case say,* certain matters relating to the winding-up of the said Company] and that such meeting will be held on day, the day of 19 , at o'clock at which time and place all the creditors [*or* contributories] of the said Company are requested to attend. (The said Judge [*or* Court] has appointed H. F. of &c. to act as Chairman of such meeting.)

Dated this day of 19 .

R. P. H.

Official Liquidator.

No. 44—APPOINTMENT OF PROXY TO VOTE AT MEETING OF CREDITORS OR CONTRIBUTORIES.

I, W. S., of , in the county of , hereby appoint of as my Proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the meeting of the creditors [*or* contributories] of the said Company, summoned by direction of Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court of] to be held on the day of and at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand this day of 19 .

W. S.

Signed by the said W.S. in the presence of

J. M. of &c.

No. 45—MEMORANDUM OF APPOINTMENT OF A PERSON TO ACT AS CHAIRMAN AT MEETING OF CREDITORS OR CONTRIBUTORIES.

The Judge of *or* Court of has appointed Mr. H. T. of &c. one of the creditors [*or* contributories] of the above-named Company, to act as Chairman of a meeting of the creditors (*or* contributories) of the said Company, summoned by direction of the said Judge (*or* Court) pursuant to the above Act to be held on day, the day of 19 , at o'clock at , and to report the result of such meeting to the said Judge [*or* Court]. The said Meeting is summoned for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the creditors (*or* contributories) of the said Company as to [*state the object for which meeting*

called] and at such meeting the votes of the creditors (*or* contributories) may be given either personally or by proxy.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,
Registrar or Judge.

No. 46.—CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF RESULT OF MEETING OF CREDITORS OR CONTRIBUTORIES.

I, H. T., the person appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court of] to act as Chairman of a Meeting of the creditors (*or* contributories) of the above-named Company, summoned by advertisement (*or* notice), dated the day of 19 , and held on the day of 19 , at , do hereby report to the said Judge (*or* Court) the result of such Meeting as follows :—

The said Meeting was attended either personally or by proxy by creditors, to whom debts against the said Company have been allowed, amounting in whole to the value of Rs. (*or* by contributories, holding in the whole shares in the said Company, and entitled respectively by the regulations to the Company of the number of votes hereinafter mentioned).

The question submitted to the said Meeting was, whether the creditors (*or* contributories) of the said Company approved of the proposal of the Official Liquidator of the said Company, that, &c. [*as the case may be*], and wished that such proposal should be adopted and carried into effect. The said Meeting was unanimously of opinion that the said proposal should (*or* should not) be adopted and carried into effect [*or*, the result of the voting upon such question was as follows] :—

The undermentioned creditors (*or* contributories) voted in favour of the said proposal being adopted and carried into effect :—

Name of creditor (or contributory).	Address.	Value of debt (or number of shares).	Number of votes conferred on each contributory by the Regulations of the Company.

The undermentioned creditors [*or* contributories] voted against the said proposal being adopted and carried into effect :—

Name of creditor (or contributory).	Address.	Value of debt (or number of shares).	Number of votes conferred on each contributory by the Regulations of the Company.

Dated this *day of* *19* .

(Sd.) H. T.,
Chairman.

No. 47.—MEMORANDUM OF SANCTION OF JUDGE TO ACCEPTING BILL OF EXCHANGE.

THE Judge of *or* Court of has sanctioned the acceptance of this Bill of Exchange by Official Liquidator on behalf of the said Company.

G. H.,
Judge.

No. 48.—MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT OF COMPROMISE WITH A CONTRIBUTORY.

MEMORANDUM of agreement entered into this day of 19 between R. P. H. of &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company of the one part, and S. B. of &c., one of the contributories of the said Company of the other part.

Whereas the said S. B. has been settled on the list of contributories of the said Company as a contributory in respect of shares in the said Company, and whereas, by an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [or by the Court of] dated the day of 19 , a call of Rs. per share was made on all the contributories of the said Company, and there is now due from the said S. B. to the said Company the sum of Rs. in respect of the said call. And whereas the said S. B. has proposed to pay to the said Official Liquidator the sum of Rs. by way of compromise and in satisfaction and discharge of the said sum of Rs. , and of all liability whatsoever as a contributory of the said Company, and whereas the said Official Liquidator having investigated the affairs of the said S. B., and believing that such compromise will be beneficial to the said Company, both in exercise of the power for that purpose given to him by the above Act, agreed to accept the same subject to the sanction of the said Judge [*or* Court] and to the conditions and agreements hereinafter contained. Now it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties hereto.

1. That the said Official Liquidator shall, before the day of next apply to the said Judge [*or* Court] to sanction this agreement of compromise.

2. That upon this agreement being sanctioned by the said Judge [*or* Court] the said S. B. shall, within days next after such sanction, pay to the said Official Liquidator the said sum of Rs. and when thereto required shall do and execute all such acts and deeds as may be necessary for transferring, or surrendering and releasing to the said Official Liquidator, on behalf of the said Company, or in such manner as the said Judge [*or* Court] may direct, the said shares held by the said S. B. in the said Company, and all claim and demand whatsoever which the said S. B has or may have against the said Company, in respect of the said shares, or the distribution of the assets of the said Company, or otherwise howsoever.

3. That the said sum of Rs. and the transfer or surrender and release of the said shares and interest of the said S. B. as aforesaid, shall be accepted by the said Official Liquidator as and be deemed and taken to give to the said S. B. a full and complete discharge from all calls and liabilities, claims and demands whatsoever which the said Company or the Official Liquidator thereof now has or may hereafter have or be entitled to, against the said S. B. in respect of his being or having been the holder of the said shares or otherwise as a contributory of the said Company.

4. That in case this agreement shall not be sanctioned by the said Judge [*or* Court] it shall cease and determine, and the said Official Liquidator and the said S. B. shall be remitted to their original rights with respect to each other, as if this agreement had not been entered into.

5. That in case this agreement shall be sanctioned by the said Judge [*or* Court] and the said S. B. shall not in all respects perform the same on his part, the Official Liquidator shall be at liberty, with the sanction of the said Judge [*or* Court], and without notice to the said S. B. to enforce the performance thereof, or with the like sanction to give notice to the said S. B. that he abandons this agreement, whereupon the same shall cease and determine, and the said Official Liquidator shall be entitled to proceed against the said S. B. to enforce payment of the said sum of Rs. , or so much thereof as shall then remain due and unpaid as if this agreement had not been entered into.

R. P. H.,
Official Liquidator.

S. B.

Witness to the signature of the said R. P. H. and S. B., C. D. of &c.

No. 49.—MEMORANDUM OF SANCTION OF JUDGE TO AGREEMENT OF COMPROMISE.

The Judge of the *or* Court of has sanctioned the agreement of compromise.

G. H.,
Judge.

No. 50.—APPEARANCE BOOK.

In the matter, etc.,

Appearance Book.

Date when appearance entered.	Party's name.	Whether creditor or contributory.	If he appears in person, his address for service.	If he appears by an attorney his attorney's name.	Attorney's address.	Amount of debt or number of shares.

No. 51.—SUMMONS FOR PERSONS TO ATTEND TO BE EXAMINED.

(Act VII of 1913.)

A. B. of &c., and E. F. of &c., are hereby severally summoned to attend at on day of 19 , at o'clock, to be examined on the part of the Official Liquidator [*or* of W. D. of &c.] for the purpose of proceedings directed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court] to be taken before me in the above matter, [and the said A. B. is hereby required to bring with him and produce at the time and place aforesaid a certain indenture [*describe documents*] and all other books, papers, deeds, writings, and other documents in his custody or power in anywise relating to the abovenamed Company]. Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,
Judge.

This summons was taken out by Messrs. C. and D. of Attorneys for the Official Liquidator (*or* for the said W. D.).

No. 52.—ORDER DIRECTING A PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Upon reading the reports of the Official Liquidator in the above matter, dated respectively the day of 19 , the day of 19 , and It is ordered that the several persons whose names and addresses are set forth in the schedule hereto do attend before the court on a day and at a place to be named for the purpose, and be publicly examined as to the promotion or formation of the Company, and as to the conduct of the business of the Company, and as to their conduct and dealings as directors or officers of the company.

The schedule referred to.

Name.	Address.	Connection with the company.

No. 53.—ORDER APPOINTING A TIME FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator in the above matter, it is ordered that the public examination of who, by the order of the court dated the day of 19 , was directed to attend before to be publicly examined, be held at on the day of 19 . And it is ordered that the abovenamed do attend at the place and time abovementioned.

Dated this day of 19 .

NOTE.—Notice is hereby given that if you, the abovenamed , fail, without reasonable excuse, to attend at the time and place aforesaid, you will be liable to be committed to prison without further ...

No. 54.—NOTICE TO ATTEND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Whereas by an order of this Court, made on the day of 19 it was ordered that you, the undermentioned should attend before the Court on a day and a place to be named for the purpose, and be publicly examined as to the promotion or formation of the Company, and as to the conduct of the business of the Company and as to your conduct and dealings as (a) And whereas the day of 19 at o'clock in the noon, before the sitting at has been appointed as the time and place for holding the said examination :—

Notice is hereby given that you are required to attend at the said time and place, and at any adjournments of the examination which may be ordered, and to bring with you and produce all books, papers, and writings and other documents in your custody in any way relating to the abovenamed company.

And take notice that if you fail, without reasonable excuse, to attend at such time and place, and at the adjournments of the said public examination which may be ordered, you will be liable to be committed to prison without further notice.

Dated the day of 19 .

To

Official Liquidator.

No. 55.—LIQUIDATOR'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

General Directions as to Statements.

(Name of Company).

Form and contents of statement.

(1) Every statement must contain a detailed account of all the Liquidator's realizations and disbursements in respect of the company. The statement of realizations should contain a record of all receipts derived from assets existing at the date of the winding-up order or resolution and subsequently realized, including balance in bank, book debts and calls collected, property sold, etc., and the account of disbursements should contain all payments for costs and charges, or to creditors, or contributories. Where property has been realized, the gross proceeds of sale must be entered under realizations, and the necessary payments incidental to sales must be entered as disbursements. These accounts should not contain payments into the Company's liquidation account (except unclaimed dividends see paragraph 4) or payments into or out of bank, or temporary investments by the Liquidator, or the proceeds of such investments when realized, which should be shown separately—

(a) by means of the bank pass book;

(b) by a separate detailed statement of moneys invested by the Liquidator, and investments realized.

Interest allowed or charged by the bank, bank commission, etc., and profit or loss upon the realization of temporary investments, should, however, be inserted in the accounts of realizations or disbursements, as the case may be. Each receipt and payment must be entered in the account in such a manner as sufficiently to explain its nature. The receipts and payments must severally be added up at the foot of each sheet, and the totals carried forward from one account to another without any intermediate balance, so that the gross totals shall represent the total amounts received and paid by the Liquidator respectively.

Trading account.

(2) When the Liquidator carries on a business, a trading account must be forwarded as a distinct account, and the totals of receipts and payments on the trading account must alone be set out in the statement.

Dividends, etc.

(3) When dividends or instalments of compositions are paid to creditors, or a return of surplus assets is made to contributories, the total amount of each dividend, or instalment of composition, or return to contributories, actually paid, must be entered in the statement of disbursements as one sum; and the Liquidator must forward separate accounts showing in lists the amount of the claim of each creditor, and the amount of dividend or composition payable to each creditor, and of surplus assets payable to each contributory, distinguishing in each list the dividends or instalments of composition and shares of surplus assets actually paid and those remaining unclaimed.

(4) When unclaimed dividends, instalments of compositions or returns of surplus assets are paid into the Company's liquidation account, the total amount so paid in should be entered in the statement of disbursements as one sum.

(5) Credit should not be taken in the statement of disbursements for any amounts in respect of Liquidator's remuneration unless it has been duly allowed by resolution of the company in general meeting, or by order of Court.

LIQUIDATOR'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

(Pursuant to section 244 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Name of company.

Nature of proceedings (whether wound up by the Court, or under the supervision of the Court, or voluntarily).

Date of commencement of winding up.

Date to which statement is brought down.

Name and address of Liquidator.

This statement is required in duplicate.

Liquidator's statement of account pursuant to section 244 *of the Indian Companies Act*, 1913.

REALIZATIONS.						DISBURSEMENTS.					
Date.	Of whom received.	Nature of assets realized.	Amount.			Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of disbursements.	Amount.		
		Brought forward	Rs.	A.	P.			Brought forward	Rs.	A.	P.
		*Carried forward						Carried forward			

* *Note.*—No balance should be shown on this account, but only the total realizations and disbursements which should be carried forward to the next account.

Analysis

Analysis of Balance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total realizations			
Total disbursements			
Balance .			

The balance is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Cash in hands of Liquidator			
2. Total payments into bank, including balance at date of commencement of winding up (as per bank book).			
Total withdrawals from bank .			
Balance at bank .			
3. Amount in Company's Liquidation Account . . .			
4. Amount invested by Liquidator *less* amount realized from same.			
Balance			
Total balance as shown above .			

(*Note.*—Full details of stocks purchased for investment and of realization thereof should be given in a separate statement.)

Note.—The Liquidator should also state :—

		Rs.
(1) The amount of the estimated assets and liabilities at the date of the commencement of the winding up.	Assets (after deducting amounts charged to secured creditors and debenture-holders) . .	
	Liabilities—	
	Secured creditors	
	Debenture-holders	
	Unsecured creditors	
(2) The total amount of the capital paid up at the date of the commencement of the winding up.	Paid up in cash	
	Issued as paid up otherwise than for cash . .	
(3) The general description and estimated value of outstanding assets (if any).		
(4) The causes which delay the termination of the winding up.		
(7) The period within which the winding up may probably be completed.		

No. 56.—AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING STATEMENT OF LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT UNDER SECTION 244.

(Name of Company.)

I , of , the Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath and say :—That * *the account hereunto annexed marked contains a full and true account of my receipts and payments in the winding up of the above-named Company*, from the day of 19 , to the day of 19 , inclusive *and that I have not, nor has any other person by my order or for my use during such period, received or paid any moneys on account of the said Company, other than and except the items mentioned and specified in the said account.*

I further say that the particulars given in the annexed Form 55 marked , with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn at }

* NOTE.—If no receipts or payments, strike out the words in italics.

The affidavit is not required in duplicate, but it must in every case be accompanied by statement on Form 55 in duplicate.

No. 57.—LIQUIDATOR'S TRADING ACCOUNT UNDER SECTION 244.

Insert here the name of the Company. (Name of Company.)

Insert here the name of the Liquidator. the Liquidator of the above-named company in account with the estate.

This account is required in duplicate in addition to Form No. 55.

Dr. Receipts Payments. Cr.

Date.					Date.				

Date *Liquidator.*

No. 58.—LIST OF DIVIDENDS OR COMPOSITION.

(Name of Company.)

I hereby certify that a dividend (or composition) of in the Rupee was declared payable on and after the day of 19 , and that the creditors whose names are set forth below are entitled to the amounts set opposite their respective names, and have been paid such amounts except in the cases specified as unclaimed.

Liquidator.

Dated the day of , 19 .

Name.	Amount of proof.			AMOUNT OF DIVIDEND (OR COMPOSITION).					
				Paid.			Unclaimed.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.

The list is required in duplicate.

No. 59—List of amounts paid or payable to Contributories.

(Name of Company.)

I hereby certify that a return of surplus assets was declared payable to contributories on and after the day of 19 , at the rate of per share, and that the contributories whose names are set forth below are entitled to the amounts set opposite their respective names, and have been paid such amounts except in the cases specified as unclaimed.

Liquidator.

Dated the *day of* 19 .

Name.	No. of shares.	Amount returned on shares.						
		Paid.			Unclaimed.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	

This list is required in duplicate.

No. 60—Affidavit verifying account of unclaimed and undistributed funds.

I, of make oath and say that the particulars entered in the statement hereunto annexed, marked A, are correct, and truly set forth all money in my hands or under my control representing unclaimed or undisbursed assets of the above Company, and that the amount due by me to the Company's Liquidation Account in respect of unclaimed dividends and undistributed funds is Rs. .

Sworn, etc. *Signature.*

No. 61—Certificate of the Company being completely wound up, and of the Official Liquidator having passed his final account.

I hereby certify that R. P. H., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, has passed his final account as such Official Liquidator, and that the balance of Rs. thereby certified to be due to [*or* from] the said Official Liquidator, has been paid in the manner directed by the order, dated the day of 19 , and that the affairs of the said Company have been completely wound up. Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,
Judge.

No. 62—Order to Dissolve the Company.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, and upon reading an order, dated the day of and the Judge's Certificate, dated the day of whereby it appears that the affairs of the said Company have been completely wound up, and that the balance of Rs. due from [*or* to] the Official Liquidator has been paid in manner directed by the said order. It is ordered that the said Company be dissolved as from this day of 19 , and that the recognizance, dated the day of 19 , entered into by the said Official Liquidator, together with W. B. and T. P., his sureties, be vacated.

No. 63—Notice by Liquidator in Voluntary winding up of his appointment.

(Pursuant to section 208 of Act VII of 1913.)

Note.—In a voluntary winding up, this notice must be filed with the Registrar within 21 days of the appointment, in default of which a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 for every day the default continues is incurred.

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

I, the undersigned of hereby give notice that, by* I have been appointed Liquidator of the Company, Limited.

Date. *Signature.*

* State how appointed, whether by resolution of the Company, or how otherwise.

By order, &c.,
A. CAMPBELL,
Registrar

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY—DELHI, WEDNESDAY MARCH 1, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st March 1916.

No. 833 *D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in pursuance of the agreement made with the Chief of the State of Jaipur, dated the 7th August 1869, and the agreements made with the Chief of the State of Jodhpur, dated the 27th January 1870, the 18th April 1870, and the 18th January 1879, which provide for the lease to the British Government of the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbhadra within the said States, and in supersession of the Notification of the the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1750-Exc., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that, on and after the 1st March 1916, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured at any of the said salt-sources shall be one rupee and four annas for each maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois.

No. 835 *D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1051-I. A., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March 1916, a duty of one rupee and four annas per maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois shall be paid :—

(1) on salt imported into such territories from the Kalat State ; and

(2) on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said section has already been paid, imported into the town of Quetta.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

(SALT.)

Delhi, the 1st March 1916.

No. 1545-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1748-Exc., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March 1916, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India shall be as follows :—

(*a*) in the case of salt manufactured in any part of British India other than Aden and of salt (other than salt manufactured at the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana or Pachbhadra in the Rajputana Agency, on which a duty has been imposed by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 833-D. of this date) imported by land into any part of British India, one rupee and four annas for each maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois ; and

(*b*) in the case of salt manufactured in Aden and intended for local consumption in that Settlement, or for export to ports or places on the Arabian littoral situated between latitude eleven and latitude twenty north and longitude thirty-nine and longitude forty-five east, one rupee for each 140 pounds avoirdupois.

II. The foregoing order shall not affect the orders contained in any notification of the Government of India not hereinbefore expressly mentioned.

No. 1547-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1049-I. A., dated the

20th March 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st March 1916, a duty of one rupee and four annas per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois shall be paid :—

(1) on all salt imported into British Baluchistan from the Kalat State ; and

(2) on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said section has already been paid, imported into the markets of Pishin and Killa Abdullah Khan.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1916.

No. 21.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

In rule I add the following to the first paragraph :—

(*xii*) Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of State Railways and officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment recruited in England.

Insert the following as the last sub-paragraph of Rule I :—

Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of State Railways and officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment recruited in England are eligible for rewards for passing the Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations in any vernacular language of the province in which they are serving. The Railway Board will decide in each case whether an officer should or should not be permitted to appear for the examination.

No. 24.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

In rule XVII, substitute "The Malayalam Ninth Reader" for "The Malayalam Twelfth Reader" as one of the text-books for the High Proficiency examination in Malayalam.

In Appendix B, in the List of authorised text-books in Malayalam, for "Twelfth Reader" substitute "Ninth Reader."

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd March 1916.

No. 4.—Mr. F. C. Rose, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is attached to the Public Works Department of the Government of India Secretariat on special duty until further orders.

No. 5.—Mr. W. F. Holms, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer in the Punjab with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office from Mr. F. C. Rose and until further orders.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

Delhi, the 4th March 1916.

No. 779-5.—The following draft of an amendment to the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 48 (2) and 77 (1) of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), is published as required by section 77 (2) of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st day of May 1916.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received for any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendment.

The following proviso shall be added to rule 36 of said rules, namely :—

"Provided that the requirements of this rule and of sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of section 48 of the Act shall be dispensed with as regards printed cotton piece goods except handkerchiefs."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1916.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 243.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

1st March 1916.

* * * * * * * *

Henry Cecil Beadon, Supernumerary List.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

* * * * * * * *

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 260.—Second-Lieutenant Geoffrey Rothe Clarke to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Charles Henry Stuart to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* G. R. Clarke promoted. Dated the 1st December 1915.

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CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 262.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, clause (17) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by section 25, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 3rd April 1916.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, clause (17) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the Cantonments Code, 1912, to the extent set forth below :—

For section 142 the following shall be *substituted* :—

142. No vehicle shall be driven, led, or kept standing, on any street between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise without a suitable lamp—

(*a*) placed on the right side thereof in the case of a vehicle which, when driven or led, moves at a walking pace :

(*b*) placed on each side thereof in the case of a vehicle which, when driven or led moves beyond a walking pace :

unless there is sufficient moonlight to render a lamp unnecessary.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order, No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lall ...	... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2.	M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.

2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

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RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.

2 Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.

3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.

4 M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan .. C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," MARCH 4, 1916.

No. 1363-F. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCE DEPARTMET.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 27th December 1915.

REVISED SCHEDULE FOR EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES IN INDIA FOR ADMISSION TO GENERAL LIST OF INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the schedule of subjects published with Resolution No. 1251-F. E., dated the 30th September 1914, the following revised schedule is prescribed for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department :—

SCHEDULE.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition	300

Optional.

	Marks.
Any two of—	
(a) Political Economy and Economic History ...	400 each
(b) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	
(c) Physics	
(d) Chemistry	
(e) History—Questions will be set in—	
(i) Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th century A. D.	
(ii) English History from 1485-A. D. to 1880-A. D.	
The examination in History will be of the widest scope and will include questions on social and literary developments. A wide choice of questions will be allowed.	
(f) One classical language with its literature, *viz.*, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.	
Total	1,100

In the optional subjects the papers set will be approximately of the standard required for the B. A. Honours degree in any Indian University where these subjects are prescribed.

The curriculum prescribed for the History papers will remain in force for a period of three years from the date of this Resolution.

It is intended to publish the papers set in all subjects from the examination to be held in December 1916, and on wards. The papers will be available, on sale, at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta. The price of each collection will be 8 annas a copy.

Ordered that the Resolution be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that it may be communicated to Directors of Public Instruction and all heads of colleges and schools in their respective provinces; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; to the Controller of Currency; to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers; to all Chief Examiners and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; and to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

8058 CS—908—9-3-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864I

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

No. 148-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), as applied to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, shall apply to the said areas, subject to any amendments to which the rules are for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to the following modifications, namely —

(1) all references in the said rules to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule, and

(2) all references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same schedule.
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J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DELHI, SATURDAY MARCH 11, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 10th March 1916.

No. 16.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act, 1916.

(5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 103.)

An Act to amend the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915.

[27*th January* 1916.]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

endment of 5 5, c. 23, s. 1.

1. (*1*) The Army Council, and any general officer whom the Army Council may appoint for the purpose, shall be a superior military authority within the meaning of the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915.

rt title.

(2) Sub-section (5) of section 1 of that Act shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if for the words "intervals of not less than three months" there were substituted the words "intervals of not more than three months," and sub-section (8) as if for the words "superior authority" there were substituted the words "superior military authority."

2. This Act may be cited as the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act, 1916, and the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915, and this Act may be cited together as the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Acts, 1915 and 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Delhi, the 6th March 1916.

No. 375-C.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*b*) of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, the Government of the Punjab has appointed the Hon'ble Mr P. J. Fagan, I.C.S., a member of the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust in place of Sir M. W. Fenton, K.C.S.I.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 4th March 1916.

No. 184-*F. E.*—Mr. C. B. Barry, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty in the Finance Department with effect from the 25th February 1916.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 11th March 1916.

No. 1898-*W*.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 28th day of January 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Cotton rags;

Linen rags;

Waste paper.

(2) That the heading "Railway waggons" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading :—

Railway waggons and their component parts.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Canes and sticks, unmounted, whether for basket making or not;

Cordage and twine of Manila hemp;

Europhen;

Files;

Pocket lamp cases and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;

Rum and imitation rum.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The 11th March 1916.

No. 868.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Reflections on the Political Situation in India with a Personal Note and Extracts from Indian and English newspapers, etcetera, by Lajpat Rai of Lahore, India."

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th March 1916.

No. 286.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Cantonment Code, 1912, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, as subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made, namely —

In section 29, sub-section (1), after clause (*o*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely—

(*p*) to meet any expenditure or make any payments specially authorised by the Governor-General in Council.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla the 7th March 1916.

No. 442-*P*.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Railways Co., Ltd., of an extension of the Phagwara-Rahon Railway 5′ 6″ gauge, from Nawashahr to Jaijon *via* Garhshankar, a distance of about 19 miles.

2. This extension will be known as the Nawashahr-Jaijon extension of the Phagwara-Rahon Section of the Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Railways.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order, No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

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AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

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FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.

2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

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MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.

2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

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RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.

2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.

3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.

4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

Registered No. L. 864

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 16th March 1916.

No. 2102-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt pearls unset from the import duty leviable thereon under item No. 88 of Schedule II, Part IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act IV of 1916.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

FACTORIES.

Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No. 2183-*C.*—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased

to direct that the following amendment shall be made in rule 11-A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely:—

After sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—

"(4) wherever in this rule the expression 'Governor-General in Council' is used it shall be read as if it was followed in every case by the words 'or the Local Government' and shall be construed accordingly."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 16th March 1916.

No. 953-*C.*—In modification of the Home Department notification No. 21?-C., dated the 25th January 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. James, C.I.E., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 4th February 1916.

POLITICAL.

The 17th March 1916.

No. 1010.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "or able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria" in the Home Department notification No. 907, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department notification No. 4467, dated the 10th November 1915, shall be substituted the words "or male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria who are 17 years of age or over but not more than 55 years of age."

No. 1011.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "or in respect of able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria" in the Home Department notification No. 908, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department notification No. 4468, dated the 10th November 1915, shall be substituted the words "or in respect of male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria who are not less than 17 or more than 55 years of age."

No. 1012.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "or who is an able-bodied male subject of the Kingdom of Bulgaria" in the Home Department notification No. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department notification No. 4469, dated the 10th November 1915, shall be substituted the words "or who is a male subject of the Kingdom of Bulgaria and is 17 years of age or over but not more than 55 years of age."

PUBLIC.

The 13th March 1916.

No. 891-*C.*—The Right Honourable Sir Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P. C., G.C.M.G., Baron Chelmsford, is expected to arrive at Aden on Thursday the 30th March 1916 and at Bombay on the 4th April to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive Lord Chelmsford with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval and Military authorities, for the landing and reception of Lord Chelmsford at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

The 14th March 1916.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS (INDIA).

Supplementary Instructions.

No. 933 *C.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following supplementary instructions with reference to rules 8, 9 and 13 of the Regulations under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, published with the Home Department notification No. 507-C., dated the 11th February 1916, in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th February 1916 :—

A. *Regulation 8.*—The headquarters of the Government of India for the time being shall be the place of registration of certificates of naturalization and oaths of allegiance.

B. *Regulation 9.*—The headquarters of the Government of India for the time being shall be the place of registration of declarations of alienage and of retention or resumption of British nationality.

C. *Regulation 13.*—The fees prescribed by the Regulations may be paid into any Government Treasury in India.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 11th March 1916.

No. 69.—The Reverend Percy Rowland Hosbons has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

No. 1164-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 424-D., dated the 3rd February 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Act, 1916 (III of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

Schedule.

1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.

* * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No. 2099-*W.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF PAPER MAKING MATERIALS, PAPER, TOBACCO, FURNITURE WOODS, STONES AND SLATES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods of a bulky character should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us, in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the First day of March, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.*—

All materials for the manufacture of paper including wood pulp, esparto grass, and linen and cotton rags.

Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard and wood pulp board) and manufactures of paper and cardboard.

All periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.

Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes).

Furniture woods, hard woods and veneers.

Stones and slates.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to any goods of the descriptions specified which are imported under license given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (Paper, Tobacco, Furniture Woods, and Stones) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 2100-*W.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette* is republished for information:—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs publishes for general information the following list of persons and firms in Egypt with enemy interests, which have been licensed by the Egyptian Government, to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only.

No new transactions should be entered into with any person or firm mentioned in the list.

Persons having claims against any person or firm mentioned in the list should make such claims at once to such person or firm or in cases when a Controller has already been appointed [indicated in the list by the letter (*a*) placed against the name of the person or firm] to the Controller thereof.

List of persons and firms in Egypt with enemy interests which have been licensed by the Egyptian Government to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only :—

Abel and Schellenberg, P. O. B. 990, Cairo.

Andres and Co., Fritz, 19, Rue Stamboul, Alexandria.

Austro-Orientalische Handels-Aktiengesellschaft, 41, Sharia Sabaatel Bahrieh, Cairo.

Baikowski, Hermann, P. O. B. 105, Port Said.

Bayer Bruder, P. O. B. 4, Cairo (*a*).

Boehme and Anderer, P. O. B 209, Cairo (*a*).

Bohm, Friedrich, and Heymann, 14, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

Brach, Gustav, and Co., Succ., 1, Rue Pirona, Alexandria.

Hussein Bey Younes Ben Chaaban (Agency for the Soc. Anon. des Fabriques Autrichiennes des Bonnets Turcs), Rue Fahamine, Ghourieh, Cairo.

The Colloid Wolfram Lamp Co., 45, Sharia Abdine, Cairo (*a*).

Confalonieri, Antonio, 3, Sharia Abou el Sebaa, Cairo.

Continental Caoutchouc and Guttapercha Co., 16, Rue Nubar Pasha, Cairo.

Cotton Export Company, Soc. Anon., 1, Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria.

Gasmotoren-Fabrik Deutz, 16, Rue Nubar Pasha, Cairo.

Egyptische Egrenier Fabriken, Alexandria (*a*).

The Egyptian Lloyd, 21, Sharia Madabegh, Cairo.

Engelhardt, Leopold, and Co., 12, Sharia Kawala, Cairo.

Fix and David, 7, Sharia el Bosta, Cairo.

Flick, H. and C., St. Mark's Buildings, Alexandria.

Soc. Anon. d'Electricité Ganz, 10, Rue Soliman Pasha, Cairo.

Prima Fabbrica Birra di Graz, Soc. Anon., 1, Rue St. Mark, Alexandria.

Geiger, W., and Co., 14, Rue el Chichini, Cairo.

Hackh, Hugo, Sharia Emad el Dine, Cairo, and Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria.

Hess and Co., 15, Rue de France, Alexandria.

Holz and Co., 9, Sharia Rouei, Cairo.

Lepique, H., per Th. D. Kaiopoulos, Shebin el Quanater.

Kirchmayer, Rudolf, and Co., 16, Rue Nubar Pasha, Cairo.

Klink and Lauer, Rue el Mokattam, Port Said.

Knoll, Giuseppe, 9, Sharia el Bora, Cairo (*a*).

Koenig and Jessenitzer, P. O. B. 1226, Cairo.

Kortenhaus and Hammerstein, P. O. B. 352, Alexandria (*a*).

Kunzler and Co., 9, Rue Dessouki, Cairo.

Landgrebe and Leisching, P. O. B. 307, Alexandria.

Lichtenstern, Jos. M., 3, Sharia Dessouki, Cairo.

Lindemann, R. and O., 17, Rue Stamboul, Alexandria (*a*).

Lion Ludwig, 2, Sharia el Bosta, Cairo.

Meinecke, George, Rue Colmar, Suez.

Mez, Gustav, Koubbeh Les Bains.

Mulhauser and Co., 127, Rue Abdel Moneim, Alexandria.

Bornstern, L., and Co., 55, Sharia el Bawaki. Cairo.

Orenstein and Koppel-Arthur Koppel, Société Anonyme, 4, Sharia el Manakh, Cairo (*a*).

Pollack, Leopold and Co., 3, Shaira Manel aket el Kataba, Cairo.

Protzman, Carl, c/o Thomas Bonorand, Fleming, Alexandria.

Riecken, George, 16, Rue Nebi Daniel, Alexandria (*a*).

Sayegh and Sorer, 6, Rue Hamzawi, Cairo.

Schneider and Rothacker, P. O. B. 357, Alexandria.

Seeger, Albert, P. O. B. 161, Alexandria.

Seeger Bros. and Co., 1, Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria.

Siemens-Schuckert, Sharia Emad el Dine, Cairo.

Société Anonyme pour la Fabrication des Cigarettes (Hadges Nessim), 12—14, Rue Abou Dardar, Alexandria.

Steaua Romana (Etoile Roumaine), P. O. B. 1161, Alexandria.

Lepique, H., per Stellio Mavridis, Toukh.

Stobbe, Rudolph, G.M.B.H., 29, Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria.

Stross, Bruder, Rue Mosquée el Cheikh Ibrahim Pasha, Alexandria.

Galizenstein, Jacques per Albert Tomich, 16, Sharia el Maghraby, Cairo.

Toch, S., per S. Press, P. O. B. 1157, Cairo.

Union Export Gesellschaft, M.B.H., 2, Rue Hoshe Issa, Cairo.

The Upper Egypt Artesian Boring Co., A. Weber and Co., 20, Sharia Sheikh Abou el Sebaa, Cairo.

Zuker, Leo, 10, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

NOTE.—The Deutsche Orient Bank, A.G., and the Egyptishe Hypotheken Bank are licensed to carry on business in Egypt under the supervision of a Controller with instructions, the effect of which is to prevent these banks from undertaking new business.

No. 2121-*W*.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 12th day of February 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:—

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Carbon electrodes for electric furnaces,
Petroleum coke.

(2) That the heading "Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oleo-resin of capsicum."

(3) That the heading "Bladders, casings and sausage skins," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bladders, guts casing and sausage skins."

(4) That the heading "Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bones, in any form, whole or crushed (including dissolved bones, bone flour and bone meal), and bone ash."

(5) That the heading "Capsicum and peppers" should be included in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(6) That the heading "Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Lead, pig, sheet, pipe or scrap (including solder containing lead)."

(7) That the heading "Pepper" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted.

(8) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Arrack ;

Casein ;

Cork and cork dust not including floor coverings manufactured partly of cork dust.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 18th March 1916.

No. 2152-*W.*—With reference to the notification in this Department No. 857-W., dated the 11th December 1915, the following order of His Majesty the King in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 15th day of February 1916.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey and the King of the Bulgarians :

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm :

And whereas His Majesty did by Order in Council, dated November 10th, 1915, prohibit the carriage of cargo by any British steamship exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage registered in the United Kingdom from one foreign port to another, unless exempted by license :

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that, in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, He should prohibit as from and after the First day of March 1916, any British steamship

registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, from proceeding on any voyage, unless the owner or charterer of such steamship has been granted a license as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order and it is hereby ordered that, from and after the First day of March 1916, no British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, shall proceed on any voyage, unless a license to do so has been granted to or in favour of the owner or charterer of such steamship by the Licensing Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade under the provisions of the aforesaid Order in Council of November 10th, 1915, which licence may be general in reference to classes of ships or their voyages or special.

And the President of the Board of Trade is to act and give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The 18*th March* 1916.

No. 2169 W.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as amended by Act II of 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Wolfram Rules, 1915, namely:—

After rule 6 of the said rules the following rules shall be added, namely:—

Prohibition of removal of tungsten from certain areas except under a pass.

7. (*1*) When a license to prospect for, or a mining lease in respect of, tungsten has been granted by, or on behalf of, the Secretary of State, no person other than the holder of such license or lease or the agent of such holder shall remove tungsten from the area covered by such license or lease except under a pass specially issued for each consignment by such holder or agent.

(*2*) Every such pass shall specify therein the destination to which the tungsten shall be removed, and shall be issued in such form and subject to such conditions as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe.

(*3*) Every person issuing a pass shall, at the time of such issue, record such particulars thereof, and shall furnish to the Collector such returns of passes issued, as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe.

Prohibition of the possession, etc., of tungsten except under a permit.

8. (*1*) No person shall be in possession of, for any purpose, or shall deal in any way with, tungsten in any area not covered by a prospecting license or a mining lease except under a permit granted by the Collector in such form and subject to such conditions as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe: provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply—

(*a*) to the holder of a license to prospect for, or a mining lease in respect of, tungsten, or to the agent of such holder, in respect of tungsten won from the area covered by such license or lease, or

(*b*) to the holder of a pass issued under rule 7 in respect of the removal of tungsten in accordance with the conditions of such pass.

(*2*) A person, to whom a permit has been granted under sub-rule (*1*), shall keep such accounts and furnish such returns to the Collector as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe, of all tungsten possessed, or dealt with by him under such permit.

Penalty for permitting removal of tungsten.

9. Whoever, being authorised to issue a pass under rule 7 knowingly permits tungsten to be removed from the area in respect of which he is so authorised, except in accordance with the conditions of a pass issued under the said rule, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

Penalty for contravention of rules 7 (*1*) and 8 (*1*).

10. (*1*) Whoever removes tungsten in contravention of rule 7, or possesses, or deals with tungsten in contravention of rule 8, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

(2) Whoever attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the commission of, any act punishable under this rule shall be punished as if he had himself committed the act.

11. Whoever—

Penalty for failure to keep records or accounts, and to furnish returns.

(a) issues a pass in contravention of the provisions of rule 7 (2) ; or

(b) fails to make the record or furnish the returns prescribed by rule 7 (3) ; or

(c) fails to keep the accounts or furnish the returns prescribed by rule 8 (2),

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

Power of arrest.

12. (1) Any officer of the police, revenue, excise or customs departments in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 20, may arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his being concerned in an offence punishable under rule 10.

(2) Every officer making an arrest under this rule shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

No. 296.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, Indian Army, 1st grade Cantonment Magistrate, having attained the age of 55 years, is retained for service in the Department as supernumerary in his present rank and grade.

The following promotions and appointments are made with effect from the 13th March 1916, in consequence :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Vaughan, sub. *pro tem.* 1st grade, to be 1st grade substantive.

* * * * * * * *

Major W. D. Reid, sub. *pro tem.* 3rd grade, to be 3rd grade substantive.

* * * * * * * *

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order, No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.

2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.

2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

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RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916.

PART II

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1[illegible]th March 1916.

No. 1248-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi at 6-15 P.M. on Friday, the 31st March 1916. His Excellency's departure will be public.

His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India and Staff, the Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council and all the principal Civil and Military Officers in Delhi will be in attendance at Viceregal Lodge by 5-15 P.M. Ladies and gentlemen on the Government House list desirous of attending are also invited to be present at the same hour.

Guards of Honour of British and Indian Infantry will be drawn up at Viceregal Lodge.

His Excellency will be escorted to the Station by a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, a Territorial Battery, His Excellency the Governor-General's Body Guard and a Regiment of Indian Cavalry. The route will be *viâ* the Flagstaff Tower, Flagstaff Road, Alipore Road, Kashmir Gate, Lothian Road and Queen's Road and will be lined by troops from the main gate of Viceregal Lodge to the Flagstaff Tower under the orders of the General Officer Commanding at Delhi.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, the General Officer Commanding at Delhi and Staff, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, will be in attendance at the Delhi Main Station.

A Guard of Honour of Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform.

A Royal salute will be fired as the Special Train moves out of the Station.

Levee dress (cloth) will be worn by Civil and Review Order (Summer clothing) by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

The Viceroy will arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 2nd April, His Excellency's arrival being private.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—

The Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge.

Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.

Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.

Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

All communications intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party should be addressed to "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town; all others to the headquarters of the several departments at Delhi.

No. 1249-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive at Delhi at 7-30 A.M. on Thursday, the 6th April 1916. His Excellency's arrival will be public.

A Royal salute will be fired as the Special Train arrives at the Station.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, the General Officer Commanding at Delhi and Staff, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, will receive His Excellency at the Delhi Main Station.

A Guard of Honour of Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform.

His Excellency will be escorted to Viceregal Lodge by a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, a Territorial Battery, the Governor-General's Body Guard and a Regiment of Indian Cavalry. The route will be *viâ* Queen's Road, Lothian Road, Kashmir Gate, Alipore Road, Flagstaff Road and the Flagstaff Tower and will be lined by troops from the Flagstaff Tower to the main gate of Viceregal Lodge under the orders of the General Officer Commanding at Delhi.

His Excellency is due to arrive at Viceregal Lodge at about 8 A.M., and will be received there by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Staff, the Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council and all the principal Civil and Military officers in Delhi. Ladies and gentlemen on the Government House list desirous of attending are also invited to be present at Viceregal Lodge by 7-45 A.M.

Guards of Honour of British and Indian Infantry will be drawn up at Viceregal Lodge.

Levee dress (cloth) will be worn by Civil and Review Order (Summer clothing) by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, LIEUT.-COL.,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 24th March 1916.

No. 1683-*C.*—Major G. Tate, M.B., I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Simla, East, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 2nd April 1916.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

No. 966-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

1. In Schedule I in entries (1) to (5 A), (9) to (13) and (15), in the third column, after the words " any person herein exempted " the words " shall be of such descriptions only and " shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule I in entries (18) and (19), in the third column, for the words " the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be retained in each case " the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

" The number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case."

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1916.

No. 440-*C.*—Mr. G. Taylor, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 3 months in combination with furlough for 5 months with effect from 15th April 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 441-*C.*—Mr. T. F. Quirke, M.R.C.V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, during the absence of Mr. Taylor on leave, or until further orders.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd March 1916.

No. 6.—The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Russell, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the afternoon of the 30th March 1916, and the following appointment is made :—

Mr. F. C. Rose, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, at present attached to the Government of India Secretariat on special duty, to be Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th March 1916.

P. HAWKINS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd March 1916.

No. 472-*Est. B.*—The following revised rules for the examination of officers serving in Baluchistan, in the Pushtu and Baluchi languages, which have received the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, are hereby published for general information. These revised rules will take effect from the date of this notification in supersession of all existing rules.

Rules for the examination of officers serving in Baluchistan in the Pushtu and Baluchi languages.

1. The following officers will be required to pass an examination according to the standard prescribed in Appendix A or C to these rules in Pushtu or Baluchi :—

(a) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India serving in Baluchistan, whose substantive pay does not amount to Rs. 1,500 a month.

(b) European and Eurasian Extra Assistant Commissioners.

(c) Superintendents of Police and European and Eurasian Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

(d) Executive and Assistant Engineers and temporary Engineers of the Canal Department.

(e) Military Officers serving with the Frontier Militia or Levy Corps

(f) Officers of the Indian Medical Service holding the appointments of whole-time Civil Surgeons.

2. The prevailing vernacular of the various districts shall, for the purpose of these rules, be considered to be as shown below :—

Quetta-Pishin . . . . Zhob . . . . Loralai	Pushtu.
Sibi . . . . Kalat (including Mekran and Kharan) . . . . Chagai	Baluchi.

3. (a) The officers mentioned in rule 1 (a) will ordinarily be required to pass, in the first instance, in the vernacular of the district to which they are first posted, within two years from the date of being posted to that district

(b) An officer transferred within two years to a district the vernacular of which is not the same, may pass in either language, whichever he may elect, provided he shall pass one or the other within two years.

(c) The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner may, for special reasons to be recorded, exempt an officer who has passed in one compulsory language from passing in the other on transfer to another district.

4. The officers mentioned in rule 1 (a) who fail to pass an examination as prescribed in rule 3 will be liable to be passed over for promotion until they do pass the examination

5. The officers mentioned in rule 1 who have passed the examination prescribed in rule 3 will be entitled to receive the following allowances while serving in Baluchistan :—

(a) The officers mentioned in rule 1 (a), (b), (d), (e) and (f), an allowance of Rs. 100 a month so long as their substantive pay does not amount to Rs. 1,500 a month.

(b) Superintendents or Officiating Superintendents of Police, an allowance of Rs 100 a month ; permanent or officiating European and Eurasian Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police Rs. 50 a month.

6. Officers mentioned in rule 1 who have passed in one of the two languages will, on passing the second language, be entitled, in addition to the prescribed monthly allowance already earned, to a reward of Rs. 1,000 in case the second language is Pushtu or to a reward of Rs. 500 in the case of Baluchi.

7. The following officers serving in Baluchistan may, with the previous permission of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, present themselves for examination in either or both the languages :—

(a) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India whose substantive pay amounts to Rs. 1,500 a month or more.

(b) The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana ; the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, and the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department in Baluchistan.

(c) Cantonment Magistrates and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.

(d) All Executive officers of the Military Works Services whether engaged on Military or Civil Works.

(e) Chaplains.

8. On passing the examinations, the officers mentioned in rule 7 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000 in the case of Pushtu, and to a reward of Rs. 500 in the case of Baluchi. Both rewards admissible under this rule, *i.e.*, the reward of Rs. 1,000 for Pushtu, and the reward of Rs. 500 for Baluchi, may be earned by the same officer. The officers mentioned in rule 7 (*d*) will be entitled to the following:—

(1) For passing in Pushtu, an allowance of Rs. 100 per month, while serving in Baluchistan (provided their substantive pay does not amount to Rs. 1,500 per month) or the reward of Rs. 800 admissible under paragraph 376, A. R., I., Vol. I, but not to both.

(2) For passing in Baluchi the reward of Rs. 500 admissible under paragraph 376, A. R., I., Vol. I., only.

8 (*a*). Chaplains, on passing the examination prescribed by rules will be entitled to a reward of Rs., 800 for Pushtu or Rs. 500 for Baluchi, and not to the monthly allowance.

9. Permanent or officiating (1) Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, (2) Native Assistants, (3) Superintendent of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, (4) Superintendent and Registrar of the office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, (5) Native Deputy Superintendents of Police, (6) Munsifs, (7) Tahsildars and (8) Naib Tahsildars, and permanent (*a*) Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in civil employ, (*b*) Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police, (*c*) Subordinates of the Public Works Department and Military Works Services of the rank of Sub-Overseer and upwards, and (*d*) Veterinary Inspectors or Graduates, serving in Baluchistan and not being by birth, domicile or education natives of districts in which the language is commonly spoken will be permitted to present themselves for examination in Pushtu or in Baluchi according to Appendix B or D to these rules.

Officers of the classes mentioned above who have passed in one language may, with the previous sanction of the Head of their office or Department, present themselves for examination in the other language.

NOTE.—The words "Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and officiating Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars" include officers serving in the Settlement Department, the Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner and the Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan as well as those in the regular line.

10. On passing the examination in Pushtu or Baluchi permanent or officiating (1) Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, (2) Native Assistants, (3) Superintendent of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, (4) Superintendent and Registrar of the office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, (5) Native Deputy Superintendents of Police and (6) Canal Upper Subordinates in sub-divisional charge will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 300; and officers of the other classes enumerated in rule 9, except Sub-Assistant Surgeons in civil employ, to a reward of Rs. 200 provided that those who are only officiating in these appointments will not receive the reward till they are confirmed. Sub-Assistant Surgeons on passing the examination will be entitled to draw language allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem for so long as they remain stationed in Baluchistan. Those officers who have to leave their districts to attend the examinations will also receive travelling allowance, if they succeed in passing the examinations.

Both the rewards, or, in the case of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, allowances for Pushtu and Baluchi, may be earned by the same officer.

11. (*a*) Military Officers, other than those mentioned in rules 1 and 7, may appear at an examination according to Appendix A or C to these rules with the sanction of the authority to which they are subordinate, and will, on passing, receive the reward laid down in paragraph 376, A. R., I., Vol. I.

(*b*) Civil Officers serving in Provinces other than Baluchistan or Departments other than those mentioned in rules 1, 7 and 9, may appear at an examination according to Appendix A, B, C or D to these rules, as the case may be, with the sanction of the authority to which they are subordinate.

(*c*) Other persons with the special permission of, and subject to any conditions as to fees or other matters that may be laid down by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, may also be admitted to an examination under these rules.

12. The following officers who have passed an examination according to Appendix A B, C or D to these rules, as the case may be, or an equivalent examination while serving in other provinces shall, on appointment to a locality where the allowance is admissible, be entitled to the following allowances and rewards:—

(*a*) The officers mentioned in rule 1 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), to the allowances specified in rule 5 and to the reward mentioned in rule 6, provided they have not already received such reward.

(b) The officers mentioned in rule 7 (a), (b) and (c) and rule 9, to the rewards to which they would have been entitled under rule 8 or 10, as the case may be, had they passed the examination when serving in Baluchistan, provided that they have not already received such rewards.

(c) The officers mentioned in rule 7 (d), to the allowance to which they would have been entitled under rule 8 had they passed the examination while serving in Baluchistan or to the reward admissible under paragraph 376, A. R., I., Vol. I, provided that they have not already received such reward, but in the event of their having already received such reward outside Baluchistan or in Baluchistan previous to the date of this notification, they may be permitted to refund the reward and draw the allowance under rule 8. This refund being made by foregoing the monthly allowance for the requisite number of months.

APPENDIX A.

(Pushtu—Higher Standard.)

I. The following are prescribed as text books for the examination :—

(1) Ganj-i-Pakhtu	As given in the Kalid-i-Afghani.
(2) Tarikh-i-Mahmud-i-Ghaznavi ...	

II. The following are the subjects of the examination and the marks allotted to each:—

First Day.

Examination in the colloquial consisting of—

	Marks.
(a) Translation *viva voce* and with readiness a paper of conversational sentences	100
(b) Conversation with a native of the country with fluency and such correctness of grammar, idiom and pronunciation as to be at once intelligible	100
Second Day.	
(c) A written translation of a passage in narrative or historic style from English into Pushtu	100
(d) Reading and construing portions of the text-books ...	100

Candidates who fail in either of the colloquial tests on the first day will be liable to be excluded from the examination on the second day.

III. No candidate will be held to have passed the examination who does not obtain half marks on the whole, at least 50 marks in the conversational sentences [subject a)] and at least 50 marks in the conversation with a native [subject (b)]. No candidate will be held to have passed with credit who does not obtain at least 65 marks in each of the four subjects, and at least 300 in the total. The object of Government is to ensure a good colloquial knowledge of the language, and consequently no officer will be considered to have passed the examination, however thorough his grammatical knowledge may be, unless he is able to converse fluently with the people.

IV. Examinations will, unless otherwise ordered, be held at Quetta twice a year, on the first Monday in April and on the last Monday in October and the following days. In very special circumstances the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan may order special examination to be held on a date or at a place other than the dates or the place mentioned in this rule.

V. All officers in Civil and Military employ, who may wish to attend the Pushtu examination, must forward their applications, through their superior officers, to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, not less than a month before the time fixed for the examination.

VI. For the conduct of these half-yearly examinations the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan will appoint a Committee to assemble at Quetta, consisting of a President and not less than two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Pushtu.

VII. Officers who are in receipt of a monthly allowance for having passed this examination, or who are otherwise eligible for the allowance, but are debarred from drawing it because their substantive pay amounts to Rs. 1,500 a month or more, shall, when available, be employed as examiners for the conduct of this examination and of the examination according

to Appendix B, and shall not be entitled to any remuneration in respect of such examinations. When such officers are not available, other duly qualified persons, whether officials or non-officials, may be employed and shall be entitled to rewards at the following rates :—

European Examiner.

A minimum honorarium of Rs. 100, and, when the number of candidates for examination exceeds ten, an additional honorarium of Rs. 10 for each candidate in excess of that number.

Native Examiner.

A minimum honorarium of Rs. 50, and, when the number of candidates for examination exceeds ten, an additional honorarium of Rs. 6 for each candidate in excess of that number.

VIII. The Committee shall set the papers and shall report the results of the examinations to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan for publication in the *Gazette of India*.

APPENDIX B.

(PUSHTU—SPECIAL TEST.)

I. The examination will ordinarily be conducted at Quetta on or about the dates fixed for examinations in Pushtu by the Higher Standard, *viz.*, on the first Monday of April and the last Monday in October. The Committee shall consist of the Political Agent, or such other Civil Officer as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, as President, and two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Pushtu. The other may be a Gazetted Officer serving under the orders of the Local Administration.

II. Candidates desiring to attend the examination must forward their applications through their District Officers to the Revenue Commissioner not less than two months before the date fixed for the examination. Each application should be accompanied by a certificate from the District Officer under whom the applicant is serving certifying to the eligibility of the latter by birth, education and otherwise to the reward on passing the examination. The names of candidates will be communicated to the President of the Committee by the Revenue Commissioner.

III. In the event of it being found inconvenient to allow candidates from outlying districts to proceed to Quetta, the Revenue Commissioner will arrange for their examination at such place and on such date as may appear convenient to him. The Committee so appointed should, however, be composed as prescribed in rule I.

IV. Candidates will only be examined in colloquial Pushtu, but the examination must be a searching one.

V. The following are the subjects of examination and the marks allotted to each :—

	Marks.
(*a*) Translating *viva voce* and with readiness a paper of conversational sentences read out by one of the examiners	100
(*b*) Conversation with a native of the country with fluency and such accuracy of grammar and pronunciation and idiom as to be at once intelligible	100
Total ...	200

In order to pass the examination, candidates must obtain half marks in each subject.

VI. At the close of the examination, the President of the Committee will report the results of the examination, with the marks obtained by the candidates, to the Revenue Commissioner, who will communicate the same to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

VII. Officers who are in receipt of a monthly allowance for having passed the examination according to Appendix A, or who are otherwise eligible for the allowance but are debarred from drawing it because their substantive pay amounts to Rs. 1,500 a month or more, shall, when available, be employed as examiners for the conduct of this examination and shall not be entitled to any remuneration in respect of such examination. When such

officers are not available, other duly qualified persons, whether officials or non-officials, may be employed and shall be entitled to rewards at the following rates :—

European Examiner	... ...	Rs. 10 per candidate.
Native Examiner	... ...	" 6 " "

APPENDIX C.

(BALUCHI—HIGHER STANDARD.)

I. The following are prescribed as text-books for the examination :—

(a) Dames' "Text Book of the Paluchi language."

(b) Hittu Ram's "Baluchi Nama" as translated and transliterated by J. M. Douie.

II. The following are the subjects of the examination and the marks allotted to each :—

First Day.

		Marks.
(a)	Translation *viva voce* and with readiness of a paper of conversational sentences read out by one of the examiners, English into Baluchi	200
(b)	Conversation with Baluchis or the examiners with fluency and such correctness of grammar, idiom and pronunciation as to be at once intelligible ...	200

Second Day.

(c)	A written translations of a passage in narrative or historic style from English into Baluchi	100
(d)	Reading and construing portions of the text-books	100
	Total ...	600

Candidates who fail in either of the colloquial tests on the first day will be liable to be excluded from the examination on the second day.

III. No candidate will be held to have passed the examination who does not obtain half marks on the whole at least half marks in the conversational sentences [subject (a)] and half marks in the conversation [subject (b)]. No candidate will be held to have passed with credit who does not obtain at least three-fourths of the maximum marks. The object of Government is to ensure a good colloquial knowledge of the language, and consequently no officer will be considered to have passed the examination, however thorough his grammatical knowledge may be, unless he is able to converse fluently with the people.

IV Examination will ordinarily be held at Quetta twice a year, on the last Monday in April and on the first Monday in November and the following days. In very special circumstances the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan may order a special examination to be held on a date or at a place other than the dates or the place mentioned in this rule.

V. All officers in Civil and Military employ, who may wish to attend the Baluchi examination, must forward their applications, through their superior officers, to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, not less than a month before the time fixed for the examination.

VI. For the conduct of the half-yearly examinations the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan will appoint a Committee to assemble at Quetta, consisting of a President and not less than two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Baluchi.

VII. Officers who are in receipt of a monthly allowance for having passed this examination, or who are otherwise eligible for the allowance, but are debarred from drawing it because their substantive pay amounts to Rs. 1,500 a month or more, shall, when available, be employed as examiners for the conduct of this examination and of the examination according to Appendix D, and shall not be entitled to any remuneration in respect of such examinations.

When such officers are not available, other duly qualified persons, whether officials or non-officials, may be employed and shall be entitled to rewards at the following rates :—

European Examiner.

A minimum honorarium of Rs. 100, and, when the number of candidates for examination exceeds ten, an additional honorarium of Rs. 10 for each candidate in excess of that number.

Native Examiner.

A minimum honorarium of Rs. 50, and, when the number of candidates for examination exceeds ten, an additional honorarium of Rs. 6 for each candidate in excess of that number.

VIII. The Committee shall set the papers and shall report the results of the examinations to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, for publication in the *Gazette of India.*

APPENDIX D.

(BALUCHI—SPECIAL TEST.)

I. The examination will ordinarily be conducted at Quetta on or about the dates fixed for examinations in Baluchi by the Higher Standard, *viz.*, on the last Monday of April and the first Monday in November. The Committee shall consist of the Political Agent, or such other Civil officer as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, as President, and two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Baluchi. The other may be a Gazetted Officer serving under the orders of the Local Administration.

II. Candidates desiring to attend the examination must forward their applications, through their District Officers, to the Revenue Commissioner not less than two months before the date fixed for the examination. Each application should be accompanied by a certificate from the District Officer under whom the applicant is serving certifying to the eligibility of the latter by birth, education and otherwise to the reward on passing the examination. The names of candidates will be communicated to the President of the Committee by the Revenue Commissioner.

III. In the event of it being found inconvenient to allow candidates from outlying districts to proceed to Quetta, the Revenue Commissioner will arrange for their examination at such place and on such date as may appear convenient to him. The Committee so appointed should, however, be composed as prescribed in rule I.

IV. Candidates will only be examined in colloquial Baluchi, but the examination must be a searching one.

V. The following are the subjects of examination and the marks allotted to each :—

	Marks.
(*a*) Reading and construing portions of Hittu Ram's "Baluchi Nama" ...	100
(*b*) Translating *viva voce* and with readiness a paper of conversational sentences read out by one of the examiners	100
(*c*) Conversation with a native of the country with fluency and such accuracy of grammar and pronunciation and idiom as to be at once intelligible ...	100
Total ...	300

In order to pass the examination, candidates must obtain half marks in each subject.

VI. At the close of the examination, the President of the Committee will report the results of the examination, with the marks obtained by the candidates, to the Revenue Commissioner, who will communicate the same to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

VII. Officers who are in receipt of a monthly allowance for having passed the examination according to Appendix C, or who are otherwise eligible for the allowance but are debarred from drawing it because their substantive pay amounts to Rs 1,500 a month or more, shall, when available, be employed as examiners for the conduct of this examination and shall not be entitled to any remuneration in respect of such examination. When such officers are not available, other duly qualified persons, whether officials or non-ficials, may be employed and shall be entitled to rewards at the following rates :—

European Examiner	Rs. 10 per candidate.
Native Examiner	" 6 " "

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1916.

No. 2343-*W.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 23rd day of February 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the heading " Haematite pig iron " in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading :—

Pig iron of the following descriptions :—

(*a*) Pig iron containing less than 0·1 per cent. of phosphorus, including haematic pig iron ;

(*b*) All other pig iron containing more than 0·1 per cent. of phosphorus, but less than 1·5 per cent. of silicon together with less than 0·09 per cent. of sulphur.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Cerium, oxide and salts of ;

Cerium, and its alloys (except ferro-cerium) ;

Sugar, refined and candy ;

Sugar, unrefined.

(3) That the heading " Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading " Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Ferro-cerium.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Bleaching powder ;

Fruit, fresh, dried, or preserved in any way, and nuts used as fruit ;

Oleaginous kernels, nuts, and seeds, such as are not already prohibited to be exported to any destination.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 2245.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of an article in English by William Jennings Bryan entitled "British Rule in India" or of any part of it, or of any translation thereof in part or in full in any of the Indian languages.

FACTORIES.

The 18th March 1916.

No. 2183-*C*.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

"(4) wherever in this rule the expression "Governor-General in Council" is used it shall be read as if it was followed in every case by the words "or the Local Government" and shall be construed accordingly."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th March 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 328.—William Gaskell to be Captain, *vice* R. Sanderson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th May 1915.

John Rupert Firth to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 28th May 1915.

Thomas George Prince to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 28th May 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis, who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order, No. 162 of 1907, is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lall ...	... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2.	M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das, Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal, Bhargava	... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2.	M. Sultan Mohamed ...	... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners'

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th March 1916.

No. 2401-*W*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customl Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit on and from the 1st April 1916, up to and including 31st March 1917, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to wheat shipped by or on behalf of the Crown.

No. 2402-*W*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April 1916, up to and including 31st March 1917, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

3261 PGG—903—30-3-16—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

PUNJAB GAZETTE, APRIL 7, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," MARCH 25, 1916.

CIRCULAR No. 4 F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FORESTS.)

Delhi, the 24th March 1916.

THE following regulations for the selection and training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service are published :—

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS, 1916.

1. *Appointments.*—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council will act with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Applications for Appointment.*—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., and to be returned to him not later than **Saturday, the 1st July 1916**. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee within three weeks from that date.

3. *Age Limit.*—Candidates must, save as provided in Appendix I., be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on the 1st January 1916.

11 PGG

4. *Nationality, etc.*—Every candidate must be a natural-born subject of His Majesty He must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he does so, he will forfeit his appointment. He must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is suited for the Indian Forest Service.

5. *Qualifications.*—Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of Natural Science* in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland.† A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates will be required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French.

Note.—Applications for appointment will be accepted from candidates who on the 1st July 1916 have already sat at an examination for a degree as mentioned above, but have not learned the result of the examination.

6. Should there be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Particulars of this examination, which would be held in August, will be found in Appendix II.

7. *Medical Examination.*—Selected candidates will be required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing, and to satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for service in the Indian Forest Department (*see* Appendix VII).

Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service will not be admitted to the competitive examination mentioned in Regulation 6.

8. *Period of Probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department, a probationer will be required—

(*i*) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer, or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at one of the Universities named in the margin ;‡

‡ Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh.

(*ii*) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in such British and Continental localities as may be selected for the purpose ;

(*iii*) to have passed an examination in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language ;

(*iv*) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (*see* Appendix III) ;

(*v*) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation will in ordinary cases be two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies will instruct probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

9. *Charges.*—The probationers will be required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions, while at the University, and on practical instruction in Great Britain and on the Continent, with the exception of fees payable to local forest officers in Great Britain and on the Continent.

10. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council will make payments to each probationer at the rate of 120*l.* annually, not exceeding a total of 240*l.* (besides the fees

* A Moderatorship in Natural Science or in Experimental Science at the University of Dublin will be considered as fulfilling these conditions.

† Graduates in Forestry at the University of Edinburgh are regarded as satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if they pass the Final Examination of that University in some one branch of Natural Science embraced in the degree in Pure Science.

to local officers mentioned above). These payments will ordinarily be made on the following dates in each year:—

	£
On the 1st December	30
On the 1st March	30
On the 1st June	60

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full two years will be specially considered.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory ;

(*b*) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in respect of this advance, as well as such payments, not exceeding 60*l*. in all, as may have been incurred by the Secretary of State on the probationer's behalf in respect of fees to local forest officers, in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

11. *Conduct.*—Every probationer will be required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

12. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 8 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. Their position in the Provincial Forest Lists will be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies ; but in making selections for the post of Conservator, officers joining the service in the same year are reckoned as equal in seniority, unless the Secretary of State for India in Council shall for special reasons have directed otherwise in any particular case or cases.

Probationers will be allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted ; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

13. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment ; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service will be provided with a free first-class passage to India.

15. *Salary.*—An Assistant Conservator of Forests will draw pay at the rate of Rs. 380 a month (equivalent to 304*l*. a year, when the rupee is at 1*s*. 4*d*.) from the date of his reporting his arrival in India.

16. *Promotion, Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund.*—Promotion, leave and pension will be governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest Officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service, the pay of which has been recently improved, will be found in Appendix IV. ; a summary of information regarding Leave is contained in Appendix V. ; and regarding Pensions and the Provident Fund in Appendix VI.

INDIA OFFICE,

January 1916.

APPENDIX I.—Deductions from Age in respect of Military Service.

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August 1914, or may join during the present war, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or has rendered or may render during the same period actual Military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the Regulations as they now stand for admission to the competition held in 1915, 1916, or 1917 (but over age in 1916, 1917 or 1918, respectively), deduct from his actual age at the time of the competition held in 1916 1917 or 1918, as the case may be :—

(a) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months.

(b) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant paymasters, clerks, artisans and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph (2) will be at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (2) will do well to apply to the India Office for a ruling on their case.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service, and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated by this Notice, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves the right to decide the case upon its merits.

APPENDIX II.—Competitive Examination.

In the event of the Civil Service Commissioners being requested by the Secretary of State for India in Council to hold an examination in any year of candidates nominated by him to compete for appointment as probationers for the above Service, the following will be the subjects in which such candidates will be examined :—

	Maximum marks.		Maximum marks.
1. English Composition	100	5. Physics	100
2. German or French	100	6. Geology	100
3. Elementary Chemistry	50	7. Botany	100
4. Higher Chemistry	100	8. Zoology	100

Not more than three of the subjects numbered 4 to 8 may be offered.

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the first three subjects.

In the subjects numbered 4 to 8, only marks showing real attainment will be counted towards the order of merit, so that a candidate who has a thorough knowledge of one or two of the optional subjects may obtain on that knowledge alone as many marks as a candidate who offers the maximum number of the optional subjects on a lower standard.

SYLLABUS.

Languages.—The examination in German and French will include translation, composition and conversation.

Sciences.—The standard of the examination in Higher Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany and Zoology will be that of the Honours Schools of the Universities.

The examination in Elementary Chemistry will consist of a written paper on the more elementary parts of Inorganic Chemistry, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry.

APPENDIX III—Final Examination.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 35*l*.), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training will be required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit will be prepared by adding together (*a*) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (*b*) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (*a*) will be the same as under (*b*).

3. The final examination will consist of an oral examination and three or more papers as follows :—

(*i*) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilisation (including Forest Engineering).

(*ii*) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation and Forest Administration.

(*iii*) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. The final examination will be held at the beginning of October. Arrangements as to the date and place of examination will be made by the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Probationers will not be required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX IV—LIST OF APPOINTMENTS OPEN TO MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL BRANCH OF THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

NOTE.—*This list is liable to alteration at any time.*

Appointment.	Salary. Rs.
(*a*) 1 Inspector-General of Forests	2,650 a month.
(*b*) *1 Assistant Inspector-General of Forests ...	...
(*c*) 4 Chief Conservators (Bombay, United Provinces, Burma and Central Provinces).	2,150 "
(*d*) 22 Conservators, in three grades (including President, Forest Research Institute and College).	1,900 ", 1,700 ", 1,500 " respectively.
(*e*) 208 Deputy and Assistant Conservators ...	‡Rs. 380 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Rs. 700 a month; thereafter, by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month, in the twentieth year of service.
Total 236†	
These appointments are included in (*d*) and (*e*): 5 Foreign Service appointments ...	
These appointments are included in (*d*) and (*e*): §12 Officers employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.	

APPENDIX V.

[NOTE.—Appendices V and VI are intended merely to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom, without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.]

LEAVE.

Long Leave.

1. Furlough and special leave with allowances (*see* paragraph 5) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service. The amount of furlough 'earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

---

* The officer holding this appointment draws in addition to the pay of his grade a minimum local allowance of Rs. 200 a month.

† These appointments are allotted to the various provinces as follows :—Burma, 66; Madras, 32; Bombay, 28; Central Provinces, 24; United Provinces, 30; Punjab, 12; Bengal, 12; Assam, 18; and Bihar and Orissa, 8; and 4 Imperial Instructors and 2 Assistants at Dehra Dun.

‡ Until he has passed the prescribed Departmental examination, an Assistant Conservator is liable to stoppage of increments of pay. On passing the examinations he will resume drawing pay under the time scale at the rate to which his length of service entitles him.

§ Of these officers, the President, Forest Research Institute and College, draws a local allowance of Rs. 200 a month in addition to his grade pay; nine of the remainder draw a local allowance of Rs. 150 a month, and two a local allowance of Rs. 100 a month, in addition to their grade pay. Of these 12 appointments, the four posts of Imperial Instructors have been sanctioned for five years from 1912, for the present.

NOTE.—Under the improved scale of salary shown above, no Exchange Compensation Allowance is granted.

2. Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

3. Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (*a*) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but capable of extension up to three years; and (*b*) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service up to one year in any case, and up to such longer period, if any (but not exceeding two years in all), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

4. The allowances admissible during furlough are –

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due"—half average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible—one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

5. Special Leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

Short Leave.

6. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' duty. During privilege leave, the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives the salary which he would have received if on duty. An interval of not less than six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege Leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave may not be granted for a period of less duration than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond two years.

7. Subsidiary Leave in India for a minimum of 10 days, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end and not at the beginning of combined leave.

8. Short Leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

9. Extraordinary Leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General Rules.

10. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

11. When leave allowances other than privilege leave pay are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1*s*. 6*d*. to the rupee. Privilege Leave pay when issued from the Home Treasury (this is only admissible when privilege leave is combined with other leave) is converted at **1*s*. 4*d*.** to the rupee.

APPENDIX VI.

(*See Note under Appendix V.*)

Pensions and Provident Fund.

1. An officer of the Indian Forest Service is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years' qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled to retire from the service through ill-health, not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows :—

After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Maximum Limit of pension.
10	Rs. 1,000 a year.
11	„ 1,400 „
12	„ 1,800 „
13	„ 2,200 „
14	„ 2,600 „
15, 16, 17, 18, 19	„ 3,000

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Scale of Pension. Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
20 to 24	30	Rs. 4,000 a year.
25 and above	30	„ 5,000 „

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years as Inspector-General of Forests or Conservator may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, subject to the condition that the officer must not retire voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 28 years.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, rupee pensions are now issued to pensioners residing in countries where the Indian rupee is not legal tender at the rate of exchange of 1*s*.9*d*. the rupee.

2. A General Provident Fund has also been established on the following basis :—

(*a*) The contribution is compulsory up to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(*b*) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service ; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

(*d*) Other forms of life insurance will, however, if they fulfil certain conditions, be accepted in lieu of the contributions in (*a*).

APPENDIX VII.

GENERAL PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS.

[*Note.*—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.]

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height, and chest girth :—

Age.	Height without shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when expanded.	Range of Expansion.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
19 to 20	62½ and under 65	35	2
	65 " 68	35	2
	68 " 70	35½	2
	70 " 72	36	2
	72 and upwards	36½	2½
21 and upwards	62½ and under 65	35	2
	65 " 68	35½	2
	68 " 70	36	2
	70 " 72	36½	2½
	72 and upwards	37	2½

3 *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard ; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths. No fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, the posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.

6. The speech without impediment.

7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.,* decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.

9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14. Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination as to their physical fitness by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions :—

(*a*) Applications must be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas.

(*b*) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(*c*) It must be understood that the opinion of the Medical Board, which will be communicated by the Board to the candidate at the end of the examination, is solely for the candidate's own information and is not an official finding. The Board, if they consider a candidate unfit, will exercise their discretion as to informing him of the particular grounds on which their opinion is based. No further information can in any case be given as to the Medical Board's opinion which will be confined solely to the physical fitness of the candidate, and any

question as to the eligibility of the candidate, if found physically fit, to be admitted to the particular Indian service which he desires to enter, should be addressed in writing to the Under-Secretary of State.

(*d*) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board prior to their appointment.

(*e*) As the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, a candidate who is informed after such an examination that he is physically fit will have on that account no claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final medical examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION FOR THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 2·5 D, and if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 2·5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$ and in the other $\frac{6}{6}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed—2·5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other eye $\frac{6}{6}$ together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{6}{9}$ and in the other eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$ with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$ and of the other $\frac{6}{6}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified, if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{6}{12}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. Squint, or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

To

1. The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
2. " Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.
3. " Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
4. " Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
5. " Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
6. " Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
7. " Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
8. " Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
9. " Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
10. " Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
11. " Chief Commissioner of Ajmer.
12. " Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
13. " Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-Western Frontier Province.
14. " Superintendent of Port Blair.
15. " Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing regulations be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Also that the regulations be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

For Office use only.

No.

Ackd.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS PROBATIONER, 1916.

No person will be considered as a Candidate from whom the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S W., shall not have received, on or before Saturday the **1st July 1916** *at latest, an application on this form.*

If Candidates who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Revenue Department.

INDIA OFFICE,

January 1916.

1	Name in full.
2	Address. *(Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.)*
3	Date and place of Birth. *(In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age.)*
4	Profession or occupation, and nationality, of Father.

5 The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.

6 All Institutions where educated, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions.

From *to*

at

From *to*

at

From *to*

at

From *to*

at

7 Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.

(2) In clause (1), sub-head B, for the word "ten" the word "eleven" shall be substituted.

(3) In clause (2) for the word "twenty-four" the word "twenty-eight" shall be substituted.

2. In Regulation II:—

(1) For the word "eight" the word "eleven" shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-head (*ii*) for the figure "3" the figure "4" shall be substituted.

(3) In sub-head (*iii*) for the figure "3" the figure "5" shall be substituted.

3. In Schedule II, for Rule 2, the following shall be substituted:—

"2. Of the four members specified in Regulation II, sub-head (*ii*), one shall be elected by the members other than those appointed *ex-officio* of each of the following groups of municipal and cantonment committees, namely:—

1. The Cis-Sutlej Group which shall consist of—

The Municipal Committee of Hissar.

" " " " Bhiwani.

" " " " Hansi.

" " " " Sirsa.

" " " " Rohtak.

" " " " Rewari.

" " " " Karnal.

" " " " Panipat.

" " " " Simla.

" " " " Umbala.

" Cantonment Committee of Umbala.

2. The Central Group A which shall consist of—

The Municipal Committee of Amritsar.

" " " " Ludhiana.

" " " " Jagraon.

" " " " Ferozepore.

" " " " Jullundur.

" " " " Hoshiarpur.

" " " " Batala.

" Cantonment Committee of Ferozepore.

" " " " Jullundur.

3. The Central Group B which shall consist of—

The Municipal Committee of Lahore.

" " " " Kasur.

" " " " Multan.

" " " " Jhang-*cum*-Maghiana.

" " " " Chiniot.

" " " " Lyallpur.

" " " " Dera Ghazi Khan.

" Cantonment Committee of Lahore.

" " " " Multan.

4. The North-Western Group which shall consist of—

The Municipal Committee of Rawalpindi.
" " " " Jhelum.
" " " " Bhera.
" " " " Gujrat.
" " " " Sialkot.
" " " " Gujranwala.
" " " " Wazirabad.
" Cantonment Committee of Rawalpindi.
" " " " Sialkot.

4. In Schedule III, for rule 2, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 2. Of five members specified in Regulation II, sub-head *(iii)*, one shall be elected by the members, other than those appointed *ex-officio*, of the District Boards of the districts in each of the divisions for the time being constituted under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887). The District Board in each such division shall be deemed to be a 'Group' for the purposes of this schedule."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 31st March 1916.

No. 36.—The following amendment is made in the rules for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour examinations in the Tibetan language, published with the Department of Education notification No. 203, dated the 20th November 1914 :—

Insert the following as the last sentence of Rule III :—

No candidate will be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination within one year from his appearance at any previous examination in the Tibetan language for which he has gained a reward.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st March 1916.

No. 7.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the rank of Chief Engineer with effect from the 31st March 1916 :—

—	From	To
* * *	* * *	* * * *
Mr. F. W. Holms ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Officiating Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.

F. C. ROSE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 31*st March* 1916.

No. 1439-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, providing for the administration of justice within the railway lands situated in certain Native States in the Punjab, namely :—

To the list of railways under the North-Western Railway system, after the entries relating to the *Narwana-Kaithal Branch*, under the heading 6—Southern Punjab Railway, the following shall be added, namely :—

7. Jullundur Doab Railway.	Kapurthala ...	The Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur.	The Commissioner, Jullundur Division.	The Chief Court of the Punjab.	The Commissioner, Jullundur Division.	The Chief Court of the Punjab.
8. Phagwara Rahon Railway.	Kapurthala ...					

No. 1440-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, applying the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), to the lands occupied by certain railways in Native States, namely :—

After the entries relating to the North-Western Railway system, the following shall be added, namely :—

Jullundur Doab Railway	Kapurthala ...	The Government of the Punjab.
Phagwara Rahon Railway ...	Do.	

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 31*st March* 1916.

JUDICIAL.

No. 356.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, IV of 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After Rule 11 A of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 11 B. (1) The Director or any gazetted officer of the Indian Marine Service generally or specially authorised by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, may, by order in writing, require the owner or other person in charge of any vessel which is, in the opinion of the Director or such officer, suitable for river navigation, to place such vessel at his disposal for the service of His Majesty at such time and place as may be specified in the order.

(2) Where, in accordance with an order made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1), any vessel has been placed at the disposal of the Director or such officer, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such vessel compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order, and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith.

(3) The amount payable as such compensation shall, in default of agreement, be determined by a committee of arbitration consisting of three members, of whom the Governor General in Council and the owner shall each appoint one, and the third shall be such person as may be agreed upon by the Governor General in Council and the owner, or, in default of agreement in this respect, shall be a person appointed by the Governor General in Council.

(4) The decision of the committee shall be determined by the opinion of the majority and shall be final.

(5) If the owner of any vessel, or any person in charge thereof fails to comply with any order made under sub-rule (1), he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the vessel specified in the order and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th March 1916.

No. 35 *P.*-16.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, Lahore, having inspected the Mandra-Bhaun Railway, authorised its opening for passenger traffic with effect from 15th February 1916.

The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

No. 53 *P.*-16.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, having inspected the Sialkot-Narowal Railway, authorised its opening to public traffic with effect from 16th February 1916.

The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal ...	... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A' and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A. Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Karam Chand	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava ...	... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2.	M. Sultan Mohamed ...	... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Khazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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PUNJAB GAZETTE, APRIL 14, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th March 1916.

No. 2401-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit on and from the 1st April 1916, up to and including 31st March 1917, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to wheat shipped by or on behalf of the Crown.

No. 2402-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April 1916, up to and including 31st March 1917, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

CUSTOMS.

The 1*st April* 1916.

No. 2473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 949-C., dated the 18th December 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.			
	FISH.		s. A.	
1	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⁶⁄₇ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.
2	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
3	FISH, excluding salted fish (see No. 1)	...	"	7½ " "
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES			
4	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved—			
	Almonds without shell	cwt.	80 0	7½ per cent.
	" in the shell	"	20 0	7½ " "
	" (kágazi) { Persian ...	"	75 0	7½ " "
	" (kágazi) { European	"	45 0	7½ " "
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	25 0	7½ " "
	Coconuts, Straits	thousand	75 0	7½ " "
	" other	"	60 0	7½ " "
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt	21 0	7½ " "
	Currants	"	28 0	7½ " "
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	7 12	7½ " "
	" wet " baskets and bundles... ...	"	5 8	7½ " "
	" " in pots, boxes, tins and crates ...	"	8 0	7½ " "
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	12 0	7½ " "
	Garlic	"	6 0	7½ " "
	Pistachio nuts	"	45 0	7½ " "
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Raisins, black	...	"	7½ " "
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	"	7½ " "
	" Munakka	cwt	12 0	7½ " "
	" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	"	7½ " "
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetable, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	...	"	7½ " "
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.			
5	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 6).	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
6	FLOUR	...	"	7½ " "
	LIQUORS.			Rs. A. P.
7	ALE, Beer, and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	0 4 6
8	CIDER and other fermented liquors	"	...	0 4 6
9	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—			
	(a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	"	...	14 10 0
	(b) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
10	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	18 12 0
11	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

SCHEDULE.—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*			
	LIQUORS—*contd.*		R. A.	
				Rs. A. P.
12	All other sorti of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
				Rs. A. P.
13	WINES—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit :	"	...	4 6 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit : Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."	"	...	1 12 0
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
14	VINEGAR, in casks	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
15	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 14)—			
	Bacon	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Beef and Pork	...	"	7½ " "
	Bêche de mer	...	"	7½ " "
	Butter	lb.	1 6	7½ " "
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt.	11 0	7½ " "
	Cheese	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	China preserves in syrup	cwt. (nett)	25 0	7½ " "
	" " dry, candied	lb.	0 5	7½ " "
	Cocum	cwt.	5 0	7½ " "
	Ghi	"	70 0	7½ " "
	Margarine	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Vinegar not in casks—			
	Persian	...	"	7½ " "
	Indian	...	"	7½ " "
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries.	...	"	7½ " "
	SPICES.			
16	SPICES, all sorts—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa ...	cwt.	14 0	7½ per cent.
	" " " " " " Straits and Dutch East Indies.	"	9 0	7½ " "
	" whole, from Ceylon	"	11 8	7½ " "
	" raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon ...	"	25 0	7½ " "
	" all other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	15 0	7½ " "
	Cloves	"	36 0	7½ " "
	" exhausted	"	14 0	7½ " "
	" stems and heads	"	10 0	7½ " "
	" in seeds, narlavang	"	13 0	7½ " "
	Ginger dry	"	15 0	7½ " "
	Mace	lb.	1 6	7½ " "
	Nutmegs	"	0 5	7½ " "
	" in shell	"	0 3	7½ " "
	Pepper, black	cwt.	34 0	7½ " "
	" white	"	60 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of spices	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	SUGAR.			
17	CONFECTIONERY	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
18	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 17)—			
	Sugar, crystallised, beet	cwt.	15 12	10 " "
	" " and soft, refined in China ...	"	15 12	10 " "
	" " " " from Japan ...	"	15 12	10 " "
	" " " " from Egypt ...	"	15 12	10 " "

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.- Food, Drink and Tobacco—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
	SUGAR—*contd.*			
	All other sorts of sugar —			
	Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above.	cwt.	14 12	10 per cent.
	" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard.	"	13 4	10 " "
	" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under.	"	11 0	10 " "
	" " " " from Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch standard and over.	"	15 4	10 " "
	Molasses from Java	"	2 8	10 " "
	" " other countries	"	2 8	10 " "
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds.	...	*Ad valorem*	10 " "
	TEA.			
19	TEA—			
	Tea, black	lb	0 10	7½ per cent.
	" green	"	0 9	7½ " "
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.			
20	COFFEE	cwt.	45 0	7½ per cent.
21	HOPS	...	...	Free.
22	SALT	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
23	SALT imported into British India and issued in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with the rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	...	...	Free.
24	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	TOBACCO.			Rs. A.
25	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	lb	...	1 0
26	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	...	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent.
27	All other sorts of TOBACCO, manufactured	lb	..	Rs. A. 1 8
	II.—Raw materials and procedure and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
	COAL, ETC.			
28	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	ton	..	0 8

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*			
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.		Rs. A.	
29	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts—			
	Copal	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Cutch and gambier (natural)	cwt.	20 0	7½ " "
	Gamboge	lb.	1 12	7½ " "
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	30 0	7½ " "
	" Arabic	"	16 0	7½ " "
	" Bdellium	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" Benjamin, ras	cwt.	34 0	7½ " "
	" " cowrie	"	80 0	7½ " "
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	24 0	7½ " "
	" Olibanum or frankincense	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" Persian (false)	cwt.	10 0	7½ " "
	Myrrh	"	30 0	7½ " "
	Rosin	"	11 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.			
30	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted	...	...	Free.
	METALLIC ORES, AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.			
31	IRON OR STEEL, old	cwt.	2 8	2½ per cent.
32	METALLIC ORES, all sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	OILS.			Rs. A. P.
33	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products, of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum.	Imperial gallon	...	0 1 6
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	...	"	7½ " "
34	All other sorts of animal, essential, mineral and vegetable non-essential OILS—			
	Coconut oil	cwt.	28 0	7½ per cent.
	All other sorts of oils	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	SEEDS.			
35	OIL-SEEDS, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.	...	...	Free.
36	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds specified in No. 35 ...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs A.	
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*			
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.			
37	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.			
38	COTTON, raw	...	...	Free
39	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
40	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :—			
	Silk waste and raw silk including cocons :—			
	Bokhara	lb.	6 0	7½ per cent.
	Floss	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled ...	lb.	5 0	7½ " "
	" from Indo-China, and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled.	"	5 2	7½ " "
	Mathow		3 8	7½ " "
	Panjam	"	2 8	7½ " "
	Persian	"	4 8	7½ " "
	Siam	"	3 6	7½ " "
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion ...	"	3 8	7½ " "
	" " other kinds including re-reeled.	"	5 10	7½ " "
	" other kinds of China, including re-reeled.	"	6 10	7½ " "
	Waste and Kachra		*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	"	7½ " "
	Raw Flax, Hemp, Jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ " "
	WOOD AND TIMBER.			
41	FIREWOOD	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
42	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	..	"	7½ " "
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
43	CANES AND RATTANS	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
44	COWRIES AND SHELLS, including Tortoise-shell—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos			7½ " "
	" white, live	...	"	7½ " "
	" " dead	...	"	7½ " "
	Cowras	...	"	7½ " "
	Cowries, bazar, common	...	"	7½ " "
	" yellow, superior quality	cwt	4 0	7½ " "
	" Maldive	"	5 0	7½ " "
	" Shankhli	"	7 0	7½ " "
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	"	125 0	7½ " "
	Nakhla	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Tortoise-shell	cwt.	105 0	7½ " "
	" nakh	lb.	13 0	7½ " "
		"	5 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
45	IVORY, unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0	7½ per cent.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points), each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lb. and over.	"	850 0	7½ " "
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	"	750 0	7½ " "
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres and points).	"	450 0	7½ " "

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs A.	
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*concld.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb. ...	cwt.	200 0	7½ per cent.
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	"	175 0	7½ " "
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb. ...	"	115 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts unmanufactured not otherwise specified	"	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
46	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.	...	...	Free.
7	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
48	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.	...	...	Free.
49	ALL OTHER RAW MATERIALS, and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
	APPAREL.			
50	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty (No. 51) and silver thread (No. 90).	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
51	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	...	...	Free.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
52	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES, that is to say,—			
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles.	each	...	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	...	30 0
	(3) Pistols	"	...	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	...	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for fire-arms, including gas guns and rifles.	"	...	8 0 or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(6) Gun stocks and breach blocks	"	...	5 0
	(7) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	...	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breach bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	"	...	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	"	...	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	"	...	2 8
	Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			

SCHEDULE—*contd*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.*			
	Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
53	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	...	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
54	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55 all ARTICLES, other than those specified in entry No. 52, which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 68), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.	...	"	20 " "
55	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 52 when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearms; (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform; (*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment; (*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge; (*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's army; (*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes; (*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service; (*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*concld.*			
56	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.			
57	CARRIAGES AND CARTS including motor-cars, motor-cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
58	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM	...	...	Free.
59	COPPERAS, green	...	*Ad valorem.*	2½ per cent.
				R. A.
60	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas.	...	24 0
61	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...	Free.
62	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified—			
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	3 0	7½ "
	Alum	"	6 8	7½ "
	Arsenic (China mansil)	"	17 0	7½ "
	" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Sal ammoniac...	cwt.	36 0	7½ "
	Soda ash	"	4 0	7½ "
	Soda bicarbonate	"	5 8	7½ "
	Sulphate of copper	"	20 0	7½ "
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour...	"	7 0	7½ "
	" " roll	"	6 0	7½ "
	" " rough	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
	Aloes, black	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	" Socotra...	...	"	7½ "
	Aloe-wood	...	"	7½ "
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	120 0	7½ "
	" coarse (hingra)	"	30 0	7½ "
	Atáry, Persian		*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 6	7½ "
	Brimstone (amalsára)	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Calumba root	cwt.	7 0	7½ "
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	lb.	1 4	7½ "
	" in powder		*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	17 0	7½ "
	China root (chobchini), rough	"	10 0	7½ "
	" " " scraped	"	19 0	7½ "
	Cocaine	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Cubebs	cwt.	85 0	7½ "
	Galangal, China	"	10 8	7½ "
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Peppermint, crystals	...	"	7½ "
	Salep	cwt.	140	7½ "
	Senna leaves	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)	cwt.	40 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics ...	...	*Ad valorem.*	7½ "
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.			
63	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.*			
64	CLOCKS AND WATCHES, and parts thereof	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
65	CUTLERY	..	,,	7½ ,, ,,
66	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.	...	...	Free.
67	ELECTROPLATED WARE	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
68	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
69	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	...	...	Free.
70	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
71	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.	...	...	Free.
72	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	DYES AND COLOURS.			
73	DYING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and PAINTS AND COLOURS and painters' materials, all sorts—			
			Rs. A.	
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb.	5 0	7½ per cent.
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	5 8	7½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	6 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	6 8	7½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, 80 ,, ...	,,	7 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	7 8	7½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, moist, 10 ,, ...	,,	2 12	7½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ...	,,	3 4	7½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,,	4 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Aniline ,, moist	,,	2 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, dry	,,	4 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, salts	,,		
	Avar bark	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ ,, ,,
	Buzgand (gulpista)	cwt.	3 12	7½ ,, ,,
	Cochineal	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ ,, ,,
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	lb.	1 4	7½ ,, ,,
	,, Persian	...	*Ad valotem*	7½ ,, ,,
	Madder or manjit	cwt.	70 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Orchilla weed	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ ,, ,,
	Sappan wood and root	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	Turmeric	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	Lead, red, dry	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	,, white, dry	cwt.	25 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Ochre, other than European, all colours ...	,,	28 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Paints, composition	,,	3 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, patent driers	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ ,, ,,
	Turpentine	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	...	Imperial gallon.	3 4	7½ ,, ,,
	Verdigris	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ ,, ,,
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	150 0	7½ ,, ,,

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*concld.*			
	DYES AND COLOURS—*contd.*			
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	All other sorts of paints, colours and painters' materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty.	...	"	7½ " "
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.			
74	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE, and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.			
75	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered, ware, earthenware China and porcelain.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.			
76	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	MACHINERY.			
77	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.			
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour or which, before being brought into use, required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery:	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under Nos. 78, 79 and 80.			
78	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 77 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.	...	...	Free.
79	The following ARTICLES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, heads, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.	...	...	Free.
80	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
	MACHINERY—*concld.*			
81	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	METALS, IRON AND STELL.			
82	IRON—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle, T, Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	" other than Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities.	ton	145	2½ "
	" other than Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	All other sorts	...	"	2½ "
	BAR, ROD AND CHANNEL, INCLUDING CHANNEL FOR CARRIAGES—			
	Bar, Lowmoor and similar qualities	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	" Swedish and similar qualities	ton	200	2½ "
	" " " " nail-rod, round-rod, and square under ½ inch in diameter.	"	210	2½ "
	" Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	" other kinds	ton	145	2½ "
	" " " nail-rod, round-rod and square under ½ inch in diameter.	"	155	2½ "
	" " " if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated ..	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	Channel, including channel for carriages	...	"	2½ "
	All other sorts	...	"	2½ "
	PIG	...	"	2½ "
	RICE BOWLS	...	"	2½ "
83	IRON OR STEEL—			
	ANCHORS AND CABLES	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent
	BEAMS, JOISTS, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.	...	"	2½ "
	BOLTS and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing.	...	"	2½ "
	HOOPS AND STRIPS—			
	Hoops, Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities ...	...	"	2½ "
	" other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated.	...	"	2½ "
	" other kinds	ton	180	2½ "
	Strips, Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities ...	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	" if galvanised, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished.	...	"	2½ "
	" other kinds	ton	150	2½ "
	NAILS, RIVETS AND WASHERS, ALL SORTS—			
	Iron nails, rose, wire and flat-headed	cwt.	14	2½ "
	" " other kinds, including galvanised, tinned or lead coated.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	Steel " all sorts	...	"	2½ "
	Rivets and Washers, iron or steel	...	"	2½ "
	PIPES AND TUBES, and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	RAILS, CHAIRS, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, spikes, (commonly known as dog spikes) switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 94, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars.	"	...	2½ "

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
	IRON OR STEEL—*concld.*			
	SHEETS AND PLATES, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 85—			
	Sheets and plates, Lowmoor and similar qualities ...	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	" " Swedish and charcoal ...	...	"	2½ "
	" " Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated.	...	"	2½ "
	Plates, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick ...	ton	150	2½ "
	Sheets " " up to ⅛ " " ...	"	155	2½ "
	Sheets (other than corrugated), and plates, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	Sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black ...	ton	240	2½ "
	WIRE, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting (which is dutiable under No. 85).	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
84	STEEL—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle, T	ton	145	2½ "
	" , if galvanised, tinned or lead coated ...	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	" " all other sorts	...	"	2½ "
	BAR, ROD, AND CHANNEL, including channel for carriages—			
	Bar (other than cast steel)	ton	145	2½ "
	" Swedish and similar qualities	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	" nail-rod, round-rod and square, other than Swedish or similar qualities, under ½ inch in diameter.	ton	155	2½ "
	" galvanised, tinned, lead coated, planished or polished.	..	*Ad valorem*	2½ "
	" all other sorts	...	"	2½ "
	Channel including channel for carriages ...	...	"	2½ "
	CAST including spring, blistered and tub steel ...	...	"	2½ "
	INGOTS, BLOOMS, BILLETS AND SLABS	...	"	2½ "
85	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Iron or steel cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty under No. 33, namely :—			
	Iron or steel cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity.	can	0 3½	7½ "
	Iron or steel cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity.	"	0 2	7½ "
	Iron or steel drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	7½ "
	(*b*) ordinary	"	0 8	7½ "
	Iron or steel, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
86	CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.	...	...	Free.
87	GOLD BULLION AND COIN	...	...	Free.
88	LEAD, sheets, for tea-chests	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
89	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified ... (see Nos. 86 and 136).	ounce	...	R A. 0 4
90	SILVER PLATE, SILVER THREAD and Wire, and SILVER MANUFACTURES, all sorts. Provided that where the silver contained in an article can be ascertained, or where an official or recognised certificate of assay, in such form as the Government of India may prescribe, is presented showing the amount of silver contained in an article, the Collector of Customs shall levy duty at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver so determined, and at the rate of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article.	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
91	ALL SORTS OF METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	" " " China ...	...	"	7½ " "
	" patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates.	cwt.	65 0	7½ " "
	" patent or yellow metal (old) ...	"	35 0	7½ " "
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" wire	...	"	7½ " "
	" all other sorts	...	"	7½ " "
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	"	7½ " "
	" brazier, sheets, plates and sheathing ...	cwt.	65 0	7½ " "
	" nails and composition nails	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" old	cwt.	45 0	7½ " "
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs ...	"	62 0	7½ " "
	" China, white, copperware	lb.	2 4	7½ " "
	" foil or dankpana, white, 10 or 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves.	3 8	7½ " "
	" foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	"	3 12	7½ " "
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze ...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.	...	"	7½ " "
	German silver	...	"	7½ " "
	Gold leaf	...	"	7½ " "
	Lametta	...	"	7½ " "
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests) ...	...	"	7½ " "
	Quick-silver	lb.	3 0	7½ " "
	Shot, bird	cwt.	26 0	7½ " "
	Tin, block	"	125 0	7½ " "
	" foil, and other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	"	7½ " "
	" " tiles or slabs, soft	cwt.	50 0	7½ " "
	" " " " hard	"	40 0	7½ " "
	" " all other sorts including boiler tiles ...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	All other sorts of metals and manufactures thereof	...	"	7½ " "
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.			
92	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	...	...	Free.
93	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHE, PASTEBOARD, MILBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards including cards in booklet form; including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.			
94	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK—*concld.*			
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein :			
	Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
95	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.	...	...	Free.
96	COTTON piece-goods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	3½ per cent.
97	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute ...	...	...	Free.
98	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say :—			
	Flax twist and yarn and manufactures of flax ..	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Haberdashery and Millinery	...	"	7½ " "
	Hemp manufactures	...	"	7½ " "
	Hosiery, excluding cotton hosiery (see No. 96) ...	...	"	7½ " "
	Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (see No. 97).	...	"	7½ " "
	Silk yarn, noils and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk.	...	"	7½ " "
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt.	...	"	7½ " "
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ " "
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
99	ART, the following works of :— (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	...	...	Free.
100	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 99 ...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
101	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.	...	...	Free.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ " "
104	CANDLES	...	"	7½ " "
105	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE	...	"	7½ " "
106	FIREWORKS	...	"	7½ " "
107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, railway, rowing and other vessels.	...	"	7½ " "
108	IVORY, manufactured	...	"	7½ " "

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
109	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of golds, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (see No. 90).	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
110	MATCHES	...	"	7½ "
111	MATS AND MATTING	...	"	7½ "
112	OILCAKES	...	"	7½ "
113	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	...	"	7½ "
114	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in No. 77 and No. 94.	...	"	7½ "
115	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (see No. 10)—			
	Gowla husked and unhusked	cwt.	110 0	7½ "
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	200 0	7½ "
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	12 0	7½ "
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	25 0	7½ "
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	2 8	7½ "
116	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
117	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS	...	"	7½ "
118	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type. ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (see No. 93).	...	"	2½ "
119	PRINTS, ENGRAVING AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.	...	"	7½ "
120	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	"	2½ "
121	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes, for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
122	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.	...	"	2½ "
123	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (see No. 25 to 27).	...	"	7½ "
124	SOAP	...	"	7½ "
125	STARCH AND FARINA	...	"	7½ "
126	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	"	7½ "
127	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.	...	"	2½ "
128	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise specified ...	...	"	7½ "
129	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.	...	"	7½ "
130	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and suns hades, and fittings therefor.	...	"	7½ "

SCHEDULE—*Concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*concld.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
131	The following ARTICLES, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be INTENDED FOR USE IN THE WEAVING OF COTTON or the baling of woven cotton goods :—			
	Aniline blue, Bisulphate of soda, China clay, Chloride of magnesium, Chloride of zinc, Dressalin, Epsom salts, Farina, Farinina, Flannel taping, Glauber salts, Glutina, Glycerine substitutes, Heald varnish, Hoop iron, Hoop steel, Rivets for bales, Sewing needles, Sizing paste, Sizing wax, Soda ash, Starch, Velvet pulp.	...	...	Free.
132	ALL OTHER ARTICLES wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—			
133	ANIMALS, living, all sorts	...	...	Free.
134	CORAL	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
135	FODDER, bran and pollards	...		7½ "
136	SPECIMENS illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals.	...	...	Free.
137	ALL OTHER ARTICLES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, including articles imported by post.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

SALT.

The 1st April 1916.

No. 2463.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894 as subsequently amended, and in supersession of the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1538-S. R., dated the 24th March 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the date of this notification a duty at the rate of seven and a half annas per maund of 82²⁄₇ lbs. Avoirdupois shall be levied on salted fish, dry and wet, imported into any Customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 6th April 1916.

No. 139.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. James, C.I.E., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 16th April, 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 140.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), with effect from the 16th April, 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The 8th April 1916.

No. 234.—In continuation of the Home Department notification No. 1204-C., dated the 1st April 1916, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 39, sub-section (1), of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), is pleased to direct that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall after the 4th April 1916 assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay, the 4th April 1916.

No. 1261-C.—Whereas the Right Honourable Sir Frederic John Napier Thesiger P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Baron Chelmsford, has been appointed by His Majesty to be his Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Honourable Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 7th April 1916.

No. 92.—The services of the Reverend R. G. Jamieson, M.A., a junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 27th March 1916, or the subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 7th April 1916.

No. 378.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Table published under Army Department notification No. 1103 of the 5th November 1915, namely :—

For the entries (*a*) and (*b*) under the heading 'Mesopotamia' the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

"(*a*) The Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia. (*b*) The General Officer Commanding, 3rd Indian Army Corps.	The powers of an officer commanding an army.
(*c*) The Inspector-General of Communications ...	The powers of an officer commanding a division."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Khazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla the 13th April 1916.

No. 1717-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive at the Simla Main Station at 12-15 P. M. on Thursday, the 20th April 1916. His Excellency's arrival will be public.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired as the special rail motor arrives at the Station.

The Deputy Commissioner, Simla, and the Superintendent of Police, Simla, will receive His Excellency at the Station.

The route to Viceregal Lodge will be *viâ* the Cart Road, the Commerce and Industry Secretariat and the Mall.

His Excellency is due to arrive at Viceregal Lodge at about 12-30 P. M. and will be received there by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government

of India, and all the principal Civil and Military officers in Simla. Ladies and gentlemen on the Government House list, desirous of attending, are also invited to be present at Viceregal Lodge by 12-15 P. M.

A Guard of Honour of the Simla Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up at Vicregal Lodge and a Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, on the Guard House Maidan.

Levee dress will be worn by Civil and Review order, dismounted, by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,

R. VERNEY, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 14th April 1916.

No. 175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914 (Punjab Act III of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders :—

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal, Barrister-at-Law, first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to act as a Judge of that Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. A. LeRossignol, I.C.S., second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to act as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

Mr. A B. Broadway, Barrister-at-Law, to act as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

PUBLIC.

The 13th April 1916.

No. 253.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following amendments shall be made in Rule IV of the rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ, which were published with the Home Department notification No. 3580, dated the 6th September 1911, as amended by the Home Department notification No. 2470, dated the 29th November 1913.

1. In the exception to sub-rule (*a*) after the words "Royal Engineer Officers" the words "and officers of the Indian Medical Service" shall be inserted.

2. In the exception to sub-rule (*b*) after the words "officers of" the words "the Indian Medical Service and" shall be inserted.

H. WHEELER,

Sec etary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

No. 301-F. E.

Simla, the 8th April 1916.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

The following rule is substituted for Rule VIII of the rules prescribed in Resolution No. 1251-F. E., dated the 30th September 1914, for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department :—

VIII.—The age of a candidate on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held must not be less than twenty-two and not more than twenty-five years. A candidate who has been continuously in Government employ since before the age of 25 may, however, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed to complete at the examination up to the age of 30, provided that he is satisfactorily recommended by the Head of his Department.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April 1916.

No. 1765-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to the United States of America.

POST OFFICE.

No. 1690-52.

The 15th April 1916.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

The Government of India have recently considered the amendment of the rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, with the object of simplifying the existing procedure in regard to investments in Government securities and of extending the rules so as to make them applicable to the purchase and sale of holdings in the 4 per cent. terminable loan of 1915-16 through the Post Office.

2. It has consequently been decided that—

(*a*) the limit for investments through the Post Office Savings Banks in Government securities should be advanced to Rs. 10,000 and that this should be a total limit to such investment irrespective of the loan in which the investment is made;

(*b*) the distinctive limit of Rs. 4,000 now imposed in the case of a minor should be abolished;

(*c*) the issue of investment certificates should be limited to Rs. 100 a month, and

(*d*) the existing rule which allows two or more investment certificates to be exchanged for a single one of the same aggregate value should be abolished, as this rule is not required now that provision exists for exchanging investment certificates for whole pieces of Government paper.

3. The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the following rules shall be substituted for those bearing the same numbers which were published with the Resolution in this Department, No. 1446-1449—29, dated the 5th March 1914, and that they shall come into force with effect from the 15th May 1916.

INVESTMENTS.

Purchase of Government Securities.

46. (1) Any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or not may invest through the Post Office in Government Securities, either in one of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans or in the 4 per cent. terminable loan, or in both.

(2) The total amount, after deducting any sum sold through the Post Office, which may be invested through the Post Office by an individual investor is Rs. 10,000.

NOTE.—This limit will be applied with reference to the nominal value of the securities purchased. It does not apply to investments in connection with public accounts, with regimental, police and other conjoint accounts, or with security deposit accounts opened under the Post Office Savings Bank rules.

(3) An investor may apply either for the purchase of Government Promissory Notes under clause (5) or for an investment under the provisions of clause (6). A separate form of application is prescribed for each of these purposes and may be obtained at any Post Office.

(4) If the investor is already a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank, he should present his pass-book with his application; if he is not already a depositor, a pass-book will be prepared and delivered to him. Investments in Government Securities can be made either from money already deposited in the investor's Savings Bank account, or from money specially deposited for the purpose, or partly from the one and partly from the other.

(5) (a) Applications for the purchase of Government Promissory Notes will be for whole pieces of Government paper of Rs. 100, or any multiple of Rs. 100 subject to the maximum limit prescribed by clause (2).

(b) The investor should state whether he desires to make the investment in one of the 3½ per cent. loans or in the 4 per cent. terminable loan. He has also the option of taking delivery of the Government Promissory Notes or of leaving them in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs. In the latter case, a receipt from the Accountant-General for the paper will be delivered to the investor. When the paper is to be delivered to the investor, it will be endorsed in his favour, enfaced for payment of interest at the district treasury and forwarded to the post office for delivery to the investor.

(c) The purchase will be made by the Accountant-General and the investor will be charged for the paper at the current market rate. The entries in connection with the investment will be noted in the pass-book by the head office.

(6) (a) Any person may invest sums of Rs. 100 or less in Government Securities in any of the 3½ per cent. loans or in the 4 per cent. loan, and obtain an Investment Certificate therefor, subject to the maximum limit prescribed by clause (2) and to the following special conditions:—

(i) The sum to be invested or the nominalvalue of securities to be purchased shall be in whole rupees and not less than Rs. 10.

(ii) The amount invested in this manner in a single calendar month shall not exceed Rs. 100.

(iii) The securities represented by Investment Certificates will remain in the custody of the Accountant General.

(b) The Accountant General will fix the rate at which Government securities represented by Investment Certificates can be purchased. This rate will be communicated to head and sub-postmasters and will remain in force until it is changed by the Accountant General.

(c) When an application under this rule is presented at a head or a sub-post office, an Investment Certificate, signed by the head or sub-postmaster as the case may be, will be handed to the investor *across the counter of the post office.* When the application is presented at a branch office an Investment Certificate will be obtained for the investor from the head office or the sub-office to which the branch office is subordinate.

(d) In each case in which an Investment Certificate is issued by a sub-office, the investor will receive a confirmation by post from the head office showing the No., date and nominal value of the Investment Certificate, and the cash balance left at credit of the account after the transaction. If the confirmation does not reach the investor in proper time, or if, when it reaches him, it shows any signs of erasure, or does not agree with the entries in the Investment Certificate or the pass-book, the investor should immediately apply to the postmaster of the head office and renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

(e) An investor may exchange one or more Investment Certificates having an aggregate nominal value of not less than Rs. 100 for a whole piece of Government Paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100. If the total nominal value of the Investment Certificates tendered for exchange is not an exact multiple of Rs. 100 the investor may at his option obtain either (i) the next higher multiple of Rs. 100, if the balance in his Savings Bank account is sufficient fo the purpose, or (ii) the next lower multiple of Rs. 100, in which case the balance will be handed to him in the form of an Investment Certificate, or, if this is less than Rs. 10, will be sold, the proceeds being credited to his Savings Bank account. The investor has also the option of having the Government paper obtained in this way made over to him or held by the Accountant-General, as provided for in rule (5) (b).

Sale of Government Securities.

47. (1) Any investor may apply for sale through the post office of the whole or of any portion, of any Government securities which may have been purchased for him through the post office, whether held by himself or held for him by the Accountant General, provided that

the securities bear no endorsement other than those made by and in favour of the Accountant General and that, if only a portion of the Government securities is specified for sale, the nominal value of this portion must not be—

(a) less than Rs. 10, or

(b) such a sum as would leave a balance of Securities of the nominal value of less than Rs. 10.

In cases in which a portion only of a whole piece of Government Paper is sold, any broken portion will be made over to the investor in the form of an Investment Certificate.

(2) A separate form of application is prescribed for the sale of (i) Government Securities and (ii) Investment Certificates. An application must be accompanied by—

(a) such of the Government Promissory Notes to be sold as are in the possession of the depositor, these being endorsed by him in favour of the Accountant General,

(b) the receipt referred to in rule 46 (5) (b) above, for such of the Government Promissory Notes to be sold as are in the custody of the Accountant General, or

(c) the Investment Certificates,

as the case may be, and a receipt for them will be granted by the postmaster. The securities in whatever form will be sold by the Accountant General at the current market rate.

(3) The result of sale will be intimated to the investor by the Accountant General through the postmaster concerned, with the least possible delay after the receipt of the application. The proceeds of sale, together with any interest that may be due, will be credited to the investor's Savings Bank account in the first instance, and, if the annual or total cash limit of his account is thereby exceeded, the excess will not bear interest and must be withdrawn by the depositor.

Note.—Securities purchased in the name and on behalf of a minor cannot be sold during the minority, except by the minor's legally constituted guardian, and the definition of guardian in rule 1 of these rules does not apply to the sale of such securities.

Safe Custody of Government Promissory Notes.

48. (1) An investor may tender at a Post Office Savings Bank, for safe custody by the Accountant General, Government Promissory Notes which have been purchased for him through the post office, provided that the securities bear no endorsements other than those made by and in favour of the Accountant General. The tender must be made on the form prescribed for the purpose and the notes tendered must be endorsed to the Accountant General.

(2) An investor may also, at any time, apply through the local post office for the delivery to him of any Government Promissory Notes which have been purchased for him through the post office. The application must be made in the form prescribed for the purpose. The notes will be delivered to the investor on his surrendering the receipt originally granted to him by the Accountant General, duly endorsed in acknowledgment of his having received back the notes.

Interest on Government Securities.

49. So long as Government Securities purchased through the post office remain in the custody of the Accountant General, under rules 46 (5) (b) and 48 (1), interest when due will be drawn and advised to the local Post Office Savings Bank by the Accountant General for credit to the investor's account. If the annual or total cash limit of the account is exceeded, the excess will not bear interest.

Note.—In the case of Government securities of the 3½ per cent. loans represented by Investment Certificates, interest will, for the present, be due on the 1st May and 1st November each year. Interest on the 4 per cent. terminable loan is due on the 31st May and the 30th November.

50. No fee, commission or brokerage of any kind is charged for the purchase, sale, safe custody or delivery out of custody of Government Securities bought through the post office, or for the realisation and remittance of interest on such securities. So long as Government securities purchased through the Post Office remain in the custody of the Accountant General, under rules 46 (5) (b) and 48 (1), the interest thereon is exempt from income-tax.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 13th April 1916.

No. 107.—The services of the Reverend A. B. F. Cole, M.A., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 24th April 1916.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th April 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 396.—Second-Lieutenant Reginald Charles Bolster to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1916.

JUDICIAL.

No. 404.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that persons wishing to serve as combatants in the Indian Garrison Companies, for the duration of the present war, shall be enrolled and attested on the following form :—

Form No. I.-B.

COMBATANTS.

Enrolment of

No.____ Name ____________________________ as a combatant in the Indian Garrison Companies.

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following nine questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

1. What is your name? 1.________________

2. What is your father's name? 2.________________

3. What is your religion, class and tribe? 3.________________

4. What is your Village, Thana, Pergunah/Tahsil and District? 4. Village ____________ Thana ____________ Pergunah/Tahsil ____________ District ____________

5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power? 5.________________

6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State or the Nepal State Army? 6.________________

7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State or the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which, and the cause of discharge (a).	7.
8. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your former service?	8.
9. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government? If so, on what account?	9.
10. Are you willing to be enrolled in the Indian Garrison Companies?	10.
11. Are you willing to go wherever ordered in India by land or sea, and allow no caste usages to interfere with your military duty?	11.
12. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated.	12.
13. Are you willing to serve until discharged in accordance with the following conditions provided His Majesty shall so long require your services? When you have served till the conclusion of the present war, you will be entitled to receive your discharge with all convenient speed.	13.

(a) If so, the Recruit should be asked to produce his Discharge Certificate.

I ____________________ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature of Recruit ____________

Signature of Witness ____________

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the above-named person by me (in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions Nos. 1 to 9, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at ________ this ______ day of __________ 19

Signature of Enrolling Officer ____________

Certified that the above-named person took the prescribed oath/affirmation before me at ______

this ______ day of __________ 19 .

Signature of Attesting Officer ____________

Order under the proviso to Section 5 of Act III of 1916.

No. 105.—In pursuance of the proviso to Section 5 of the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Act, 1916 (III of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for the purposes of trials by Courts-Matrial held under the said Act, the following modifications shall be made in the application of the provisions of Sections 48, 122 and 54 of the Army Act, relating to the convening of General Courts-Martial and to the confirmation of the findings and sentences thereof, namely :—

1. The Governor-General may, by order in writing from time to time convene, and authorise the Commander-in-Chief in India to convene, and may empower the Commander-in-Chief in India to delegate to any officer under his command, not under the status of a Divisional General, a general authority to convene, General Courts-Martial for the trial of such persons charged with offences against the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Act as are for the time being under or within the territorial limits of his command. The Governor-General and any officer deriving authority to confirm the findings and sentences of such Courts-Martial immediately or mediately from the Governor-General, shall also have power to confirm the findings and sentences of Courts-Martial so convened.

B. HOLLOWAY, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

FEROZEPORE.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lal ...	... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A. Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2.	M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kahanj Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

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KASAULI.

1.	M. Anaud ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)

* * * * * * * *

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2.	M. Sultan Mohamed ...	... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

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RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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Registered No. L. 864.

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LAHORE FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th April 1916.

No. 25.—The following note by the Foreign Office, dated 1st March, 1916, is re-published for general information :—

Note by the Foreign Office, London.

In the reports of judgments of the German Prize Court which have reached His Majesty's Government, it is observed that in many cases claims put forward by British subjects have been rejected by the Court on the ground that the claimants had failed to submit a power-of-attorney, as prescribed by section 27, paragraph 2, of the German Prize Court Regulations.

A translation of the section above referred to is accordingly appended for the information of persons who may have occasion to put forward claims before that Court :—

Section 27 of German Prize Court Regulations.

"In the statement of claim shall be indicated the facts and proofs by which the claim is supported; if possible, documents shall be attached to the statement in the original.

"The said statement of claim shall be signed by an advocate provided with a written power-of-attorney and admitted to practise at a German Court, who has obtained the qualification to sit as a Judge.

"If the claimant is not residing at the place of the official seat of the Prize Court, he shall indicate a person there domiciled upon whom service may be effected on his behalf."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 19th April 1916.

No. 175.—Colonel H. Hendley, M.D., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 22nd April 1916.

No. 2059-90-*W.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 16th day of March 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the headings "Sugar, refined and candy" and "Sugar, unrefined" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Cane and beet sugar, unrefined or refined including candy."

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Acetic acid ;

Cinematograph films ;

Ferro-molybdenum ;

Ferro-silicon ;

Ferro-tungsten ;

Gramophone and other sound records ;

Photographic sensitive films, plates and printing paper whether exposed or not ;

Platinum, salts of ;

Radium ;

Tungsten.

(3) That on and after the 27th day of March, 1916, the exportation of "Manufactured fuel" should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Clinical thermometers ;

Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics for the manufacture of gas mantles ;

Surgical instruments ;

X-Ray apparatus.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Absinthe ;

Chemicals, the following :—

Barium sulphate ;

Calcium sulphate ;

Iron sulphate ;

Sodium sulphate and bi-subphate (including nitre cake) ;

Strontium sulphate ;

Glucose and malt sugar ;

Salt, rock and white, except table salt.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 2103-*W*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the proviso to this Department's Notification (Customs) No. 15127-W., dated the 25th September 1915 :—

"Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to —

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown ;

(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port ;

(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—

(*a*) French or Portuguese possessions in India, or

(*b*) Native States in India."

No. 2117.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amendad by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the American monthly magazine entitled "The Open Court" for the month of February 1916 and all subsequent issues.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 17th April 1916.

No. 209.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Ogilvie, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to be Health Officer, Simla, substantively *pro tempore* until further orders.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

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1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

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2	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2132-W.

Simla, the 22nd April 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of all kinds of spices other than pepper (the export of which is already prohibited to all countries other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates by the Notification in this Department No. 1086-W., dated the 11th February

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1916) but including pimento, to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

No. 2148-W.

Simla, the 22nd April 1916.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in partial supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 2561-W., dated the 13th March 1915, as amended by Notification No. 10480-W., dated the 3rd July 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit :—

(*i*) the export of cocoanut oil, cotton-seed oil, ground-nut oil and linseed oil to all destinations outside the British Empire ; and

(*ii*) the export of copra, linseed and mhowra to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Italy, and Russia (except the Baltic ports).

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th April 1916.

No. 259.—The services of Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, of the Indian Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from 12th April 1916.

No. 260.—The services of Mr. C. V. Salusbury, of the Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 8th April 1916.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th April 1916.

No. 626-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. A. Gaudie as Acting Consul for Belgium at Akyab during the absence of Mr. R. A. Scott.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April 1916.

No. 2132-*W*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of all kinds of spices other than pepper (the export of which is already prohibited to all countries other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates by the Notification in this Department No. 1086-W., dated the 11th February 1916) but including pimento, to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd April 1916.

No. 2148-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in partial supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 2561-W., dated the 13th March 1915, as amended by Notification No. 10480-W., dated the 3rd July 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit :—

(*i*) the export of cocoanut oil, cotton-seed oil, ground-nut oil and linseed oil to all destinations outside the British Empire ; and

(*ii*) the export of copra, linseed and mhowra to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Italy and Russia (except the Baltic ports).

The 29th April 1916.

No. 2281-*W*.—1. WHEREAS by paragraph 5 (7) of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th day of September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation dated the 5th day of November 1914 and by the Proclamation dated the 16th day of October 1915, the obtaining of any goods, wares or merchandise from the territories of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, or from the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt or any territory in the occupation of the British Government, or its Allies), or from the territories of the King of the Bulgarians, in this license and in the said Proclamation referred to as " enemy country," is forbidden ; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 1 of the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915, it is provided that the said Proclamations shall apply to the territory of an Allied State in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country ; and by paragraph 4 of the said Proclamation, it is provided that nothing in that Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit any thing which may be expressly permitted by a license granted by or on behalf of the Crown ; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 3 of the Proclamation dated the 8th day of October 1914, power to grant such license on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General ;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford hereby authorise all persons freely residing, being, or carrying on business in British India, to obtain goods, wares or merchandise from the Territory of Belgium in Hostile occupation without the intervention

of a firm in the United Kingdom, on the condition that the person importing such goods, wares or merchandise, shall produce before the customs officer at the port of import—

(i) an undertaking that he will pay the purchase money into a special account, in the name of the exporter, in a Bank in British India or United Kingdom and will, when called upon to do so, furnish evidence of such payment within a reasonable period after the importation of the goods, wares or merchandise ;

(ii) an undertaking by the Bank that, so long as the enemy occupation of Belgium continues, no money will be allowed to be withdrawn from such special account, except under license from the Governor-General, and that no charge on the account will be allowed or recognised without such license ; and

(iii) a certificate from a British Consular Officer to the effect that the goods are in fact of Belgian origin.

Explanation.—Goods manufactured in Holland which owe less than twenty-five per cent. of their value to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material but include also a Belgian element which raises the proportion to more than twenty-five per cent. are considered for the purpose of this license as goods of Belgian origin.

2. This license may be cited as the Trading License (Belgium), 1916.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

No. 2337-*W.*—In modification of the Notification in this Department No. 1203-W., dated the 28th November 1914, the following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 30th day of March 1916.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to direct that during the present hostilities the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London should, subject to certain omissions and modifications therein set out, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty' Government ; and

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the effect of Article 1 (iii) of the said Order in Council on the right to effect the capture of conditional contraband on board a vessel bound for a neutral port ; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to put an end to such doubts and otherwise to amend the said Order in Council in the manner hereinafter appearing ; and

WHEREAS by Article 19 of the said Declaration it is provided that whatever may be the ulterior destination of a vessel or of her cargo, she cannot be captured for breach of blockade if, at the moment, she is on her way to a non-blockaded port ; and

WHEREAS it is no longer expedient to adopt Article 19 of the said Declaration ;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. The provisions of the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, shall not be deemed to limit or to have limited in any way the right of His Majesty, in accordance with the law of nations, to capture goods upon the ground that they are conditional contraband, nor to affect or to have affected the liability of conditional contraband to capture, whether the carriage of the goods to their destination be direct or entail transhipment or a subsequent transport by land.

2. The provisions of Article 1 (ii) and (iii) of the said Order in Council shall apply to absolute contraband as well as to conditional contraband.

3. The destinations referred to in Article 30 and in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to any presumptions laid down in the said Order in Council) be presumed to exist, if the goods are consigned to or for a person, who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded imported contraband goods to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

4. In the cases covered by Articles 2 and 3 of this Order, it shall lie upon the owner o the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

5. From and after the date of this Order, Article 19 of the Declaration of London shal cease to be adopted and put in force. Neither a vessel nor her cargo shall be immune from capture for breach of blockade upon the sole ground that she is at the moment on her way to a non-blockaded port.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Declaration of London Order in Council, 1916."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 2381-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 6600-W., dated the 15th May 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the entry regarding Medical and Surgical Stores in column I of the Schedule appended to the Notification in this Department No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 :—

Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than (1) nux vomica, (2) castor seed, mustard seed, linseed and oils extracted therefrom, (3) senna, magnesium sulphate, ajowan seed, chirreta roots, euphorbia pilulifera, fennelseed, dillseed, gums, and (4) asafœtida.

No. 2385-78-*W.*—The following Royal Proclamations are published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CANNED, BOTTLED, DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :—

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods, of a bulky character should be prohibited as hereinafter provided :

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the Thirteenth day of March, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.*—

Canned, bottled, dried and preserved fruits, except currants.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any canned, bottled, dried or preserved fruits which are the produce of any of Our Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, nor to any fruits which are imported under licence given by, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (Canned, Bottled, Dried and Preserved Fruits) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the Thirtieth day of March, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.*—

Baskets and basket ware (except baskets and basket ware of bamboo).

Cement.

China ware, earthenware and pottery, not including cloisonné wares.

Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and cotton manufactures of all kinds, except hosiery and lace.

Cutlery.

Fatty acids.

Furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures, except lacquered wares.

Hardware and hollow-ware.

Oilcloth.

Soap.

Toys, games and playing cards.

Wood and timber of the following kinds, *viz.*—beech, birch, elm and oak.

Woollen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 4) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Thirtieth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafer provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the Twenty-seventh day of March, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.*—

Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres) with the exception of the motor cars chassis, accessories and parts which are at present exempted from import duty under Section 13 (4) of the Finance No. 2 Act, 1915.

Musical instruments, including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments and accessories, component parts and records therefor.

Spirits and strong waters of all kinds except Brandy and Rum.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 3) Proclamation, 1916

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-first day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 2411-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of this Department's Notification (Customs) No. 15127-W., dated the 25th September 1915, as amended by Notification (Customs) No. 2103-W., dated the 22nd April 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of coal (other than Welsh coal) and coke from British India except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown;

(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port;

(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—

(*a*) French or Portuguese Possessions in India, or

(*b*) Native States in India;

(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 29*th April* 1916.

No. 2274-*W.*—WHEREAS, by paragraph 5 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated 9th September 1914, as amended and extended by the Proclamation, dated the 5th November 1914, and by the Proclamation, dated the 16th October 1915, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary or in the respective colonies and dependencies thereof, or in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt, or any territory in the occupation of the British Government or its Allies), or in the territories of the King of the Bulgarians in this license and in the said Proclamations referred to as "enemy country" are prohibited; and

WHEREAS, by paragraph 1 of Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915, it is provided that the said Proclamations shall apply to persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia or Morocco, in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country; and, by paragraph 2 of the said Proclamation, it is provided that nothing in the Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by license granted by, or on behalf of the Crown; and

WHEREAS, by paragraph 3 of Proclamation, dated 8th October 1914, power to grant such licenses on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorize all British subjects residing, being or carrying on business in British India, to trade or carry on business with the persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in Persia who are named in the schedule hereto attached, and with such other persons or bodies of persons so resident as may hereafter be declared by a notification of the Governor-General in Council in the *Gazette of India* to be well disposed towards the British Government.

2. This license may be cited as the Trading License (Persia), 1916.

The Trading License (Persia), 1915, is hereby revoked.

Provided that the revocation of the said license shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it, and that references in any document to the said license shall hereafter, unless a contrary intention appears therein, be construed as references to this license.

Dated this 29th day of April 1916.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

SCHEDULE.

Abraham Rahmin Bilbool	Hamadan.
Atesh, George	"
Bashi Joseph Eliahou	"
Castelli Carpet Co., Ltd.	Tabriz.
Crionas, Thaodore	"
Davud Aboudi H. Hain	Kermanshah.
Dawood Heskil	Mohammerah.
Dawood Khabbazieh	"
Dayan, Aaron	Hamadan.
Djemchid Chohriah Parsi	Tehran.
Dood Saleh Nahom or Daoud Saleh Nahom	Mohammerah.
Dungoor Sion and Co.	Hamadan.
Eliahim Peress	"
Eliahoo Moualim	"
Eliahou Peress	"
Elias Nissan	"
Eoodi Sales	Mohammerah.
Esra, Joseph Jacob	Hamadan.
Ezra Aboudi Haim	"
Gahtan, Salman D	"
Gulbankian Bros.	" and Bushire.
Hagooli and Sons	Mohammerah.
Hagooli Rabi	"
Haihkas Effendi	Hamadan.
Hayim and Sons Shaoul Morad	Bushire.
Heskiel Habboob	Mohammerah.
Heskil Miscail	"
Heskel Peress	Hamadan.
Heskel Rahmin Mikhael	Mohammerah.
Heskil Shameh	"

Hougvi Saleh Nahum	Mohammerah.
Hovhannes Vorperian	Hamadan.
Ibrahim Ishayek	"
Johannes Thooni	"
Joseph Eliahou Bashi	"
Joseph, J. M.	"
Khazzuri Yusuf	Mohammerah.
Khedouri Ezra Ashir	Hamadan.
Maroodi Dawood	Mohammerah.
Mesrobian, Leon	Hamadan.
Mesrobian, T.	"
Mihran Khorigirian	"
Mushi Saleh Maroodi, Agent of Messrs. Sassoon Maroodi.	Mohammerah.
Musa Levi	Hamadan.
Nasim Masri and Sons	"
Onik Muhellian	Tabriz.
Paparian	Teheran.
Peniaman Khanlian	Meshed.
Pilides, D. P.	Teheran.
Saleh Nessim Epraim	Hamadan.
Salman Nessim Reuben	"
Seyed Reza	Tehran.
Shaoul Moualim	Hamadan.
Shasul Ressim	"
Shaul Murad and Co.	Bushire.
Shawool Dawood	Mohammerah.
Société en Action Econome	......
Toeg & Sofer	Ispahan, Kermanshah.
Uzair Abdullah	Mohammerah.
Uzair Mooshi	"
Uzra Dabi	"
Uzra Radi	"
Vladictas, Serge, J. B. P.	Tabriz.
Yusuf, David	Hamadan.
Yusuf Mooshi	"
Zelouf, Aboudi and Co.	"

EXCISE.

The 29th April 1916.

No. 2409-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in supersession of notification No. 14953-56, dated the 20th September 1915, to prohibit the taking out of British India of saltpetre, unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export, in respect of such saltpetre, and unless such saltpetre is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

* * * * * * * *

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Isha ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) .. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.

4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor-Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

    (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

    (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R. E.,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, APRIL 29, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd April 1916.

* * * * * * * *

Punjab.—Light rain has fallen in parts of all the reporting districts and has been useful for sowings of cotton and sugarcane. The condition of standing crops on irrigated areas is average and on unirrigated area generally poor. Harvesting of spring crops continues. The yield on irrigated areas is below normal to normal and on unirrigated areas bad in the southeast and poor elsewhere. Sowing of extra spring crops has been nearly completed and that of sugarcane and cotton is in progress and is generally normal. Crops sown on irrigated areas are generally doing well. Cattle are generally healthy but are weak in some districts owing to scarcity of fodder. Water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary. In the case of wheat they range between normal and warning rates and in other cases between warning and scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Ambala 10¾, Rawalpindi 11, Ferozepore and Lahore 11½ and Lyallpur 12 seers per rupee.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

242 PGG—903—5-5-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 8th April 1916.

No. 98.—Mr. H. Hargreaves, Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th April 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 99.—Mr. Y. R. Gupte, Assistant Surveyor, attached to the office of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Superintendent in addition to his own during the absence of Mr. H. Hargreaves on privilege leave or until further orders.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st May 1916.

No. 277.—The following rules relative to the nomination of Indian candidates for the Civil Service of India made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India under the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 and 6 George V., Chapter 87) are published for general information :—

Rules made by the Secretary of State for India in Council under Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 and 6 George V., Chapter 87).

1. In 1916 the Secretary of State in Council will take into consideration the case of Indian candidates who competed for admission to the Indian Civil Service in the open competitive examinations of 1915 and 1916. In each succeeding year during which the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, is in force, the Secretary of State in Council will take into consideration the case of Indian candidates who competed for admission to the Indian Civil Service in the Open Competitive Examination of the year.

2. If it be found that the number of Indians admitted as Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service on the results of the said examinations is less than the average number of Indians annually so admitted during the 10 years ending 1914, the Secretary of State in Council will make good the deficiency by nominating for admission to the Indian Civil Service one or more of the other Indian candidates whose names appear on the results list of the Civil Service Commission, selecting the same in the order of their priority on the said list. Provided that no candidate will be so nominated unless—

(1) The aggregate marks obtained by him in the Open Competitive Examination are such as in the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners might in the decennial period abovementioned have secured for him admission to the Indian Civil Service ; and

(2) He is certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to have in other respects the qualifications which the regulations for the Open Competitive Examination require of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

3. If in any year there are not sufficient Indian candidates qualified as aforesaid to bring the number admitted to the Indian Civil Service in the year by open competition and by nomination under these rules up to the average of the 10 years ending 1914, the Secretary of State in Council may in a subsequent year make good the deficiency from the results list of that year, but no candidate shall be appointed under these rules who does not possess the qualifications set forth in (1) and (2) of the last proceeding rule.

4. A candidate nominated under these rules shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate for the Civil Service of India, and shall be subject to the regulations and rules made under Section 32 of the Government of India Act, 1858, and Section 97 of the Government of India Act, 1915, for the probation and training of Selected Candidates of the year.

India Office.

14th March 1916.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 5th May 1916.

No. 432-*F. E.*—Mr. A. G. N. Clark, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 17th April 1916 and until further orders.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd May 1916.

No. 11.—*Erratum.—In the Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No.* 7, *dated the* 31*st March* 1916, *published on page* 381 *of Part I of the "Gazette of India" of the* 1*st April* 1916, *for* Mr. F. W. Holms *read* Mr. W. F. Holms.

F. C. ROSE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May 1916.

No. 2506-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the Notifications in this Department Nos. 91-W. and 2402-W., dated the 27th March 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st May 1916, no wheat or wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat or wheat flour, and unless such wheat or wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to :

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown

(*ii*) Goods shipped for use during the voyage ;

(*iii*) Goods shipped to other ports in British India.

CUSTOMS.

The 6th May 1916.

No. 2570-90-*W.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 30th day of March, 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Custom (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Gum tragacanth ;

Silica bricks.

(2) That the heading "Silk, shantung, in the piece" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destination should be deleted.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—

Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate ;

Senna leaves and pods ;

Stramonium leaves and seeds ;

Hypodermic syringes ;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

Broad silks of all kinds whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads) in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed, or printed, but unweighted ;

Schappe and spun yarns ;

Shantung silk ;

Silk, raw or thrown ;

Silk waste.

(4) That the heading "Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds except such as contain caoutchouc" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediteranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia, (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading :—

Gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc and except gum tragacanth.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Leather, varnished, japanned or enamelled ;

Leather waste ;

Linen thread ;

Rock crystal ;

Spices, all kinds of, other than pepper, but including pimento ;

Starch, including dextrine, farina and potato flour.

NOW THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may cancern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India..

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language, who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

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AMBALA.

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2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.

2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.

7. **Men trained in—**

(a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April 1916.

No. 9.—4th Class Assistant Surgeon C. G. S. Corner, I.S.M.D., is reappointed House Surgeon, Walker Hospital, Simla, with effect from the 1st April 1916.

H. HENDLEY, M.D., COLONEL,
In charge office of Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

320 PGG—903—12-5-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May 1916.

No. 861-*Est. B.*—The following amendment in the rules for the examination in the Pashtu language of officers serving in the North-West Frontier Province and Chilas published in the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1476-G., dated the 25th June 1909, is published for general information :—

In rule 1-1-(*f*) after the words "Civil Surgeons" *add* "or Deputy Sanitary Commissioner."

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 12th May 1916.

No. 801-*I. B.*—It is hereby notified that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2623-I.B., dated the 24th December 1912, shewing the Native States which have agreed that the decrees passed by

Civil Courts established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State may be executed by the Courts in their territories, namely :—

In the entry relating to the Baroda State, for the words "tentatively till July 1914," the words "until further orders" shall be substituted.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 10th May 1916.

No. 461-*F.E.*—The services of Mr. C. B. Barry, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 29th April 1916.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 12th May 1916.

No. 394-23-7.—Mr. M. L. Darling, I.C.S., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India by the Government of the Punjab, is placed on special duty in connexion with the transport of fodder to districts affected by scarcity in the Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana with effect from the 4th April 1916.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

No. 2846-79.

Simla, the 8th May 1916.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India No. 15735-68, dated the 11th October 1915, intimation has been received that the prohibition issued by the Government of Canada against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at ports of entry in British Columbia has been further extended to 30th September 1916.

The Governor-General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the ports of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to that country.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations, and for information to the Home and the Foreign and Political Departments.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

POST OFFICE.

No. 2962-52.

The 10th May 1916.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following note shall be inserted between the heading "Purchase of Government securities" and rule 46 (1) of the revised rules for investments in Government securities which were published with the Resolution in this Department No. 1690-52, dated the 15th April 1916.

"(*Note.*—These rules relate solely to the purchase of existing securities and not to original subscriptions to a new loan—a matter which is regulated by the particular terms of the loan announcement on each occasion.)"

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that it be communicated to the Finance Department, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 13th May 1916.

No. 3009-34-*W.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

MAKING CERTAIN ADDITIONS TO AND AMENDMENTS IN THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of October, 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities, or until We did give further public notice;

AND WHEREAS on the 27th day of January, 1916, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to and modifications in the list of articles to be treated as contraband;

AND whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and modifications in the said list:

Now, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned :—

Gold, silver, paper money, and all negotiable instruments and realisable securities.

Metallic chlorides, except chloride of sodium; metalloidic chlorides; halogen compounds of carbon.

Starch.

Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds.

Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom.

AND We do hereby further declare that as from this date the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation aforesaid :—

In item 3 the following shall be substituted for the present wording :—

"Lathes, machines, and tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war."

In item 8 for "ether" shall be substituted "formic ether; sulphuric ether".

AND We do hereby further declare that no gold, silver, or paper money captured after this date shall be treated as conditional contraband, and that, except as to captures already effected, item 14 shall as from this date be struck out of Schedule II of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 3012-*W.*—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia) 1916, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the persons named in the schedule attached to this Notification are well-disposed towards the British Government.

Schedule.

Name of person.	Place of business.
D. J. Sofer and S. Sofer	Hamadan.
Sion Zarour	Do.
Selem Davud Shohet	Do.
Shaoul Sofer	Do.

CUSTOMS.

The 13*th May* 1916.

No. 3023.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a publication entitled "Ghadr di Gunj, No. 2" (Echo of Mutiny, No. 2) issued by the *Hindustan Ghadr Press, San Francisco,* in Gurmukhi or any other Indian language.

No. 3025.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of a book entitled "Rusi Baghion ki Dastanen" (Stories of Russian Revolutionaries), published by the *Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco,* in Urdu or in any other language.

No. 3106-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of this Department's Notification (Customs) No. 7951-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, as amended by Notification (Customs) No. 14513-W., dated the 11th September 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gum lac, seed lac and stick lac, but not lac dye to all countries except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown;
(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port;
(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—
  (*a*) French or Portuguese Possessions in India; or
  (*b*) Native States in India;
(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12*th May* 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 504.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to reappoint the following Officers on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 5th April 1916:—

To be Honorary Aides-de-camp.

* * * * * * * *

Honorary Colonel W. D. Henry, C.I.E., V.D., Simla Volunteer Rifles.

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LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 513.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

* * * * * * * *

Supplement dated the 5th April 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 4th April 1916, pages 3647 and 3650.

War Office,

5th April 1916.

ROYAL WARRANT INSTITUTING A NEW MEDAL ENTITLED "THE MILITARY MEDAL."

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting :

WHEREAS We are desirous of signifying Our appreciation of acts of gallantry and devotion to duty performed by non-commissioned officers and men of Our Army in the Field We do by these Presents for Us Our heirs and successors institute and create a silver medal to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the Field :

Firstly.—It is ordained that the medal shall be designated "The Military Medal."

Secondly.—It is ordained that the Military Medal shall bear on the obverse the Royal Effigy, and on the reverse the words "For bravery in the Field," encircled by a wreath surmounted by the Royal Cipher and a Crown.

Thirdly.—It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Military Medal shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that the Military Medal shall be worn immediately before all war medals and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a ribbon of one inch and one quarter in width, which shall be in colour dark blue having in the centre three white and two crimson stripes alternating.

Lastly.—It is ordained that in cases where non-commissioned officers and men who have been awarded the Military Medal shall be recommended by a Commander-in-Chief in the Field for further acts of bravery, a Bar may be added to the medal already conferred.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this Twenty-fifth day of March 1916, in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

KITCHENER.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 532.—The following addition is made to the regulations for the grant of study leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service, published in Army Department Notification No. 867, dated the 6th September 1912 :—

Paragraph 10, between the words "study" and "lodging" in line 1 *insert* the following :—

"as well as for the period covered by any examination at the end of the course of study."

JUDICIAL.

No. 533.—In Pursuance of section 68-A of the Indian Courts Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), as amended by the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1916 (VI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the officers noted in column 1 of the schedule hereto

annexed are authorized to exercise the powers conferred by the aforesaid section in respect of the ports noted in column 2 of the said schedule.

Schedule.

1	2
General Officer Commanding, Aden Brigade	Aden.
General Officer Commanding, Karachi Brigade	Karachi.
General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade	Bombay.
Officer Commanding, Madras	Madras.
General Officer Commanding, Presidency Brigade	Calcutta.
General Officer Commanding, Rangoon Brigade	Rangoon.

No. 534.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that an emergency has arisen such as is contemplated in section 68-B. of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), as amended by the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1916 (VI of 1916).

Now therefore the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the officers noted in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed to exercise the powers conferred by the aforesaid section in respect of the ports noted in column 2 of the said schedule.

Schedule.

1	2
General Officer Commanding, Aden Brigade	Aden.
General Officer Commanding, Karachi Brigade	Karachi.
General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade	Bombay.
Officer Commanding, Madras	Madras.
General Officer Commanding, Presidency Brigade	Calcutta.
General Officer Commanding, Rangoon Brigade	Rangoon.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.

3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala

4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.

5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.

2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) .. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.

2. M. S. C. Bagchi .. ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1916.

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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1916.

PART II.
Republications from the "Gazette of India."

"FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," MAY 27, 1916.

No. 423-1.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.
Irrigation.

Simla, the 16th May 1916.

Review of Irrigation in India in 1914-15.

Classification of Irrigation Works.

Irrigation Works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz.*, major and minor works. Major Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Productive public works, the capital of which is usually provided from borrowed money.

475 PGG

(b) Protective works, designed as a protection against famine, the capital of which is provided from current revenues, and is usually met from the annual grant under Famine Relief and Insurance.*

Capital and revenue accounts are kept for all major works.

Minor works are constructed from funds provided from the current revenues of India, and, broadly speaking, consist of Irrigation systems which are not sufficiently important to treat as major works. Some of them are old works constructed by the former rulers of this country, and extended or restored by the British Government; some are works which have been constructed by the British Government; others, again, are village works originally provided by private or communal effort, the control of which the State has been obliged to assume owing to disputes between the parties interested of their inability to maintain the efficiency of the works.

Capital and revenue accounts are maintained for the more important minor works, but for those on which the capital outlay has not exceeded half a lakh of rupees, revenue accounts only are, as a rule, maintained. There is a third class of minor works, consisting for the most part of small tanks, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. These exist principally in the Madras Presidency.

Productive Public Works.

2. Productive public works are expected within 10 years after the probable date of their completion to yield sufficient revenue to pay their working expenses and the annual interest calculated at 4 per cent. on the capital invested. No project is now sanctioned as a productive public works unless it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that when fully developed it will fulfil these conditions. This standard was not attained in the case of the earlier irrigation projects, and thus it has happened that several large irrigation works which were financed from borrowed capital, are not remunerative. There are 14 such works, *viz.*, two in Bihar and Orissa and two in Bengal, seven in the Deccan and Gujarat, two in Madras and one in the North-West Frontier Province. They are still retained on the list of productive works, but expenditure against their capital account is now charged against the current revenues of India. The total accumulated losses on these 14 works have exceeded the sum of 11½ crores. But though they have proved financial failures in the ordinary commercial sense, they have been indirectly of great value in securing large areas of cultivation against the vicissitudes of the seasons.

3. The remaining works in operation, 45† in number, satisfy productive conditions. These works collectively paid during the year 10·90 per cent. on their capital outlay; while after paying interest charges, the surplus revenue, which they had contributed to the general revenues of the country up to the end of 1914-15, amounted to over 51 crores of rupees against 40·44 crores, the capital invested on them. The financial results, the area irrigated, and the mileage in operation for all productive public works in operation, are shown separately by provinces in Statement I.

Areas irrigated and return realised by productive works.

4. During the year under review the total area irrigated by all the productive public works, excluding branches in Native States of the Punjab, amounted to 16,608,700 acres.‡ Towards this total the Punjab canals contributed 7·3 million acres, Madras 3·4, the United Provinces 3 and Sind 1·3 million acres. In Bihar and Orissa an area of 908,400 acres was attained. The return on capital is highest in the Punjab, where the canals yielded 14·70 per cent. The next province in this respect as Madras, where a return of 12·62 per cent. was realised, excluding the Kurnool and Barur systems referred to in paragraph 2, expenditure on which is charged to Revenue. In the United Provinces and Sind the returns realised were 8·71 per cent. and 6·13 per cent. respectively. Details regarding other provinces and administrations will be found in Statement I. The return of productive works as a whole, excluding those under construction and not earning revenue, was 8·97 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Protective Works.

5. There were in operation in the year under review 29 protective works which together irrigated a total of 515,300 acres. The most important works are the Ramtek reservoir in the Central Provinces, the Betwa and Ken canals in the United Provinces, the Rushikulya in Madras, and the Nira and Godavari systems in the Bombay Presidency. A number of small but interesting tank works are to be found in the Central Provinces. They were

*In such cases the expenditure is chargeable to the main head "35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works." Expenditure in excess of this grant is chargeable to "42-A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged to Famine Relief and Insurance."

†Except where otherwise stated, this review relates to works actually in operation. The figures in the appended Financial Results of Irrigation operations deal both with works in operation and with those under construction. Hence the figures in the review do not at first sight agree with those contained in the statements referred to.

‡This includes the area of old irrigation shown separately in paragraph 19 of this review.

sanctioned as experimental works, in accordance with the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, in order to test how far the people were willing to resort to irrigation for the maturing of their crops and what water rates they were prepared to pay. The results obtained are gratifying and shew that the people are beginning to realise the great advantages of irrigation.

Minor Works. Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

6. There were 117 works so classed in 1914-15, the majority of which are in Bombay and Madras. Nine are purely navigation works. The net revenue paid by works of this category amounted to Rs. 34,90,144 (excluding navigation canals) or a return of 8·39 per cent. on the capital outlay, against 7·66 per cent. in the previous year. Nearly all the minor works in Sind return exceptionally high percentages. It is in contemplation to transfer these to the Major Works class as soon as it is possible to amalgamate them with certain large projects which are in contemplation. The total area served by works of this class was 2,189,400 acres. This figure includes the area shown under Burma, *viz.*, 499,621 acres, which is not under actual irrigation, but represents the area of cultivation on lands reclaimed by river flood embankments.

Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.

7. There are numerous works which maintain only revenue accounts. They are credited with a share of the land revenue depending on their maintenance and are debited with all expenditure incurred on construction, extension, improvements and maintenance. During the year reviewed these works irrigated an area of nearly 3 million acres and returned a net revenue of Rs. 37,74,017.

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

8. As explained in the opening paragraph of this review, practically all the works of the class which have neither capital nor revenue accounts are situated in the Madras Presidency. They consist of some 37,000 tanks and irrigation channels, mainly the former, the improvements and repairs of which are executed by the Public Works Department, except in the case of the smaller works which are maintained by civil officers. The areas irrigated by works of this class in 1914-15 aggregated to 3,401,200 acres. The area irrigated in 1913-14 was 3,275,200 acres.

9. In the Punjab the year started under somewhat unfavourable conditions. The previous winter rains were poor and there was considerable drought in the summer. It was not until the end of July that the monsoon broke with heavy and widespread rain. There was good rain in the early days of August. The long break that followed ended in heavy rain late in September. The monsoon, though late, was good and widely distributed and it was possible with its aid to sow and mature a record *kharif* area. The September rain resulted in large *rabi* sowings, which were canal irrigated in the following months, during which no rain fell. Timely showers in February assisted in the maturing of the *rabi* crop, which was larger in area than any previous one; but unseasonable rain in March and high winds and temperature in April and May marred what had promised to be a bumper outturn.

The demand for water was keen in the early *kharif* and during the long break in August and September. The river supplies were well maintained but the distribution of the supply over an unusually large area required careful organization. The conditions in the Punjab were favourable for a large increase in the canal irrigated area and a record area was attained. Under Imperial and Provincial the area irrigated and the area matured show increases respectively of 636,666 and 600,700 acres, over the figures of 1913-14 and 547,414 and 721,726 acres over those of the previous triennia.

The Lower Chenab canal maintains its reputation as a productive investment. It irrigated 2,312,213 acres and earned a gross revenue of nearly 156 lakhs, giving a percentage of 41·81 on its capital cost.

The Lower Jhelum canal is steadily improving; the net percentage of profits was 21·80 and the area irrigated 821,488 acres.

The Sidhnai canal also did particularly well with a net return of 38·61 per cent. The Upper Sutlej Inundation canals returns fell from 21·75 per cent. in the previous year to 14·59 per cent.; the decline being due to the small *rabi* area in 1913-14 consequent on a low river and the early closing of most of the canals of this system.

The Triple project is nearing completion. The Upper Chenab canal was formally opened in 1912; the Lower Bari Doab canal was opened in 1913 but had to depend on Ravi supplies until the completion of the tail reach of the Upper Chenab canal in the year under report permitted it to share in the surplus waters of the Chenab. The Upper Jhelum canal being incomplete, supplies from the Jhelum river were not available. The Chenab River rose earlier and fell later than usual and this helped to increase the irrigated area on the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab canals, on which the progress of irrigation was, on the whole, satisfactory.

On the Upper Jhelum Canal the construction work proceeded satisfactorily. The bund on the foreshore at Mangla was breached in April 1914 and flooded the foundations of the regulator and the deep cutting beyond. The bund was rebuilt, though operations were handicapped by a rising river, and since its completion the progress has been steady and rapid. The regulator was finished in November 1915 and the canal was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in December 1915.

During the year the Haveli project scheme for the improvement of the Chenab series of inundation canals in the Multan and Muzaffargarh districts and for the irrigation of new land in the Jhang district was investigated in detail. A project has since been drawn up and is under consideration.

The Neila Gorge reservoir project on the Sutlej has been revived. Its financial and engineering details are being reconsidered.

The Sutlej Valley project for the utilization of the surplus water of the Sutlej river is still under consideration.

10. In the United Provinces good rain fell in both seasons of the year.

The monsoon set in at the beginning of July and rain continued to fall till the 25th of August when a break occurred which lasted till the 10th of September, after which date rain fell continuously till the end of the month. Light showers fell about the middle of October, and in November; good rain fell in January, followed by ample showers in February, and by heavy and continuous rain from the middle of March.

Supplies were sufficient on all canals except on the protective canals, Dhasan and Ken. No irrigation could be carried out at the beginning of the *kharif* season from the Dhasan canal as there was no water in the reservoir, the supply having been utilised for *rabi* sowings in the previous year. The supply in the Ken canal reservoir ran short in January and the demand for water in that month could not be met. The cultivation in the area irrigated from the Betwa canal was matured with the help of rain in February.

Even in a normal year the need for additional storage for the canals in Bundelkhand is keenly felt.

The total area irrigated, 3,267,272 acres, was 182,631 acres lower than that irrigated in the previous year, but 403,963 acres more than the average area of 2,863,309 acres for the three years ending 1913-14.

The total assessment of the year was 124¾ lakhs of rupees or Rs. 38,887 less than in 1913-14.

11. In Madras the rainfall of both monsoons was above the average and the net cropped area in the Presidency during the year under review was 39 million acres, exceeding the previous year's figures by a million. The character of the season was favourable and the area irrigated under all classes of works, *viz.*, 7,179,000 acres, was practically identical with that of the previous year.

12. In Sind the rainfall is negligible and the cultivation depends entirely upon irrigation. The country is flat, and the soil is mostly very fertile, but until it is brought under irrigation the land presents everywhere the appearance of a desert.

The canals in Sind depend for their supply on the inundation of the river Indus. The inundation of 1914-15 was an exceptionally good one. It may be regarded as a record year as regards height and duration of supply, though actually the highest gauge reading recorded during the year at Bukkur has been exceeded on two previous occasions, *viz.*, in 1882 and 1897. It is considered that the river has not reached its fair irrigating level until the reading on the gauge at Bukkur is 13 feet and that on the Kotri gauge is 17 feet. During the year under review, these "fair irrigating levels," or more, were maintained at Bukkur and Kotri for 45 days and 100 days, respectively, against averages of 39 days and 68 days for the previous 10 years. The rainfall, which is not a matter of prime importance in Sind, was below the average, yet it helped the *kharif* cultivation in certain areas. The high inundation was peculiarly favourable for irrigation, but it caused some disastrous floods in the Western Nara and the Karachi canals districts.

The area irrigated and gross revenue during the year showed an increase of 485,000 acres and Rs. 7,86,000, respectively, as compared with the average of the previous three years. At present about a quarter only of the culturable area is irrigated in Sind, but it will be possible to bring a much larger area under irrigation if the river water is headed up to the required level by the construction of a barrage across the Indus. A scheme for a barrage at Sukkur is under consideration.

13. In the Presidency proper (Deccan and Gujarat) a very great deal of cultivation is dependent upon rainfall only and the tanks and canals, therefore, are useful for the purpose of growing the more valuable crops or to counteract, when required, the evil of a deficient rainfall. There are not many streams in the Deccan from which it is possible to obtain much water except during the monsoon, and hence the irrigation schemes in this part of the country involve the construction of storage reservoirs. These irrigation works are generally small and costly compared with those in Sind.

The construction of new protective irrigation works in the Deccan is being pushed forward as quickly as possible. The schemes now in hand are the Godavari canals (nearly finished), the Pravara canals and the Nira Right Bank canal. The Gokak canal extension project has been sanctioned but not yet commenced.

In Gujarat an excellent irrigation season was experienced. The area irrigated and the growth of irrigation revenue were phenomenal, showing a vast increase over the average of the previous three years. In the Deccan, however, the seasonable and plentiful rainfall resulted in a diminution in the area irrigated.

14. The canal systems in Bengal, the most important of which are the Midnapur canal, the Hijili Tidal canal, the Circular and Eastern and the Madaripur Bhil systems are used principally for navigation purposes. The Midnapur canal is also utilised for irrigation.

The total area irrigated by the last named was 78,310 acres, showing a slight decrease compared with the preceding year. The decrease was chiefly under *rabi* (bars) irrigation. The financial result of this work do not fulfil productive conditions, the revenues being just sufficient to meet the working expenses. The estimated value of crops raised on the area irrigated by it amounted to Rs. 34 lakhs.

15. In Bihar and Orissa the Sone and Orissa canals of the productive class are used both for irrigation and navigation. The area irrigated during the year was 908,416 acres, showing an increase of 98,883 acres, as compared with the preceding year. The increase was chiefly on the Sone canals and was due to a larger area having been irrigated under *rabi* season leases owing to a failure of the *hathia* rains in the year under review. The financial results of these works do not fulfil productive conditions, but the estimated value of crops raised on the area irrigated by them amounted to 5½ crores of rupees, a sum which is almost equal to the total capital cost of the works.

The whole length (61 miles) of the Tribeni canal was completed and of this 59 miles were in operation during the year under review, the remaining portion being practically ready to be opened for irrigation. The prospects of the demand for canal water are very favourable. The area irrigated during the year under report was 76,138 acres against 41,435 acres in the preceding year showing an increase of 34,703 acres. This is more than double the area anticipated in the project forecast.

The construction estimate of the canal was closed on 31st March 1914. The works that were not finished or begun on the 1st April 1914 will now be carried out on a schedule of incomplete works, sanctioned by the Government of India, to be furnished by the 31st March 1920.

16. In Burma the total rainfall was about normal, but not well distributed. Abnormal floods occurred which caused damage to irrigated crops, and a large drainage crossing on the Mon canals was wrecked. The area irrigated by productive works amounted to 266,800 acres as compared with 279,500 acres in the previous year.

The estimated value of the crops grown on lands irrigated by major works amounted to 71·6 lakhs as against 88·6 lakhs in 1913-14. The decrease is accounted for partly by the smaller area irrigated in the year under review and partly by the fall in the price of paddy.

17. In the Central Provinces the monsoon rainfall, taken as a whole, was good and very well distributed; consequently there was a large decrease in the area irrigated by most of the tanks, as compared with that irrigated in the previous year. The total area irrigated during the year under review was 44,405 acres against 71,021 acres in the preceding year. The gross assessed revenue for the year was Rs. 1,41,625 against Rs. 1,90,862 during the previous year.

18. The rainfall in the North-West Frontier Province was greatly in excess of the previous year and was about 69 per cent. more than the normal. By these excessive rains the crops were damaged to a certain extent, but the agriculture and other conditions were generally favourable. The supplies in the rivers were sufficient. The area irrigated and matured though less than the previous year was in excess of the average of the previous triennium.

Summary of Irrigation requits. 19. The following table summarises the results of irrigation works for all India during 1914-15 in comparison with those of the two previous years :—

Results of irrigation works in operation in India.

Class of work.	Capital outlay to end of the year on works in operation.	Gross revenue during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of year.	Net profit during the year, *i.e.*, net revenue less interest charges.	Area irrigated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Acres.
I.—Productive ...	50,67,03,787	6,55,66,202	4,54,69,330	8·97	2,86,51,432	16,008,700
II.—Protective ...	6,54,61,092	15,31,961	3,85,191	0·59	—17,71,394	515,300
III.—Minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept (including works under construction).	6,78,81,681	54,72,681	30,67,727	4·52	15,92,689	2,189,400
IV.—Minor works for which only revenue accounts are kept.	...	69,53,984	37,74,017	...	...	2,864,100
V.—Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	...	2,07,55,939	99,38,075	...	...	3,401,200
Total 1914-15 ...	64,00,46,560	10,02,80,767	6,26,34,340	(*a*) 7·64	2,84,72,727	25,578,700
Total 1913-14 ...	61,21,21,482	9,46,71,850	6,33,70,373	(*a*) 8·22	..	24,913,400
Total 1912-13 ...	59,56,13,099	8,83,43,533	5,76,98,032	(*a*) 8·08	...	24,515,185

(*a*) Percentage calculated on works of classes I, II and III.

The figures in the last column of the foregoing statement include irrigation performed by certain old irrigation works in Bombay and Madras of which the capital cost is not known. The acreage under irrigation and the revenue derived from these works are shown below :—

		Area irrigated by old works.	Gross Revenue.	Net revenue
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	Productive	145,380	3,05,506	2,09,987
	Minor	294,742	5,82,676	3,80,944
Madras ...	Productive	1,347,866	45,49,104	39,87,357
	Protective	58,100	67,000	67,000
	Minor	218,870	6,36,526	6,00,963
Total ...		2,064,958	61,40,812	52,46,251

The total area irrigated was 25½ million acres, while the value of the crops raised is roughly estimated at Rs. 82 crores.

20. The subjoined table exhibits the outlay incurred by the State during the year 1914-15 on all classes of irrigation works :—

Outlay in 1914-15.

	Capital outlay (direct charges).	Minor additions, maintenance and working expenses (direct charges).
Works under construction.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive ...	68,07,105	...
Protective ...	62,71 727	...
Minor ...	9,64,743	...
Total ...	1,40,43,575	...
Works in operation.		
Productive ...	1,01,79,389	1,89,98,636*
Protective ...	19,56,781	11,07,347*
Minor ...	10,56,134	23,34,936
Total ...	1,31,92,304	2,24,40,919
Works under classes IV and V ...	...	88,97,843
Grand Total ...	2,72,35,879	3,13,38,762

*Inclusive of share of collection charges in the Civil Department in Madras, Bombay and Burma.

21. A comparison of the acreage of crops matured by means of the Government irrigation systems, with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces, is given below :—

Comparison of total cropped area with area irrigated.

Province.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works.	Percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area.	Capital cost of Government irrigation works to end of 1914-15 in lakhs of rupees.	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation, in lakhs of rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.		
Burma ...	14,239,000	1,263,000	8·9	212	367
Bengal ...	25,208,000	100,000	0·4	236	46
Bihar and Orissa ...	8,070,000	998,000	12·3	671	534
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	35,562,000	3,267,000	9·2	1,218	1,546
Ajmer-Merwara ...	374,000	26,000	6·9	35	9
Punjab ...	28,127,000	8,389,000	29·8	1,723	2,770
North-West Frontier ...	3,142,000	245,000	7·8	242	104
Sind ...	4,175,000	3,754,000	89·9	321	854
Bombay Deccan ...	23,858,000	301,000	1·3	472	184
Central Provinces (excluding Berar)	18,090,000	49,000	0·2	140	15
Madras ...	39,090,000	7,179,000	18·4	1,094	1,766
Baluchistan ...	24,000	8,000	33·3	36	2
Total ...	199,959,000	25,579,000	12·8	6,400	8,197

Irrigation works completed since 1900-01.

22. The statement below contains a list of the irrigation systems in the several provinces and administrations in India which were completed in or since the year 1900-01.

Province.	Name and class of work.		Total direct cost to end of 1914-15.	Irrigable area.	Principal crops that can be produced.
			Rs.	Acres.	
Madras ...	Nagavalli River System ...	Productive ...	16,06,927	23,814	Rice.
	Divi Pumping " ...	Do. ...	18,64,422	50,000	Do.
Bombay Deccan	Kadva River Works ...	Productive ...	9,71,741	14,637	Sugarcane, rice, ground-nut, gram, wheat, bajri and jowari.
	Mhaswad Tank ...	Protective ..	20,05,553	24,800	
	Chankapur " ...	Do. ...	17,86,125	15,109	
	Pathri Tank ...	Minor ...	6,27,825	2,500	Gronnd-nut, chilli, jowari.
	4 small tanks ...	Do. ...	8,65,411	9,200	Gram, rice, and wheat.
	Jamda canal ...	Do. ...	9,91,178	5,000	Wheat, rice, maize, jowari and bajri.
Sind ...	Jamrao canal ...	Productive ...	82,05,777	300,000	Cotton, bajri and wheat.
	Nasrat " ...	Do. ...	18,23,262	104,100	Cotton, jowari, bajri and oil-seeds.
	Dad " ...	Do. ...	25,47,172	145,400	Cotton, jowari, bajri and oil-seeds.
	2 small canals ...	Minor ...	4,63,957	53,757	Rice and bajri.
Bihar and Orissa	Dhaka canal ...	Protective ...	5,70,830	12,000	Rice.
United Provinces.	Ken canal ...	Protective ...	55,56,497	120,000	Rice, wheat and gram.
	Dhassan canal ...	Do. ...	46,24,357	192,000	Wheat and gram.
	Pahuj and Garhmau canals	Do. ...	8,02,230	18,500	Wheat, gram and rice.
	Sukhra canal ...	Minor ...	2,04,079	4,700	Rice, gram, linseed, wheat and barley.
Burma ...	Mandalay canal ...	Productive ...	55,91,812	59,115	Rice.
	Shwebo " ...	Do. ...	57,32,407	170,387	Do.
	Mon " ...	Do. ...	53,92,680	68,000	Do.
Central Provinces.	Ramtek Reservoir ...	Protective ...	27,51,196	48,000	Do
	14 small tank projects ...	Do. ...	35,89,936	69,596	Do.
North-West Frontier Province.	Paharpur canal ...	Productive ...	9,05,444	63,450	Wheat and millets.
		Total ...	5,94,80,878	1,574,065	

Works sanctioned or under construction.

23. In the two succeeding statements particulars are given of the more important projects which are in course of construction or under investigation.

Sanctioned works.

Province.	Name and class of work.		Estimated cost, direct and indirect.	Expenditure to end of the year 1914-15, direct and indirect.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
			Rs.	Rs.			
Punjab...	*Lower Jhelum canal.	Productive	1,89,63,988	1,59,51,462	668,921	Gujrat, Jhang and Shahpur.	Wheat, cotton and oil-seeds.
	*Upper Chenab canal.	Do.	3,73,57,024	3,32,57,562	648,368	Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lahore and Montgomery.	Wheat, maize, millets, cotton and oil-seeds.
	†Upper Jhelum canal.	Do.	4,39,96,559	4,04,17,379	344,960	Gujrat ...	Wheat, cotton and oil-seeds.
	*Lower Bari Doab canal.	Do.	2,23,28,402	2,01,51,011	877,908	Montgomery and Multan.	Wheat, maize, cotton and grain.
N.-W. F. Province.	*Upper Swat River canal.	Do.	1,99,24,287	1,77,86,902	381,562	Peshawar ..	Wheat, barley and oats.

* In operation. † Opened only in December 1915.

Province.	Name and class of work.		Estimated cost, direct and indirect.	Expenditure to end of the year 1914-15, direct and indirect.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
			Rs.	Rs.			
United Provinces.	Permanent Head Works, Upper Ganges canal.	Productive.	33,78,324	21,55,718	86,166	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Etah and Mainpuri.	Sugarcane, wheat and cotton.
	Ghaggar canal	Protective.	35,04,454	16,16,172	66,000	Central up-lands of Mirzapur.	Rice and wheat.
Central Provinces.	*Weinganga canal.	Productive	38,03,204	22,75,315	78,965	Balaghat and Bhandara.	Rice.
	†Mahanadi canal.	Do.	99,30,217	36,62,549	360,000	Raipur ...	Do.
	Tandula canal	Protective	99,98,807	49,08,255	263,412	Drug ...	Do.
	Chorkhamara tank project.	Do.	8,65,484	2,46,776	20,000	Bhandara ...	Do.
	Badalkhassa tank project.	Do.	6,57,288	1,62,729	18,376	Do. ...	Do.
	Naleshwar tank project	Do.	6,32,542	2,88,296	12,000	Chanda ...	Do.
	*Asola Mendha tank.	Productive	17,97,578	16,22,955	60,000	Do. ...	Rice and wheat.
Madras.	Mopad reservoir	Protective	21,46,011	11,54,695	12,500	Nellore ...	Rice.
	*Toludur project.	Productive	20,64,380	3,31,265	25,000	South Arcot ...	Do.
Bombay Deccan	Nira Right Bank canal.	Protective	2,57,72,499	66,93,761	283,000	Phaltan, Poona, Satara, Sholapur.	Sugarcane, groundnut, bajri, wheat, rice, gram and chillies.
	*Pravara River canals.	Do.	76,10,826	51,15,149	65,088	Ahmednagar ...	
	*Godavari canals.	Do.	95,61,044	95,32,392	79,440	Nasik and Ahmednagar.	
	Budhihal tank	Do.	14,54,611	5,08,966	5,718	Sholapur ...	Jowari and wheat.
	Gokak canal extension.	Do.	1,97,17,147	...	132,000	Belgaum, Bijapur and the Native States of Kolhapur, Mudhol, Jamkhindi, Sangli, and Kurundwad.	Sugarcane, wheat, bajri, jowari, and oil-seeds.
Sind ...	*Mahiwah ...	Productive	15,17,356	14,37,167	145,445	Sukkur ...	Rice, jowari, wheat, barley, bajri, cotton, and oilseeds.
Bihar and Orissa.	*Tribeni canal	Protective	84,23,341	74,35,777	106,[illegible]00	Champaran ...	Rice.
Burma ...	Ye-u canal ...	Productive	50,54,752	27,43,309	108,294	Shwebo ...	Do.
	Twante canal	Do.	68,00,973	†28,59,977	...	Hanthawaddy ...	A navigation work.
		Total ...	26,72,61,098	18,23,16,534	4,849,123		

*In operation.

†This represents outlay on the Canal improvement scheme exclusive of expenditure on the Dredging plant which to end of 1914-15 cost Rs. 31,24,273.

Projects under investigation.

Province.	Name and probable classification of work.		Estimated or approximate direct cost in lakhs of rupees.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
Madras ...	Cauvery reservoir project.	Productive	370	473,000	Tanjore... ...	Rice.
	Kistna reservior project	Do. ...	800	735,000	Kistna and Guntur...	
	Lower Bhavani ...	Do. ...	109	109,200	Coimbatore ...	
	Velgode project ...	Do. ...	28	61,000	Kurnool ...	
	12 smaller schemes	Mainly protective.	344	355,000	Ganjam, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Anantapur and Salem.	

Province.	Name and probable classification of work.		Estimated or approximate direct cost in lakhs of rupees.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
Bombay ...	Mutha Right Bank canal extension.	Productive	175	340,000	Poona ...	Sugarcane, groundnut, bajri, jowari, wheat, rice, gram, etc.
	Right Bank canal from the tail water of the Bombay Hydro-Electric scheme.	Minor ...	27	13,500	Thana and Kolaba ...	Sugarcane, garden crops, rice and hot weather crops.
Sind ...	Rohri canal, Sukkur Barrage and widening Eastern Nara Supply channel.	Productive	762	2,324,000	The whole of the Left Bank Division comprising three Revenue districts, *viz.*, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar.	Cotton, wheat and rice.
	Sultanwah, Begari canal.	Do. ...	16	177,700	Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.	Rice, jowari, bajri, wheat and oil-seeds.
Bengal ...	Damodar canal ...	Do. ...	40	150,000	Burdwan ...	Rice.
Bihar and Orissa.	Extension of the Tribeni canal.	Protective	16	50,000	Champaran ...	Do.
	Karamnasa project	Do. ...	7	30,000	Shahabad ...	Do.
United Provinces.	Belan canal	Do. ...	15	30,500	Khairagarh Pargana, Allahabad district.	Rice and wheat.
United Provinces and Punjab	Sarda-Ganges, Jumna-feeders project.	Productive	646	1,524,000	*In the United Provinces*— Rampur State, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Etawah, Cawnpore, Fatehpore and Allahabad. *In the Punjab*— Gurgaon, Karnal, Delhi, Rohtak, Hissar, Patiala and Jind States.	All the principal *rabi* and *kharif* crops grown in the United Provinces.
Alternative ...						
United Provinces.	Sarda-Kicha Feeder and Sarda canal for Oudh.	Do. ...	721	1,645,000	Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Bareilly, Hardoi, Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Partapgarh, Sitapur, and Bara Banki.	All the principal *rabi* and *kharif* crops grown in the United Provinces.
Punjab ...	Sutlej Valley project.	Do. ...	875	3,000,000	Lahore, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Multan, Bikaner and Bahawalpur States.	Wheat, gram, jowar and cotton.
Burma ...	Remodelling the Kinda canal.	Do. ...	15	85,000	Kyaukse ...	Rice.
Central Provinces.	Pangoli Nalla tank project.	Do. ...	24	31,400	Bhandara ...	Do.
	Deena Nadi tank project.	Protective	20	35,000	Chanda ...	Rice and sugarcane.
	Uskal and Gangulpara combined.	Do. ...	10	27,395	Balaghat ...	Rice.
	Hasdeo river scheme	Do. ...	258	360,000	Bilaspur ...	Rice and sugarcane.
Baluchistan...	Anambar reservoir project.	Productive	32	80,000	Loralai	Wheat and barley.
	Torwal reservoir project.	Do. ...	18	44,000	Do. ...	Wheat, barley and jowari.
	Gamboli reservoir project.	Do. ...	60	218,000	Sibi	Wheat and barley.
	Zhob project ...	Do. ...	63	209,964	Zhob	Wheat, barley and jowari.
	Barshore reservoir project.	Do. ...	16	Supplement to Khushdilkhan.	Quetta-Peshin ...	Wheat and barley.
		Total ...	4,746 to 4,821	10,463,659 to 10,584,659		

24. In the following statement is shown the capital outlay incurred on irrigation works during the decade 1905-06—1914-15. Capital outlay in decade ending 1914-15.

Province or Administration.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	7,73,029	7,05,986	15,23,692	20,16,804	27,72,383	24,79,153	27,00,526	28,37,337	44,05,785	49,83,186	2,51,97,333
Madras ...	18,68,586	24,69,512	15,43,792	13,53,243	11,50,966	9,34,232	5,82,389	7,59,593	9,47,108	14,11,350	1,30,30,898
Bengal ...	10,75,643	11,61,814	12,13,985	11,97,681	17,84,404	12,00,685	10,44,717	1,00,960	2,07,238	7,10,613	96,97,740
Bihar and Orissa* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,13,504	6,20,301	2,42,053	15,75,857
Punjab ...	45,46,918	72,88,678	86,64,531	1,02,57,971	1,10,56,057	1,26,63,781	1,60,44,967	1,28,26,643	99,17,267	75,55,469	10,08,23,362
United Provinces ...	30,61,087	36,48,342	33,12,516	24,75,562	19,84,273	21,81,137	20,61,315	22,17,210	28,78,096	26,30,626	2,63,86,054
Burma ...	13,07,632	12,76,074	11,75,858	16,18,944	12,24,280	12,15,875	20,01,044	26,54,375	19,35,321	17,60,984	1,61,70,367
Baluchistan ...	10,829	20,019	28,991	2,34,163	2,44,874	3,26,315	2,44,621	2,83,950	3,20,108	1,65,868	18,99,731
Rajputana ...	74,824	80,735	59,038	7,289	6,031	35,418	841	7,909	—7,163	5,343	2,60,265
North-West Frontier Province.	4,93,211	4,73,378	6,20,238	13,13,930	16,81,198	21,45,656	30,38,842	30,58,256	34,63,326	26,15,097	1,89,23,137
Central Provinces ...	5,50,426	7,55,696	10,18,187	14,84,997	14,18,129	10,06,824	18,62,690	26,82,287	44,54,363	51,15,374	2,03,98,373
Total ...	1,37,62,184	1,78,75,234	1,91,60,823	2,19,10,583	2,33,82,595	2,41,18,596	2,95,81,853	2,81,42,014	2,91,43,035	2,73,35,879	23,43,81,794

*Figures for Bihar and Orissa included under Bengal up to the year 1911-12.

ORDER—Ordered that this Review with a copy of the Financial Results of Irrigation operations, be distributed as shown on the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor-General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
The Comptroller and Auditor-General.
The Finance Department.
The Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Ordered, also, that the Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered, further, that a copy of the Review be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

F. C. ROSE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

475 PGG—908—9-6-16—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY DATED SIMLA, THURSDAY, THE 8TH JUNE 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 901-F.

Simla, the 8th June 1916.

FOUR PER CENT. CONVERSION LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow funds for the public service in the following manner:

The loan will be for a sum of six hundred lakhs of rupees, but the Governor General in Council will accept applications in excess of this amount up to a further six hundred lakhs, or twelve hundred lakhs of rupees in all, exclusive of such supplementary applications as may be received through the Post Office under clauses 17 and 18 below. The loan, which will be known as the *Four Per Cent. Conversion Loan of 1916-17*, will be issued at par and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum. If not previously redeemed, it will be repaid at par on the 1st October 1936, but the Governor General in Council reserves the right to redeem it, or any part of it which he may from time to time select for redemption, at any time on or after the 1st October 1931 on giving not less than three calendar months' notice in the *Gazette of India*.

2. The loan may be held either as registered stock in respect of which stock certificates will be issued to the holders, or in promissory notes negotiable by endorsement in the form appended to this Notification (Annexure 1). Interest will be paid half-yearly on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October.

The Government have under consideration the issue of bearer-bonds, *i.e.*, notes negotiable by delivery. When this measure is carried out, the fullest facilities will be given for conversion, if so desired, of promissory notes (or registered stock) into bearer bonds and *vice versâ*.

Applications.

3. Applications for the whole or any part of the loan may be presented on any day from Wednesday, the 14th June, to Wednesday, the 28th June, inclusive, between the hours* of 11 and 3 (except on Saturdays when they will be received up to 2 P.M.). Applications must be for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum. Applications may be presented to:

(1) The Controller of Currency at Calcutta, or any of the following Accountants-General and Comptrollers:—
Accountant-General, Bombay; Accountant-General, Madras; Accountant-General, Punjab; Accountant-General, United Provinces; Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa; Accountant-General, Burma; Comptroller, Assam; and Comptroller, Central Provinces.

(2) The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, at their head offices, or the Agent in charge of any branch of these Banks in India.

(3) The officers in charge of Government treasuries at district head-quarters.

Applications for amounts exceeding Rs. 5,000 may however be presented to the Controller of Currency, the Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, or at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay until the hour* of 12 noon on Saturday the 1st July.

4. Each application must be addressed, in the form appended to this Notification (Annexure 2), to one of the persons mentioned above, and enclosed in a cover, superscribed '*Application for Four Per Cent. Conversion Loan of 1916-17.*' If the applicant is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued.

Deposits.

5. Each application must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 5 per cent. of the amount applied for. The deposit must be in one of the following forms:—

(*a*) A receipt for the amount from the head office of the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches in India, or from an officer in charge of any Government treasury at head-quarters of districts or at sub-divisions or *tahsils*, or

(*b*) A cheque drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is addressed on a Bank at the place at which the application is presented, or

(*c*) Whole currency notes attached to the application.

6 Deposits will be credited in part payment of the allotment certificates issued in respect of the application, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 12 below from the date on which the application is presented. If any of the instalments due on an allotment-certificate are not paid on the prescribed dates, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

Commission to bankers and brokers.

7. A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers or brokers on allotments made in respect of cash applications for this issue bearing their stamp, but no commission will be allowed in respect of applications for the loan received through the post office under clause 17 of this notification or in respect of applications for conversion.

Method of allotment.

8. In the event of the applications exceeding the maximum limit of Rs. 1,200 lakhs mentioned in clause 1 of this notification, that sum will be divided among applicants according to priority of application, subject to the acceptance in full of small applications not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and to proportionate distribution, as far as may be convenient, among applicants whose applications are presented on the first day on which the loan is over-subscribed.

Allotment-certificates.

9. To each applicant (or to his agent) whose application is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the 1st July, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and will also be communicated to the principal newspapers.

The allotment-certificates will be issued by the Controller of Currency in the case of all applications presented to him or to the head office of the Bank of Bengal or its branches in Calcutta, and in other cases by the Accountant-General or Comptroller concerned—including the Accountant-General, Bengal, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in the case of applications presented at treasuries or branches of Presidency Banks within their accounts circle. In the case of applications made through a Presidency Bank or one of its branches the allotment-certificates will be issued through such Bank or branch.

10. If the allotment made on any application is not more than Rs. 5,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 6) will be payable on the 3rd August. Otherwise, the whole amount of each allotment-certificate will be divided into four instalments as follows :—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 20 per cent., but not less than 20 per cent., payable on the 13th July.

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 25 per cent., but not less than 25 per cent., payable on the 3rd August.

Instalment III.—As near as convenient to 25 per cent., but not less than 25 per cent., payable on the 22nd August.

Instalment IV.—The balance payable on the 7th September.

But the whole or any part of any accepted application may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificate.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

11. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made in the head office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any branch of these Banks in India, or into any Government treasury at district head-quarters which may be named in the application in respect of which the allotment certificate was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

12. When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, either (*a*) a stock certificate, or (*b*) promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100), bearing interest from the 1st October 1916; he will also receive interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum up to the 30th September

1916, commencing from the date of presentation of the application on respect of the deposit made under clause 5, and from the actual dates of payment in respect of subsequent instalments.

Conversion of Securities of the existing $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent. rupee loans of the Government of India.

13. The holder of a fully paid-up allotment-certificate will further receive, on its presentation as above, a negotiable warrant in the form appended to this Notification (Annexure 3) specifying the amount paid on the allotment-certificate and entitling the holder of the warrant to the privilege of converting $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 3 per cent. rupee securities of the Government of India into securities of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 to the extent, and under the conditions, defined below, provided that application for such conversion is made by the holder of the warrant not later than the 16th January 1917.

(1) The amount of securities in the loan of 1916-17 obtained by such conversion may be any exact multiple of Rs. 100 not exceeding the sum specified in the warrant as having been paid on the allotment-certificate.

Examples—(*a*) *A* has subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the new loan. He will receive a conversion warrant for Rs. 10,000. This will enable him, if he chooses, to tender for conversion as much $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper or 3 per cent. paper as [at the rates of conversion specified in sub-clause (2) below] will produce a further Rs. 10,000 in the new loan or any smaller amount.

(*b*) *B*, though not himself a subscriber to the new loan, purchases a conversion warrant for Rs. 10,000. He will have the same privileges as *A*.

(2) The applicant will be entitled to receive securities of the loan of 1916-17 at the rate of Rs. 96 of the loan of 1916-17 for each Rs. 100 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. securities tendered, and at the rate of Rs. 82-8-0 of the loan of 1916-17 for each Rs. 100 of 3 per cent. securities tendered.

Examples—(*a*) *A* possesses $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper of the face value of Rs. 17,600. This, if he possesses sufficient conversion rights, can be converted into Rs. $17,600 \times \frac{96}{100}$ of the new loan, *i.e.*, Rs. 16,896, subject to rounding into even hundreds.

(*b*) *B* possesses Rs. 9,300 of 3 per cent. paper. This, if he possesses sufficient conversion rights, can be converted into Rs. $9,300 \times \frac{82\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ of the new loan, *i.e.*, Rs. 7,672-8-0, subject to rounding into even hundreds.

(3) If the amount of securities tendered for conversion in respect of a particular warrant represents, at the foregoing rates of conversion, an amount of securities in the loan of 1916-17 which is not an exact multiple of Rs. 100, the applicant shall also pay in cash the balance required to make up the next higher multiple of Rs. 100.

Examples—(*a*) In the case mentioned in example (*a*) of sub-clause (2) above *A* will have to pay a further sum of Rs. 4 in cash if he wishes to secure conversion of the whole amount of securities tendered. He will then receive Rs. 16,900 in the new loan provided that he possesses conversion rights for that or some larger amount.

(*b*) Similarly, *B* in example (*b*) of sub-clause (2) above will have to pay Rs. 27-8-0 in cash and will receive Rs. 7,700 in the new loan provided that he possesses conversion rights for that or some larger amount.

(4) If the amount of securities in the loan of 1916-17 represented by the securities tendered for conversion, together with the cash payment as above, if any, is identical with the sum specified in the warrant, the conversion rights conferred by the warrant will have been exercised to the fullest extent, and no further cash payment will be required or permissible.

Examples—(*a*) *A* holds a conversion warrant for Rs. 10,000. He tenders for conversion Rs. 10,400 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper, representing Rs. 9,984 in the new loan. He will pay Rs. 16 in cash and receive Rs. 10,000 of the new loan, his conversion rights being thus fully exercised.

(*b*) *B* holds a conversion warrant for Rs. 10,000. He tenders for conversion Rs. 12,100 of 3 per cnt. paper, representing Rs. 9,982-8-0 in the new loan. He will pay Rs. 17-8-0 in cash and receive Rs. 10,000 of the new loan, his conversion rights being thus fully exercised.

(5) If the amount of securities in the loan of 1916-17 represented by the securities tendered for conversion, together with the cash payment as above, if any, is less than the sum specified in the warrant, the applicant has the following options :—

(i) He may refrain from making any further cash payment, in which case he will receive the amount of securities in the loan of 1916-17 which is represented, at the prescribed rates of conversion, by the securities tendered for conversion and the cash payment if any.

(ii) He may make such further cash payment as will enable him to receive, in securities of the loan of 1916-17, a total amount equal to the face value of the securities tendered for conversion, each Rs. 100 paid in cash being treated for this purpose as entitling the applicant to a further Rs. 100 in the loan of 1916-17.

Examples :—(*a*) *A* holds a conversion warrant for Rs. 10,000. He tenders for conversion Rs. 7,000 of 3½ per cent paper, representing Rs. 6,720 in the new loan. Under sub-clause (3) above, he will in any case pay Rs. 80 in cash, thus becoming entitled to Rs. 6,800 in the new loan. He may then refrain from making any further cash payment. In that case his conversion rights to the extent of Rs. 3,200 will lapse, unless he has previously subdivided his warrant, under clause 11 below, into separate warrants for Rs. 6,800, and Rs. 3,200 in which case he can sell the remaining warrant or otherwise dispose of it.

(*b*) Or, in the same case, *A* may pay a further Rs. 200 in cash, thus becoming entitled to receive Rs. 7,000 in the new loan, *i.e.*, paper of the same face value in the new loan as that which he has surrendered. His remaining conversion rights amounting to Rs. 3,000 will lapse, unless conserved by previous subdivision of the warrant.

(*c*) *B* holds a conversion warrant for Rs. 8,000. He tenders for conversion Rs. 8,000 of 3 per cent. paper representing Rs. 6,600 in the new loan. He may refrain from making any supplementary cash payment, in which case his remaining conversion rights amounting to Rs. 1,400 will lapse, unless conserved by previous subdivision of the warrant.

(*d*) Or, in the same case, *B* may pay a further Rs. 1,400 in cash, thus becoming entitled to receive Rs. 8,000 in the new loan, *i.e.*, paper of the same face value as that which he has surrendered. In this particular instance his conversion rights will then have been fully exercised.

(6) The same warrant may not be used partly for the conversion of securities of a 3½ per cent. rupee loan and partly for the conversion of securities of the 3 per cent. rupee loan.

Example :—*A* holds a conversion warrant for Rs. 12,000. He possesses Rs. 4,000 of 3½ per cent. paper representing Rs. 3,840 in the new loan, and Rs. 6,000 of 3 per cent. paper representing Rs. 4,950 in the new loan. He may not tender both denominations of paper for conversion under the one warrant. He may, however, subdivide his warrant into three warrants of Rs. 3,900, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,100 respectively utilising the first two to convert his holdings of paper and conserving his remaining conversion rights (with a view to sale or other mode of disposal) by means of the third warrant. Or, again, if he intends to take advantage of the option defined in sub-clause (5) (*ii*) above, he may subdivide his original warrant into three warrants of Rs. 4,000, Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively, using the first two for conversion purposes and selling or otherwise disposing of the third.

(7) The same warrant may not be employed for more than one transaction. But a number of separate warrants may be used collectively, instead of a single warrant for the same aggregate amount.

Examples :—(*a*) *A* holds a conversion warrant for Rs. 9,000. He first converts Rs. 3,000 of 3½ per cent paper. Subsequently he desires to convert a further Rs. 2,000 of 3½ per cent. paper. This cannot be done as, at the time of the first conversion transaction, his first warrant will have been resumed and any remaining conversion rights will have lapsed. His proper course is to proceed by sub-division of the warrant from the outset.

(*b*) *B* holds paper which, at the prescribed rate of conversion, represents Rs. 1,92,000 in the new loan. He also holds conversion rights for Rs. 1,50,000. By purchasing another warrant for Rs. 42,000, or several warrants aggregating that amount, and presenting all his warrants, he can secure the conversion of his entire holding.

14. A warrant will, on application by the holder, be subdivided by the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, into two or more warrants (each for a sum which is an exact multiple of Rs. 100) entitling him to obtain the same aggregate amount of the new loan by conversion, on payment of a fee of 4 annas in respect of each of the warrants issued in exchange.

Note.—The original issue of warrants and also their subdivision will be carried out by the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Madras and Bombay, in cases in which the holder of the loan has asked that interest on his securities should be payable at a treasury in those Presidencies, and by the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, in other cases. Should the holder of a warrant, for the purpose of exercising the rights attached to it, desire to present it at an office other than the office of issue, it must first be enfaced by the office of issue on the office at which it is intended to present it. No charge will be made for such enfacement.

15. The holder of a warrant desiring to exercise any of the rights attaching to it should, either in person or through a duly authorised representative, present, at any time after the 15th October 1916 and not later than the 16th January 1917, the warrant and an application for conversion, duly filled in and signed, as well as the securities which he desires to convert (and also any cash payment authorised under the terms of clause 13 above) at

(*i*) The Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay ;

(*ii*) A Government treasury at district headquarters for transmission to one of the above ; or

(*iii*) Any branch of the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay.

The securities so presented should be duly receipted on the reverse as follows, or in a form as near thereto as circumstances admit :—

Received in lieu hereof $\frac{\text{a stock|certificate}}{\text{promissory note(s)}}$ of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 payable to———for Rs. ———
with interest payable at———

Signature of the holder or duly-authorised representative of ———
(give the name of holder).

16. Interest on securities tendered for conversion will be paid in cash up to the 30th September 1916. Securities of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 issued in exchange will bear interest with effect from the 1st October 1916 No interest will be paid separately in respect of the cash payments made under clause 13 above.

Applications through the Post Office.

17. Applications for the loan will also be received at all post offices authorised to transact Post Office Savings Bank business during the hours fixed for such business, from the 14th June to the 25th September, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or not, subject to the following conditions. Applications made under this clause will be accepted in full irrespective of the limit of Rs. 1,200 lakhs mentioned in clauses 1 and 8 :

(1) Applications must be delivered personally or by messenger at a post office where a receipt will be given for them.

(2) They must be made in the special printed form appended to this Notification (Annexure 4), copies of which will be obtainable at the post offices.

(3) Each application must be for not less than Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 5,000 and must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 100.

NOTE.—The total amount which may be applied for by each applicant is limited to Rs. 5,000, but applications up to this amount will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of securities which the applicant may have previously obtained through the Post Office.

(4) Amounts applied for through the Post Office will not be payable in instalments, but must be deposited in full with the application. Payment in respect of such applications may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings bank account if he has one.

(b) By a special payment; such payment may be made in coin or currency notes, or—at head post offices or at sub-post offices in Presidency Towns—by a cheque on a recognised bank.

18. (a) An applicant for the loan through the Post Office will receive a negotiable conversion warrant together with forms of application for conversion attached, enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 13 above. Any securities in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 3 per cent. rupee loans held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the applicant's behalf, or purchased by him through the Post Office and held in his own custody, will be converted up to the limit admissible, on his presenting at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business at any time after the 15th October 1916 and not later than the 16th January 1917 the warrant and the form of application (duly filled up) together with (a) the securities in his own custody, if any, endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and (b) the cash payment (if any) required by clause 13.

(b) A conversion warrant issued through the Post Office may be sub-divided on application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay in the manner stated in clauses 13 and 14.

(c) A transferree of a conversion warrant issued through the Post Office will be entitled to the same privileges as the original holder, including the right to employ the agency of the Post Office for the conversion of securities held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on his behalf or purchased by him through the Post Office and held in his own custody.

(d) If the securities thus converted do not make up the full amount allowed by the conversion warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a fresh warrant for the difference, unless the unutilised amount is less than Rs. 500, in which case the warrant for the difference will only be issued on special application being made.

(e) In the case of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 3 per cent. rupee securities not purchased through the Post Office by the holder of the warrant (or its transferree), the procedure indicated in clause 15 should be followed to effect their conversion.

(f) Conversion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 3 per cent. rupee securities purchased through the Post Office and deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, will also be effected by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation as prescribed in (a) above of warrants issued without the intervention of the Post Office.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE 1.

Form of Promissory Note (see clause 2).

Fort William, the *1916.*

Promissory note Government Rs. at four per cent.

No.——

Conversion loan of 1916-17.

The Governor General of India in Council hereby promises on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council to pay to

or order at the General Treasury at Fort William on the 1st day of October 1936 or on such earlier date as may, not less than three calendar months prior to its occurrence, be notified in the *Gazette of India*, but which the Governor General in Council undertakes shall not be before the 1st day of October 1931,

RUPEES ONE HUNDRED,

And to pay at the General Treasury above mentioned interest on such sum from the 1st day of October 1916 to the date on which the same shall become payable as aforesaid, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, such interest to be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in every year.

ANNEXURE 2.

Form of application (see clause 4).

(THIS FORM MAY BE DETACHED AND USED IF REQUIRED.)

I ______________________________

hereby apply for Rupees ( )
of *The Four Per Cent. Conversion Loan* of 1916-17 advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary dated the 8th June 1916, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees 100 for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees , and engage if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† *or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† *; or into the Public Treasury at*† *as the case may be*— ;

* Or cheque / currency notes.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury and score through the unnecessary words.

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 20 per cent., but not less than 20 per cent., on or before the 13th July.

The second instalment, as near as convenient to 25 per cent., but not less than 25 per cent., on or before the 3rd August.

The third instalment, as near as convenient to 25 per cent., but not less than 25 per cent., on or before the 22nd August.

The balance on or before the 7th September.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be not more than Rs. 5,000, then the whole amount on or before the 3rd August.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to
at*

*Here insert Agent's address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if applicant does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the application is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

(Signature) ______________________________

Dated ______________ 1916. (Address) ______________________________

ANNEXURE 3.

Form of Conversion Warrant (see clause 13).

To be tendered not later than 16th January 1917.

"Government of India Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17.

"Warrant No.——— Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal / Madras / Bombay Rs.———

"This warrant entitles the bearer to obtain securities of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 of an amount of Rs.——— in exchange for securities of any of the Government of India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rupee loans or of the Government of India 3 per cent. rupee loan under the terms specified in clause 13 of the Government of India Notification No. 901-F., dated the 8th June 1916.

(Signature)——— (Signature)———

Superintendent, Public Debt Office. *Controller of Currency.* / *Accountant-General.*

NOTE.—This warrant cannot be employed for the conversion of both $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 3 per cent. securities, nor for more than one transaction. Should, however, the holder so desire (*e.g.*, in order that he may exercise his rights partly in the conversion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. securities and partly in the conversion of 3 per cent. securities), the warrant will, on his application prior to its employment for conversion purposes, be subdivided by the Public Debt Office into two or more warrants having the same aggregate amount on payment of a fee of four annas in respect of each of the warrants issued in exchange.

The form of application for conversion, copies of which will be supplied with the warrant, should be duly filled in and signed ; and presented with the warrant and the securities which it is desired to convert, after the latter have been duly receipted or endorsed on the reverse.

The rights under this warrant can only be exercised by the person in possession of it. It is transferable by mere delivery and should not be endorsed

ANNEXURE 4.

Form of application through Post Offices for the Government of India 4 per cent. Conversion Loan of 1916-17 (see clause 17).

(TO BE PRESENTED AT ANY POST OFFICE WHICH DOES SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS NOT LATER THAN 25TH SEPTEMBER 1916. THIS FORM MAY BE DETACHED AND USED IF REQUIRED.)

I ____ Please write very

____ legibly.

hereby apply for Rupees________________________ of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 8th June 1916.

In payment for the amount of Loan applied for by me—

(1) I tender herewith in cash Rupees____________ by cheque Rupees____________

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rupees from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total ... ____________

Amounts paid in cash or by cheque, and amounts if any paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the spaces provided. The unnecessary clause if any should be scored out.

A. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf and the interest thereon credited to—

(*i*) My existing Savings Bank Account No.________

open at the________________________

Post Office.

(*Clause* (*i*) *to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open.*)

(*ii*) A Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the________________________

Post Office.

B. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be delivered in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at________________________Treasury.

Please fill up either *A* or *B* and score out the other.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 3 per cent. rupee securities of the Government of India for an amount equal to that applied for by me in the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 may also be delivered to me.

Name________________

Address________________

Date________________

Date of presentation at the

Post Office____________

Register No.________

(To be noted by the receiving Postmaster.)

(To be noted by the Head Postmaster.)

Head Office Stamp.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The Controller of Currency requests the attention of applicants to the following arrangements :—

Filling up Applications.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of application which will be available at his Office, at all the Provincial Account Offices, at all Currency Offices, at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, both head offices and branches, and also at all district treasuries and sub-treasuries. Copies may also be obtained through any recognized banker or broker.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Currency Notes, their numbers should be quoted in detail in the application.

Presentation of Applications.

(3) For all applications presented to him in his office, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The other officers receiving applications will do likewise in respect of applications presented to them under clause 3 of the Government Notification.

Return of deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the application not being accepted, the applicant may give to the Controller of Currency, Accountant-General or other officer, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, as soon as possible after the results of the loan have been notified, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the application and be presented at the Office of the Controller of Currency, the Office of the Accountant-General or Controller, or the Bank or treasury concerned. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon applications presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful applications will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Applications.

(6) Allotment-certificates on account of accepted applications will be issued by the officers specified in clause 9 of the Government Notification. These certificates will be for the following amounts :—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000, Rs. 10,00,000, Rs. 25,00,000, making up the full value accepted ; and the deposit on the application will be divided among them ; they will be substantially in the following form :—

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 901 F., dated the 8th June 1916 (Gazette of India Extraordinary, *dated the 8th June 1916*), *the above-named applicant has engaged to take up Rs. 10,000 of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17, and to pay the prescribed instalments on or before the dates specified below, and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive Securities of the Government of India for Rs. 10,000 bearing interest from the 1st October 1916* :—

	Rs.
Deposit paid on application	500
1st instalment due on or before 13th July	2,000
2nd instalment due on or before 3rd August	2,500
3rd instalment due on or before 22nd August	2,500
4th instalment due on or before 7th September	2,500

Application for conversion.

(7) The application for conversion of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 3 per cent. rupee securities obtained through the Post Office will be in a different form from that for securities obtained otherwise. Copies of application forms with the alternative wordings printed on either side will be supplied with conversion warrants and can also be obtained if necessary at any of the offices, banks, etc., mentioned in No. (1) above as well as from all post offices, which transact savings banks business.

H. F. HOWARD,

Controller of Currency.

The 8th June 1916.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

Nil

538 PGG—903—23-6-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

Nil.

590 PGG—903—30-6-16 -SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED MAY 20, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE

Simla, the 12th May 1916.

No. 411.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to George Carew of Sagaing and to James Mercer, late of Kyaitthin in the Shwebo district and now resident in the Hanthawaddy district of Burma.

The 15th May, 1916.

No. 419.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), the Governo-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1578, dated the 22nd November, 1912, as subsequently amended, namely :—

After item 6 in the list of Railways, the words, "7. The Jind-Panipat,, Railway, including the portion situate in the Native State of Jind," shall be inserted.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th May, 1916.

No. 833 *I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 516-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, providing for the administration of justice within the railway lands situated in certain Native States in the Punjab, namely:—

To the list of railways after the North-Western Railway system the following shall be added, namely:—

East Indian Railway system.	9. Jind-Panipat Railway.	Jind	Deputy Commissioner, Karnal.	Political Agent, Phulkian States.	The Chief Court of the Punjab.	Political Agent, Phulkian States.	The Chief Court of the Punjab.

No. 834-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I.-B., dated the 9th April, 1913, applying the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), to the lands occupied by certain railways in Native States, namely:—

After the entries relating to the East Indian Railway system, the following shall be added, namely:—

Jind-Panipat Railway.	Jind.	The Government of the Punjab.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Income Tax.

Simla, the 16th May, 1916.

No. 723-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), as amended by the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments the power to make rules prescribing the procedure to be followed on applications for refund of the tax chargeable under the said Act.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th May, 1916.

No. 3257-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Dutch and Danish West Indies, Dutch Guiana, Panama, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Central America, Chile, Peru and Mexico.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th May, 1916.

No. 3352-*W*.—The following extract from the "London Gazette" is republished for general information :—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs publishes for general information the following lists of persons and firms in Egypt with enemy interests, which have been licensed by the Egyptian Government to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only.

No new transactions should be entered into with any person or firm mentioned in the lists.

Persons having claims against any person or firm mentioned in these lists should make such claims at once to such person or firm, or, in cases when a Controller or Receiver has already been appointed, to the Controller or Receiver thereof.

These lists supersede the list published as a supplement to the "London Gazette" of February 11th last.

LIST 1.—Persons and firms, licensed to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only, to which no Controller has yet been appointed. :—

Andres & Co., Fritz, 19, Rue Stamboul, Alexandria.

Bohm, Friedrich, and Heymann, 14, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

Confalonieri, Antonio, 3, Sharia Abou el Sebaa, Cairo.

Egyptian Lloyd, The, 21, Sharia Madabegh, Cairo.

Engelhardt, Leopold & Co., 12, Sharia Kawala, Cairo.

Galizenstein, Jacques, per Albert Tomich, 16, Sharia el Maghraby, Cairo.

Hussein Bey Younes Ben Chaaban (Agency for the Soc. Anon. des Fabriques Autrichiennes des Bonnets Turcs), Rue Fabamine, Ghourieh, Cairo.

Klink & Lauer, Rue el Mokattam, Port Said.

Koenig & Jessenitzer, P. O. Box 1226, Cairo.

Lepique, H., per Th. D. Kaiopoulos, Shebin el Quanater.

Lepique, H., per Stellio Mavridis, Toukh.

Mez, Gustav, Koubbeh les Bains.

Sayegh & Sorer, 6, Rue Hamzawi, Cairo.

Toch, S., per B. Press, P. O. Box 1137, Cairo.

Zuker, Leo, 10, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

LIST 2—Persons and firms, licensed to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only, to which a Controller has been appointed :—

Abel & Schellenberg. *Controller :* E. C. Widdows, Gresham House, Cairo.

Austro-Orientalische Handels Aktiengesellschaft. *Controller :* F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Barkowski, H. *Controller :* E. L. Bristow & R. T. Prioleau, Port Said.

Bayer Bruder. *Controller :* R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Bornstein & Co., L. *Controller :* J. W. Eady, P. O. Box 1078, Cairo.

Brach, Gustav & Co., Succrs. *Controller :* C. E. Pheysey, Bank of Egypt, Alexandria.

Colloid Wolfram Lamp Co. *Controller :* F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Continental Caoutchouc & Gutta-Percha Co. *Controller :* F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Cotton Export Co. *Controller :* F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Deutz Gasmotoren Fabrik. *Controller :* R. E.

Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Diemer, F., Finck & Bayländer Succrs. *Controller :* R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Egyptische Egrenier Fabriken. *Controller :* H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

Enterprises Foncières et Immobiliéres, Société Anonyme Egyptienne. *Controller :* R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Escher Jesumann & Co. *Controller :* Messrs. Carver Bros. & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.

Fix & David. *Controller :* R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Flasch, F. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Flick, H. & C. *Controller*: A. E. Mills, P. O. Box 23, Alexandria.

Geiger & Co., W. *Controller*: E. C. Widdows, Gresham House, Cairo.

Graz, Prima Fabbrica Birra di. *Controller*: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.

Hess & Co. *Controller*: Messrs. R. J. Moss & Co., Alexandria.

Holz & Co. *Controller*: W. B. Delany, Standard Building, Cairo.

Kirchmayer & Co, R. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Kortenhaus and Hammerstein. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Kunzler & Co. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Landgrebe and Leisching. *Controller*: R. C. Abdy, Messrs. Mallinson & Co., Alexandria.

Lichtenstern, J. M. *Controller*: J. W. Eady, P. O. Box 1078, Cairo.

Lindemann, R. and O. *Controller*: H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

Lion, Ludwig. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Meinecke, Georg. *Controller*: J. M. Norman, Port Tewfik.

Mochonoff, Ed. *Controller*: A. E. Mills, P. O. Box 23, Alexandria.

Mohr & Fenderl, Alexandria, Toukh & Shebin el Quanâter. *Controller*: J. F. Luard, Ionian Bank, Ltd., Alexandria.

Mulhauser & Co. *Controller*: Messrs. Peel & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.

Orenstein & Koppel-Arthur Koppel, Société Anonyme. *Controller*: F. H. Russell Gresham House, Cairo.

Pollack & Co., Leopold. *Controller*: W. B. Delany, Standard Building, Cairo.

Poppel & Co., C. *Controller*: A. C. Hann, National Bank of Egypt, Alexandria.

Protzman, Carl. *Controller*: Messrs. Peel & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.

Reiser, Lucien. *Controller*: A. E. Mills, P. O. Box 23, Alexandria.

Riecken, Georg. *Controller*: H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

Ruelberg, Georg. *Controller*: A. E. Mills, P. O. Box 23, Alexandria.

Schneider & Rothacker. *Controller*: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.

Seeger, Albert. *Controller*: Messrs. Barker & Co., Alexandria.

Seeger Bros. & Co. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Seidemann, A. *Controller*: H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

Siemens-Schuckert. *Controller*: R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Société Anonyme d'Electricité Ganz. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Société Anonyme pour la Fabrication des Cigarettes "Hadges Nessim." *Controller*: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.

Steaua Romana. *Controller*: Messrs. Carver Bros. & Co., Ltd., Alexandria.

Stobbe, Rudolf, G.M.B.H *Controller*: H. Swinglehurst, Alexandria.

Stross, A. *Controller*: E. D. Joyce, Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria.

Stross Bruder. *Controller*: F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Trapp & Co., Wm. *Controller*: O. J. Finney, Alexandria Cotton Co., Alexandria.

Union Export, G.M.B.H. *Controller*: J. W. Eady, P. O. Box 1078, Cairo.

Upper Egypt-Artesian Boring Co. *Controller*: C. R. Beasley 3, Sharia Elwi, Cairo.

Werner & Co. *Controller*: H. Bridson, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.

Note.—The Deutsche Orient Bank, A. G., and the Egyptische Hypotheken Bank are licensed to carry on business in Egypt under the supervision of a Controller with instructions, the effect of which is to prevent these banks from undertaking new business.

The Deutsches Kohlen Depôt, Port Said branch, has also been licensed to liquidate certain outstanding business.

LIST 3.—Persons and firms with enemy interests, to which a Receiver has been appointed for the purpose of liquidation.

Bindernagel, H. *Receiver*: A. C. Hann, National Bank of Egypt, Alexandria.

Boehme & Anderer. *Receiver:* R. E. Moore, Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

Hackh, Hugo, Cairo & Alexandria. *Receiver:* F. H. Russell, Gresham House, Cairo.

Knoll, Giuseppe, Cairo. *Receiver:* W. B. Delany, Standard Building, Cairo.

Vulcaan Coal Co., Port Said. *Receiver:* E. L. Bristow & R. T. Prioleau, Port Said.

This list supersedes the list published with Notification No. 2100-W., dated the 18th March 1916.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 20th May 1916.

No. 3149-5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 48 (2) and 77 (1) of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912:—

Amendment.

The following proviso shall be added to rule 36 of the said rules, namely:—

"Provided that the requirements of this rule and of sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of section 48 of the Act shall be dispensed with as regards printed cotton piece-goods except handkerchiefs."

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 20th May 1916.

No. 3231-W.—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading license (Persia), 1916, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade), No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the persons named in the schedule attached to this Notification are well disposed towards the British Government:—

Schedule.

Abraham Joseph Zilka	Kirmanshah.
Kheduri Shaul Shashua	Do.
Jacob Qahtan Haim	Do.
Yusuf Jacob Mushi	Do.
Joori Jacob Nunu	Do.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th May 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 561.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Captain (Honorary Major) Frederick Crighton Waller.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th May, 1916.

No. 323 *T.*-16.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 323 T.-16, dated the 18th May 1916.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

RESOLUTION.—As it has been found that Rule 53 (*2*) of the General Rules of 1906 for the working of open lines of Railway is needlessly restrictive, the Railway Board consider that it should be altered.

2. In exercise, therefore, of the power conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption by the administrations of all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals and goods, of the amendment, specified in the annexure hereto, to the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

3. The Railway Board also desire that the said amendment may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government and that the Agents of those railways may be invited to submit a formal application for the adoption of the said amendment on their respective lines.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the accompanying amendment, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at Railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section ; also that a copy of this Resolution and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted in the margin*, for information and necessary action ; and to the Local Governments and to Administrations and to the officers noted in the margin† for information.

*The Government of Bombay, Political and Public Works Departments.
The Government of Bengal, Railway and Marine Departments.
The Government of the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Political Member, Huzur Durbar, Gwalior.
The Agents, Ambaji-Taranga Light, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Guzerat, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Rohilkund and Kumaon, and South Indian Railways.
The Managing Agents, Burdwan-Katwa Railway.
The Agent and Chief Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bengal Dooars Railway.
The Managers, Bhavnagar State, Dholpur-Bari, Jodhpur-Bikaner and Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railways.

†The Governments of Madras and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Commerce and Industry Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.
The Agents, North-Western, Oudh and Ruhilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways.
The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Gondal-Porbundar State, Jamnagar State and Junagad Railways.
The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.
The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1 to 7.
The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Enclosure to Railway Department (Railway Board) Resolution No. 323-T.-16, dated the 18th May 1916.

Amendment in Rule 53 (*2*), Chapter II, Part I, of the General Rules for working open lines of Railway.

For the existing rule 53 (2) substitute the following :—

53 (*2*). At stations where advanced starting signals are provided, starting signals must be taken "off" for shunting purposes except where the arrangement of the interlocking interferes with this practice, in which case hand signals must be used where miniature signals or shunting arms are not provided.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED MAY 20, 1916.

No. 707-34.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.)

Simla, the 18th May 1916.

The following regulations, now in force in Mauritius, regarding the importation of animals into the Colony, are published for general information :—

Ordinance No. 11 of 1915.

AN ORDINANCE

Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

To consolidate the laws on Animal Diseases.

I assent.

J. R. CHANCELLOR,
Governor.

28th August 1915.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :—

Definitions. 1. For the purposes of this Ordinance :—

"Animals" shall include cattle (bulls, oxen, cows, heifers, and calves), sheep, goats, horses, mules, donkeys, pigs, dogs, cats, or any other animal which may be added to this list by Regulations;

"Diseases" shall mean any of the following diseases: Anthrax, East Coast fever, Epizootic lymphangitis, Foot and Mouth disease, Glanders and Farcy, Pleuro-pneumonia, Rabies, Rinderpest or Cattle-plague, Swine fever, Trypanozoonosis, Tuberculosis, and any other animal disease which may be added to this list by Regulations;

"Carcase" shall mean the carcase of an animal and shall include a part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hides, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or any other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

"Veterinary Surgeon" shall mean the Government Veterinary Surgeon or any Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Governor for the purposes of this Ordinance;

"Owner" shall mean every person who is the sole or part owner of any animal; and in the case of dogs, the person who shall be in the actual possession of the house, place or premises where such dog shall be found, shall be deemed to be the owner, unless reasonable proof to the contrary is adduced;

"Fodder" shall mean hay, chaff or other substance commonly used for food of animals;

"Litter" shall mean straw, or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

"Regulations" means Regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council. Such regulations shall be laid on the table of the Council.

SECTION I.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

Prohibition of Importation. 2. Regulations may be made prohibiting absolutely or admitting, subject to such conditions as the Governor in Executive Council may be advised to impose, all or any importations of any kind from any port, place or country, where a disease of animals shall be reported to exist.

Veterinary certificates. 3.—(1) All animals to be imported into the Colony shall be accompanied with a certificate signed by a Veterinary Surgeon. Where such Veterinary Surgeon is not in the employ of Government, the certificate shall be endorsed by a responsible officer of a Government Department of Agriculture or by any officer of the British Consular Service. Where no Veterinary Surgeon is available, the certificate shall be given by a qualified

medical officer. Such certificate shall be produced by the Master or person in charge of the vessel arriving with the animals on board and shall show :—

(*a*) the number of animals shipped ;

(*b*) the place from which the animals have come ;

(*c*) What, if any, disease of animals existed at the time of departure of the animals at the place or country adjacent thereto from which the animals have been brought.

(2) The Master or person in charge of such vessel shall also be bound to produce a bill of health signed by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon, or by the Medical Officer of the port, showing, at the port or place from which animals have been embarked and in the country adjacent thereto, what disease of animals, if any, existed at time of embarkment :

Failing such certificates, the landing of animals shall be prohibited.

Declaration to be made by Master.

4. The Master or person in charge of a vessel arriving with animals on board shall be bound to make a declaration to the Veterinary Surgeon which shall show :—

(*a*) the number of animals carried on the vessel during its voyage, where they were taken on and their respective destination ;

(*b*) whether any disease or death has occurred among animals on board his vessel during his voyage.

Penalty for false declaration.

5. In case the declaration made by such Master or person shall be false, and such Master or person shall have made it knowing it to be false, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand Rupees (Rs. 2,000) and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Veterinary inspection at Port of Entry.

6. The Veterinary Surgeon shall inspect all animals on board and no animal shall be permitted to be landed by the Collector of Customs from any vessel without a written certificate of the Veterinary Surgeon stating that they are free from disease or that they are to be landed under his supervision in quarantine.

Animals coming from infected places.

7. If the Veterinary Surgeon shall have proof or suspicion from the Master's declaration or otherwise that any disease of animals prevails on board or prevailed or had recently prevailed at the port or place from which they are brought or the country adjacent thereto at the time of the vessel's departure therefrom or at any port or place at which the vessel may have embarked animals during the voyage, it shall be lawful for such Veterinary Surgeon to prohibit the landing of the animals or any carcase until after consultation with the Director of Agriculture.

Infected or suspected animals.

8. After such consultation, the Veterinary Surgeon may prohibit the landing of such infected or suspected animals or order or impose at the charge of the owner any or all of the following measures :—

(*a*) Destruction at some fit or proper place of any animal or carcase affected with disease ;

(*b*) Destruction and disposal of all fodder, litter or dung ;

(*c*) Inoculation, disinfection, testing dipping, spraying, or muzzling of any animal ;

(*d*) Landing and isolation under his supervision of any animals suspected of being infected with disease at some fit and proper place specified by regulations ;

(*e*) Detention of such animals under observation for periods to be fixed by Regulations ;

(*f*) Disinfection and fumigation of such parts of the vessel and cargo as may be deemed necessary ;

(*g*) Disinfection and fumigation of the clothes and personal effects of passengers and crew.

Responsibility for attention to animals under observation.

9. The responsibility for the feeding, watering, tending and herding of animals while under observation shall be upon the owner, unless otherwise provided by Regulations.

Penalties for illegal removal of suspect animals or non-fulfilment of orders of Veterinary Surgeon.

10. Any Master of a vessel, or person, causing or allowing, or any person concerned in the removal of any animal, carcase, fodder, litter or dung from any vessel or from any Quarantine Station, in breach of any order of the Veterinary Surgeon or of the provisions of this Ordinance or of the Regulations made thereunder, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand Rupees (Rs. 2,000) and to imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SECTION II.

ANIMAL DISEASES IN THE COLONY.

Report of disease.

11. Where it appears to an Inspector appointed by the Governor for the purpose of this Ordinance or to any owner that any animal on any land or in any place has become infected or is suspected of being infected with disease, he shall report the same to the Veterinary Surgeon.

Declaration of infected areas and places.

12. (1) The Veterinary Surgeon, if satisfied that a disease exists on the said land or place may declare any defined area of that land or place to be an infected area.

(2) Such a declaration shall be served upon the owner or person in charge of the animals and, if the Director of Agriculture so determines, shall also be notified in the Gazette and in three daily newspapers. Every such notice shall state the limits of the infected area and the disease with which it is declared infected, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the owner, to the Inspector of Police and to the Sanitary Authority of the District.

Orders for prevention or checking of a disease and other purposes.

13. Within any declared infected area, the Veterinary Surgeon shall, after consultation with the Director of Agriculture issue orders in writing to carry out all or parts of the regulations made for the following purposes :—

(a) For branding, isolating, inoculating, disinfecting, testing, dipping, spraying, muzzling or destroying any animal;

(b) For prohibiting or regulating the movements of animals and persons into, out of, or within, the infected area or place;

(c) For the destruction, disposal, or treatment of any carcase, grass, fodder, litter or dung;

(d) For the cleaning and disinfecting of infected areas or parts thereof;

(e) For the disinfection of the clothes of any person within an infected area and for restricting or preventing the movements of persons where any such movements are likely to spread disease, and prescribing the precautions to be taken by any person whose movements are so restricted;

(f) For the disinfection, or treatment of any pasture or grazing ground within an infected area;

(g) For closing or controlling abattoirs or pounds;

(h) For regulating applications for compensation and the scale of payment in the case of any animals slaughtered by order, and for ascertaining the value of such animals when necessary.

Declaration of area free from disease.

14. No infected area or portion of such area shall be considered to be free from any disease until such area or portion thereof be declared in writing by the Veterinary Surgeon to be free from such disease, and if notice of infection has been published in the Gazette and in daily newspapers, such declaration of freedom from disease shall likewise be published.

Power of Entry.

15. Any Inspector appointed for the purposes of this Ordinance shall have the right to enter any land, place or premises in order to carry out any investigations under the provisions of this Ordinance and of the Regulations made thereunder. Provided that it shall not be lawful to enter any dwelling house between sunset and sunrise without a warrant from a Magistrate.

Duties of Police and Sanitary Officers.

16. Officers of Police and Sanitary Officers shall execute and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance and any order given thereunder; and where any person is seen or found committing or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing an offence against any provisions of this Ordinance he may be arrested without warrant and if unknown to such an officer, may be caused to be detained until otherwise ordered by the competent Magistrate, and such offenders shall as soon as possible be taken before such Magistrate, and he may examine any animal, vehicle or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates and require and enforce the same to be forthwith taken back to or into the place or area wherefrom it was unlawfully removed.

Procedure in charges under Ordinance or Regulations.

17. In all prosecutions or contraventions under this Ordinance or Regulations made thereunder, no proof shall be required of the appointment or handwriting of any Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon and any information in such cases may be exhibited by any Sanitary Officer or Officer of Police.

Penalties.

18. Any person who is guilty of any offence, not otherwise provided for, against any provision of this Ordinance or of the Regulations made thereunder, or contravenes disobeys or fails to comply with any lawful order or the conditions of any permit or other documents made or issued by the Veterinary Surgeon shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees (Rs. 1,000) and to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Extension of the Ordinance to the Dependencies.

19. It shall be lawful by Regulations to extend the whole or part of this Ordinance to the Dependencies or to any of them, with such modifications as may appear necessary.

Repeal clause.

20. The Ordinances mentioned in the Schedule are repealed to the extent in the third column of that Schedule mentioned.

Short Title.

21. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Animal Diseases (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1915."

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

E. BATHFIELD,
Clerk of the
Council of Government.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor, this twenty-eight day of August one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

J. MIDDLETON,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

ORDINANCES REPEALED.

Number and Year of Ordinance.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
No. 26 of 1845 ...	For revising and amending Ordinance No. 14 of 1843, on Dogs and Hydrophobia.	The whole.
No. 46 of 1848 ...	To alter some of the provisions of the Ordinance on Dogs and Hydrophobia.	The whole.
No. 12 of 1867 ...	An ordinance to repeal certain of the provisions of Ordinance No. 26 of 1845, and to make further provision relative to the introduction of Dogs into Mauritius and its Dependencies.	Articles 3, 4 and 6
No. 39 of 1881 ...	The Cattle Plague Ordinance 1881.	The whole.
No. 32 of 1894-95...	The Public Health Ordinance, 1894-95.	Article 20 paragraph (3); Article 24, paragraph (o).
No. 19 of 1902 ...	The Cattle Plague (Amendment) Ordinance, 1902.	The whole

No. 258. 18th December, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Regulations.

J. MIDDLETON,
Colonial Secretary.

Regulations made under the Animal Diseases Consolidation Ordinance No. 11 of 1915.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION I, ARTICLE 2.

Prohibition of Importation.

1. Owing to prevalence of disease, no animal, carcase, fodder or litter shall be allowed to be landed in Mauritius from the following countries, ports or places:—

Réunion,
Persian Gulf Ports,
Basutoland,
Zululand,
Rhodesia,
South Madagascar (Provinces of Tulear, Fianarantsoa Farafangana and in the Military Circles of Fort Dauphin and Mahafaly).

2. No raw leather, untanned hides or fresh hides, or manures or other fertilising agents of animal origin, shall be allowed to be landed from the following countries, ports or places:—

Réunion,
Persian Gulf Ports,
Basutoland,
Zululand,
Rhodesia,
India.

REGULATIONS FOR PARTICULAR DISEASE MADE UNDER SECTION I, ARTICLES 2 AND 8 (e).

Anthrax.

3. No animal coming from a port or place in which anthrax has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed unless accompanied with a certificate stating that the animal has, within 10 days of shipment, been inoculated with anti-anthrax serum and until it has passed since embarkation a period of quarantine of 21 days including the voyage.

East Coast Fever.

4. No animal coming from a port or place in which East Coast Fever has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment, shall be allowed to be landed until after it has been sprayed or dipped with tick-destroying spray or dip, and until it has passed since embarkation a period of quarantine of 21 days including the voyage.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.

5. No animal coming from a port or place in which epizootic lymphangitis has existed or

is reported to have existed during six months previous to shipment, shall be allowed to be landed.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

6. No animal coming from a port or place in which foot-and-mouth disease has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed.

Glanders and Farcy.

7. No animal coming from a port or place in which glanders has existed or is reported to have existed during the three months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed unless accompanied with a certificate stating that the animal has, within 10 days of the shipment, been subjected to the mallein test with a favourable result and until it has passed, since embarkation, a period of quarantine of 14 days including the voyage.

Pleuro-pneumonia.

8. No animal coming from a port or place in which pleuro-pneumonia has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed.

Rabies.

9. Any dog or cat coming from a port or place or country in which rabies has existed or is reported to have existed during the twelve months previous to shipment, shall, for a period of four calendar months after its landing, be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation, or under the control, of a qualified veterinary surgeon which have been previously approved in writing by the Director of Agriculture. During detention such dog or cat shall be examined at regular intervals by the Veterinary Surgeon, and if found to be diseased may be ordered to be destroyed. No dog or cat so detained shall during the period of detention be moved from the place of detention except to another place of detention or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a written permission from the Director of Agriculture.

10. Any dog or cat on board any vessel at Port Louis shall be notified by the Master to the Officer of the Harbour Department who shall first board such vessel, and every dog or cat which is not landed shall be secured to the vessel by a collar or chain or confined in such a way that it cannot escape. Before unmooring any vessel on her departure from the port, the Collector of Customs shall require from the Tide Surveyor a certificate that the dogs or cats, if any, which were on board the vessel at the time of arrival actually remained on board except such as have been legally landed and such as may have died between the period of arrival and of clearing of the vessel, in which latter case the Tide Surveyor shall certify that the bodies of the dogs or cats which have so died have been produced to him.

Rinderpest or Cattle Plague.

11. No animal coming from a port or place in which rinderpest has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed, except that cattle for stud purposes may be allowed to be landed if accompanied with a certificate stating that the animal has before shipment been inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum. Such animal may be quarantined until it has passed since embarkation a period of 28 days including the voyage.

Swine Fever.

12. No animal coming from a port or place in which swine fever has existed or is reported to have existed during the three months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed.

Trypanozoonosis.

13. No animal coming from a port or place in which trypanozoonosis has existed or is reported to have existed during the six months previous to shipment shall be allowed to be landed, except that cattle required for stud purposes may be allowed to be landed and subjected to tests and quarantine, at the owner's expense, extending over one month from time of landing, subject to being slaughtered without compensation if found to be infected.

Tuberculosis

14. No animal coming from a port or place in which tuberculosis has existed or is reported to have existed in epidemic form shall be allowed to be landed. Any cattle imported from any country for stud purposes may be subjected to the tuberculin test on landing, if not accompanied with a certificate stating that it has been tested and has not reacted to tuberculin, and shall be slaughtered without compensation if found to react.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF DISEASES IN THE COLONY MADE UNDER SECTION II, ARTICLE 13.

Anthrax.

15. Any animal suffering from anthrax or suspected of suffering from anthrax shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon, and in no case shall such animals have access to water or grazing ground used by healthy animals.

16. Any animal suffering from anthrax or suspected of suffering from anthrax may be ordered to be branded by a special brand, and again branded by a special brand when cured.

17. Any animal suspected of suffering from anthrax shall be tested and any Inspector or person authorised by him in writing may take or cause to be taken from such animals, between sunrise and sunset, blood smears for purposes of examination.

18. The Veterinary Surgeon may dissect the carcase of, or remove portions of, an animal which has died of anthrax for the purpose of diagnosis, if he considers such action necessary.

19. When an animal has died or is suspected of having died of anthrax, the owner or person in charge of the carcase shall cause the same to be properly burned, or buried to a depth of at least three feet with lime.

20. An owner or a person in charge of an animal suffering from anthrax shall not permit any person to have access to such animal other than the person whose access to the animal is necessary for the proper care thereof or a person entitled under the Ordinance to examine such animal.

21. Any person who has been in contact with the excreta, discharges, or any portions of an animal which has died, or is suspected of having died, of anthrax, may be required to disinfect his person and apparel.

22. The person in charge of an animal suffering from anthrax shall cause all excreta, litter and discharge whatsoever therefrom to be burned and the place where such excretions or discharges have lain to be properly disinfected.

23. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from anthrax have been stabled or isolated shall be either burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from anthrax, or which has been in contact with such animals, may be ordered to be inoculated and slaughtered. If such animals are grazing at pasture, no animal shall be removed from such pasture without a permit from the Veterinary Surgeon.

25. The owner or person in charge of an animal ordered to be slaughtered shall give effect to such order without delay.

26. If an animal ordered to be inoculated is not inoculated within a delay of 48 hours, such animal shall be slaughtered and the carcase destroyed by the owner or by order of the Veterinary Surgeon in case of non-compliance without any compensation being payable.

East Coast Fever.

27. Any animal suffering from East Coast fever or suspected of suffering from East Coast fever must be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon, and in no case shall such animal have access to water or grazing ground used by healthy animals.

28. Any animal suffering from East Coast fever or suspected of suffering from East Coast fever may be ordered to be branded by a special brand and again branded with a special brand when cured.

29. Any animal suspected of suffering from East Coast fever shall be tested and any Inspector or any person authorised in writing by him may take or cause to be taken, between sunrise and sunset, blood smears from such animals for purposes of examination.

30. No person shall, without a written permit from the Veterinary Surgeon, move any cattle, hoofs, hides or portions of hides within an infected area; likewise no grass, hay, litter or manure shall be removed without a written permit.

31. No person shall move any cattle within an infected area without an authorisation in writing from the Veterinary Surgeon. Means shall be taken by owners of cattle or by persons in charge thereof to have cattle in an infected area properly herded and to take steps to prevent straying.

32. No permit for the removal of the cattle will be issued until the Veterinary Surgeon is satisfied that they have been freed from ticks by regular dipping or spraying with an effective tick-destroying dip or spray and no permit for the removal of hoofs, hides or portions of hides until after they have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon.

33. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from East Coast fever or which has been in contact with such animals shall be dipped or sprayed with an effective tick-destroying solution, at such intervals as may be considered necessary and in the case such operations are not carried out to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon, they may be carried out by Government at the expense of the person concerned.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.

34. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from epizootic lymphangitis shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon and in no case shall such animals have access to water used by healthy animals, and treatment shall be carried out in respect of such animals by qualified Veterinary Surgeons.

35. If the treatment be not undertaken or if the affected animal is, in the opinion of the Veterinary Surgeon, incurable, such animal shall be slaughtered without any compensation being payable.

36. No equine shall be allowed to enter a stable which is occupied by any animal suffering from epizootic lymphangitis or into any stable which has been occupied by such animal until such stable has been properly disinfected. Any such contacts may be ordered to be isolated for definite specified periods.

37. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from epizootic lymphangitis have been stabled or isolated shall be either

burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

38. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from foot-and-mouth disease shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon and in no case shall such animals have access to water or grazing ground used by healthy animals, and no declared area shall be considered to be free from infection until fifteen days after the death, slaughter or recovery of the last case detected.

39. No animal shall be moved into or from an area declared an infected area on account of foot-and-mouth disease, unless accompanied with a written permission from the Veterinary Surgeon.

40. An owner or person in charge of an animal suffering from foot-and-mouth disease shall not permit any person to have access to such animal other than the person whose access to the animal is necessary for the proper care thereof or a person entitled under the Ordinance to examine such animal.

41. Any person who has been in contact with the excreta, discharges or any portions of an animal which has died or is suspected of having died of foot-and-mouth disease may be required to disinfect his person and apparel and shall be required to disinfect his hands and boots or feet.

42. The person in charge of an animal suffering from foot-and-mouth disease shall cause all excreta, litter and discharge whatsoever therefrom to be burned and the place where such excretions or discharges have lain to be properly disinfected.

43. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from foot-and-mouth disease have been stabled or isolated shall be either burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

44. No person shall move, or cause or permit to be moved, milk, from any place or premises where foot-and-mouth disease is known or suspected to exist.

45. All carcases of animals which have died from foot-and-mouth disease shall be burned and the Veterinary Surgeon may order any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from foot-and-mouth disease or which have been in contact with such animals to be slaughtered.

Glanders and Farcy.

46. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from glanders or farcy shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon and in no case shall such animal have access to water used by healthy animals.

47. Any animal visibly suffering from glanders or farcy shall be slaughtered and all animals suspected of suffering from glanders or farcy shall be subjected to the mallein test and such animals as react to that test shall be destroyed.

48. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from glanders or reacting to the mallein test have been stabled or isolated shall be either burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

Pleuro-pneumonia.

49. Any cattle suffering from pleuro-pneumonia shall be destroyed.

50. Any cattle which have been, or are suspected of having been, in contact with any cattle suffering from or suspected of suffering from pleuro-pneumonia shall be isolated, and, if considered necessary, inoculated. No animal so isolated shall be liberated from such isolation until three months have elapsed since the last infected or suspected head of cattle was destroyed or inoculated.

51. No carcase of cattle slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia may be sold or disposed of for food until the affected organs and tissues have been destroyed under the supervision of the Veterinary Surgeon.

Rabies.

52. Any animal affected or suspected of being affected with rabies shall be immediately destroyed. Any animal found wandering about in an infected area in the streets or on roads in a furious or rabid state may be at once destroyed by any person.

53. Any animal which has been bitten or is suspected of having been bitten by a rabid animal may be ordered to be destroyed or quarantined in a place of isolation and kept under observation for a period of six months.

54. The carcases of animals which have died of rabies or that have been destroyed on account of rabies shall be burned.

55. Any dog found loose or wandering or running about in the streets, squares, highways and other public places, unless muzzled or tied about with a string or chain, in any area declared as infected with rabies shall be destroyed; provided that any dog having a collar round its neck with the name and address of its owner may be returned to its owner on payment to the person having recovered the said dog of ten Rupees (Rs. 10).

56. In any area declared as infected with rabies, any signs of sickness of a dog or cat shall be immediately reported to the Veterinary Surgeon who may order isolation or destruction.

Rinderpest or Cattle Plague.

57. Any animals suffering from rinderpest or cattle plague may be ordered to be destroyed.

58. Any animal suspected of suffering from rinderpest or which may have been in contact with animals suffering from, or suspected of suffering from, rinderpest shall be inoculated and isolated for not less than fourteen days after the death, slaughter or recovery of the last affected animal.

59. Any animal suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest may be ordered to be branded with a special brand, and again branded with a special brand when cured.

60. No cattle shall be moved within or from an area declared infected with rinderpest without a written permit from the Veterinary Surgeon, and no horse, ass or mule that has been in contact with any animal which has died or is suspected of having died of rinderpest or to be suffering from the disease, shall be moved until the hoofs have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon.

61. An owner or a person in charge of an animal suffering from rinderpest shall not permit any person to have access to such animal other than the person whose access to the animal is necessary for the proper care thereof or a person entitled under the Ordinance or these regulations to examine such animal.

62. Any person who has been in contact with the excreta, discharges or any portion of an animal which has died or is suspected to have died of rinderpest, may be required to disinfect his person and apparel, and shall disinfect his boots or feet before leaving the stable or place where such cattle were housed or herded.

63. All carcases of animals that have died or are suspected of having died of rinderpest shall be destroyed and no blood, meat, milk, hides or excretions of animals suffering from or suspected of suffering from rinderpest shall be brought into contact with other animals or removed from an infected area.

64. All stables or sheds in which animals suffering from rinderpest have been stabled or isolated shall be either burned or disinfected. Any hay, fodder, grain or other materials found in such stables shall be burned.

65. No manure or litter from animals suffering, or suspected or suffering, from rinderpest, nor any fodder shall be removed from an area infected with such disease except under written permit from the Veterinary Surgeon.

Swine Fever.

66. Any swine suffering from swine fever shall be destroyed and their carcases burned.

67. Any swine which, within a period of thirty days, has been in contact with swine suffering from swine fever shall be isolated for a period of not less than thirty days after the slaughter or death of the last affected animal.

68. No manure or litter from swine suffering from or suspected of suffering from swine fever shall be removed from an infected area and such manure or litter may be used within an infected area only after such treatment as the Veterinary Surgeon may prescribe.

69. An owner or a person in charge of an animal suffering from swine fever shall not permit any person to have excess to such animals other than the person whose access to the animal is necessary for the proper care thereof or person entitled under the Ordinance to examine such animal.

70. Any person who has been in contact with swine suffering from swine fever shall not leave the stable or place where such swine are kept without disinfecting his hands and boots or feet.

71. All piggeries in which swine suffering from or suspected of suffering from swine fever have been kept or isolated shall be burned or disinfected.

Trypanozoonosis.

72. Any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with trypanozoonosis shall be isolated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Surgeon or an Inspector under the Ordinance. Such place of isolation shall be at least one hundred and fifty feet from stables used for healthy animals or three hundred feet from any public road or place.

73. No animal affected with trypanozoonosis shall have access to water or grazing ground used by healthy animals and no animal affected or suspected of being affected with trypanozoonosis shall be or allowed to be, moved along any public road or place between the hours of 5 A.M. and 7 P.M.

74. Any animal affected with trypanozoonosis shall, and any contacts may, be treated by a qualified veterinary surgeon selected by the owner, or in accordance with instructions issued by the Veterinary Surgeon and all infected horses, asses, mules or cattle shall be slaughtered upon the order of an Inspector in case of non-compliance with such treatment, without compensation.

75. No animal affected or suspected of being affected with trypanozoonosis shall be considered to be free from disease until it has been tested by the Veterinary Surgeon and found to be no longer capable of conveying infection to healthy animals.

76. Any affected animal found straying in any place, public or private, may be seized and

destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Surgeon shall decide, and the owner or keeper thereof shall be entitled to no compensation whatsoever.

77. All carcases of animals that have died of trypanozoonosis or have been slaughtered shall be buried or otherwise disposed of at the expense of the owner as soon as possible after death to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Tuberculosis.

78. Any animal affected or suspected of being affected with tuberculosis shall be submitted to the tuberculin test, and it shall be the duty of every person or veterinary surgeon to report the results of any tuberculin test performed by him within forty-eight hours of the completion thereof to the Veterinary Surgeon appointed under the Ordinance. Any animal which gives a doubtful reaction shall be isolated and treated as a suspect until a re-test can be made.

79. Any bovine in an emaciated condition reacting to the tuberculin test shall be slaughtered and the carcase shall not be sold or disposed of for human consumption.

80. Any cow used for the supply of milk reacting to the tuberculin test shall be slaughtered. The milk of suspected animals shall not be sold until after a re-test with tuberculin has been made.

81. All stables and sheds occupied by animals which react to the tuberculin test shall be destroyed or disinfected, and no stable or shed which has been occupied by an animal affected with tuberculosis shall be occupied by other animals until after disinfection.

PAYMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

82. All veterinary surgeons should report cases of diseases and payments for such reports on presentation to the Department of Agriculture will be made in accordance with the terms of the Schedule.

83. Compensation for compulsory slaughter will be paid in accordance with the terms of the Schedule. The value of the animal ordered to be slaughtered will be reported on by the Veterinary Surgeon, but it will be open at the same time to the owner to send a valuation in writing from a qualified veterinary surgeon for the consideration of the Director of Agriculture whose decision shall be final.

Approved by the Governor in Executive Council at a meeting held on the twenty-sixth day of November 1915.

E. BATHFIELD,

Clerk of the

Executive Council.

Laid before the Council of Government at a meeting held on the seventh day of December 1915.

E. BATHFIELD,

Clerk of the

Council of Government

SCHEDULE.

OF PAYMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS UNDER THESE REGULATIONS.

Payments.

For every certificate delivered by a qualified veterinary surgeon to an Inspector on a genuine case of disease; provided that more than one fee shall not be paid for certificates issued by the same veterinary surgeon within two weeks

for animals belonging to the same owner and kept on the same premises :—Rs. 2·00.

Compensations.

Disease.	Compensation for compulsory slaughter.
Anthrax ...	If considered incurable: Nil; otherwise ¼ valuation with a maximum of Rs. 50 for cattle and Rs. 150 for horses.
Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	¼ valuation with a maximum of Rs. 50.
Glanders and Farcy ...	Visibly infected—½ valuation with a maximum of Rs. 75 Visibly healthy but reacting to mallein—½ valuation with a maximum of Rs. 150.
Pleuro-pneumonia ...	¼ valuation with maximum of Rs. 50.
Tuberculosis ...	Cows used for supplying milk—¼ valuation with a maximum of Rs. 50.
	Bovines in state of emaciation—¼ valuation with a maximum of Rs. 25.

GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS.

Veterinary Certificate to accompany Animals to be shipped to Mauritius.

Number of Animals to be shipped __________

Place from which Animals have come __________

What, if any, infectious or contagious disease of animals exists or has existed at place or country adjacent thereto from which animals have been brought—*during the past six months* :—

Anthrax,

East Coast Fever,

Epizootic lymphangitis,

Foot-and Mouth Disease,

Glanders and Farcy,

Pleuro-pneumonia,

Rabies *(during the past twelve months)*,

Rinderpest,

Swine Fever (*during the past three months*),

Trypanozoonosis,

Tuberculosis,

Any other disease :—

(Please strike out diseases which have not existed and make additions where necessary.

The undersigned hereby declares that the above mentioned statement is correct and has been given in presence of the Regulations in force in Mauritius as given overleaf.

Qualified Veterinary Surgeon,
or Qualified Medical Officer.

Where Veterinary Surgeon is not in employ of Government, this certificate must be endorsed by

Officer of Government Department of Agriculture
or Officer of British Consular Service.

Extract from Ordinance No. 11 of 1915.

Art. 3 (1).—All animals to be imported into the Colony shall be accompanied with a certificate signed by a Veterinary Surgeon. Where such Veterinary Surgeon is not in the employ of Government, the certificate shall be endorsed by a responsible officer of a Government Department of Agriculture or by an officer of the British Consular Service. Where no Veterinary Surgeon is available, the certificate shall be given by a qualified Medical Officer. Such certificate shall be produced by the Master or person in charge of the vessel arriving with the animals on board and shall show—

(*a*) the number of animals shipped;

(*b*) the place from which the animals have come;

(*c*) what, if any, disease of animals existed at the time of departure of the animals at the place or country adjacent thereto from which the animals have been brought.

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONSOLIDATION) ORDINANCE No. 11 OF 1915.

Regulations respecting the Importation of Animals from Ports or places where Disease exists or has existed during the six months previous to Shipment.

Disease Existing.	*Regulation.*
Anthrax ...	*Entry into Mauritius allowed*: If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been inoculated with anti-anthrax serum within 10 days of embarkation, and after a quarantine of 14 days.
East Coast Fever ...	After spraying or dipping at port of entry and quarantine for 21 days.
Epizootic lymphangitis	No entry allowed.
Foot-and-Mouth Disease ...	No entry allowed.
Glanders and Farcy	If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been tested within 10 days of shipment with mallein with favourable result and after quarantine of 14 days.
Pleuro-pneumonia ...	No entry allowed.
Rabies (*during 12 months previous to shipment*).	After detention for four months in approved premises.
Rinderpest ...	If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum and after quarantine of 28 days.
Swine Fever (*during 3 months previous to shipment*).	No entry allowed.
Trypanozoonosis (Surra, etc.) ...	No entry allowed, except for animal for stud purposes which, if found infected on landing, will be destroyed.
Tuberculosis ...	No entry allowed. Animals imported for stud purposes may be subjected to tuberculin test on landing, if not accompanied by certificate stating that they have been tested and given no reaction.

GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS.

Veterinary Bill of Health from Port of Embarkation.

This is to certify that the following contagious or infectious diseases of animals exist at the port of ___________ or in the country adjacent thereto, at the time of departure of S.S _______________ :—

Anthrax,
East Coast Fever,
Epizootic lymphangitis,
Foot-and-Mouth Disease,
Glanders and Farcy,
Pleuro-pneumonia,
Rabies (*during past 12 months*),
Rinderpest
Swine Fever (*during past 3 months*),
Trypanozoonosis,
Tuberculosis,
Any other disease :—

(*Please strike out diseases which have not existed during past six months except where indicated and make additions where necessary.*)

Given this ____________ 191___ in presence of the Regulations in force in Mauritius as given below.

Veterinary Surgeon,
or Port Medical Officer.

ANIMAL DISEASES (CONSOLIDATION) ORDINANCE No. 11 OF 1915.

Regulations respecting the Importation of Animals from Ports or Places where Disease exist or has existed during the six months previous to Shipment.

Disease Existing.	*Regulation.*
Anthrax ...	*Entry into Mauritius allowed* : If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been inoculated with anti-anthrax serum within 10 days of embarkation and after a quarantine of 14 days.
East Coast Fever ...	After spraying or dipping at port of entry and quarantine for 21 days.
Epizootic lymphangitis ...	No entry allowed.
Foot-and-Mouth Disease ...	No entry allowed.
Glanders and Farcy ...	If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been tested within 10 days of shipment with mellein with favourable result and after quarantine of 14 days.
Pleuro-pneumonia ...	No entry allowed.
Rabies (*during 12 months previous to shipment*).	After detention for four months in approved premises.
Rinderpest ...	If accompanied with certificate stating that animal has been inoculated with anti-rinderpest serum and after quarantine of 28 days.
Swine Fever (*during 3 months previous to shipment*).	No entry allowed.
Trypanozoonosis (Surra, etc) ...	No entry allowed except for animals for stud purposes which, if found infected on landing, will be destroyed.
Tuberculosis ...	No entry allowed. Animals imported for stud purposes may be subjected to tuberculin test on landing, if not accompanied by certificate stating that they have been tested and given no reaction.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 399.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, -DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(EDUCATION.)

Simla, the 1st May 1916.

RESOLUTION.

Three questions of importance have lately been engaging the attention of the Government of India in connection with the policy regarding State scholarships :—

(*a*) The advisability, in the interest of female education in this country, of assisting and encouraging Indian women to receive a medical training outside India in the United Kingdom or elsewhere ;

(*b*) The insufficiency, in some cases, of the existing rates of Government scholarships ; and

(*c*) The difficulty of securing the admission of State scholars to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

2. The importance of (*a*) has been emphasised by the recent institution of a medical service for women in India. Moreover, the provision of facilities for a course of training in Europe should increase the attractiveness of the study of medicine as well as afford an inducement and an opportunity for the best women graduates to undertake special courses of training abroad. The Government of India have accordingly invited and obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to the grant, from Imperial revenues, to an Indian woman graduate of one scholarship annually, tenable in the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries. This scholarship, however, will not necessarily be confined to the study of medicine but will also be available for training in certain other subjects. The general practice will be that while the scholarship will usually be awarded for the study of medicine, it may also be available for a candidate who desires to undertake some other educational or professional course. Further particulars regarding the scholarship will be found in Appendices I and II. The first scholarship will be awarded in 1916.

3. As regards paragraph 1 (*b*) it has been found that in the case of scholars residing at an Oxford or Cambridge college the allowance of 200*l*. a year is sufficient only to cover the necessary expenses of college life and permits little margin for vacation and other expenses. The existing allowance of 150*l*. in the case of Oriental scholars is also considered inadequate. Hence, after consultation with local Governments and with the sanction of the Secretary of State the Government of India are pleased to announce that—

(*a*) The value of the two Government of India University scholarships and of the scholarships granted to a male member of the domiciled community which are mentioned in paragraph 6 (*a*) and (*c*) of this resolution shall be raised from 200*l*. to 250*l*. a year when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge.

(*b*) The value of the language or Oriental scholarships which are mentioned in paragraph 6 (*d*) of this resolution shall be raised from 150*l*. to 200*l*. a year, on the understanding that the holders of these scholarships will in future be required to pay their own university fees ; and it will be further increased to 250*l*. a year on the same understanding when the scholarship is held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge.

(c) Before a male scholar leaves India his parent or guardian must show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of 25*l.* for initial outfit expenses. In the case of a technical scholar the sum of 15*l.* will be sufficient.

4. With regard to paragraph 1 (c), the difficulty of securing admission to colleges at Oxford and Cambridge is largely due to the late date on which applications for admission on behalf of State scholars are often received. The Secretary of State has recently pointed out that, to ensure success, such applications, accompanied by the requisite testimonials, should reach the Secretary for Indian Students in March or April each year. The importance of the early and punctual submission of the nomination of scholars was therefore brought to the attention of local Governments and Universities. As will be observed from this Department's letter No. 2428-2432, dated the 24th December 1913, nominations for University scholarships are required to be submitted in the spring or earlier. The Government of India have been in communication with the Secretary of State regarding this matter and have ascertained that, in cases where delay is inevitable through the necessity of awaiting examination results, arrangements for the admission of scholars to Oxford and Cambridge colleges may be made, provided that the selection is reported to the Secretary of State by telegram early in June and testimonials forwarded during that month. In order that this may be done, the Government of India desire that in the case of all State scholarships application should be received on or before May 15th at the very latest. Nominations submitted after that date cannot be considered, as otherwise the interests of all concerned may be affected adversely. It is hoped that by this means the arrangements made for the admission of State scholars to the English Universities, and especially those of Oxford and Cambridge, will be rendered more effective.

5. For the sake of convenience the present opportunity is taken to supersede and collate all previous resolutions and orders on this subject, and to issue the present resolution, the appendices to which deal with State scholarships of all kinds held abroad and the rules relating to the.m It is proposed, instead of issuing supplementary instructions which may be required in future, to embody them in re-issues of the present appendices. It is thought that this method will be convenient to the public, since enquiries regarding the conditions of these scholarships are frequent.

6. The Government of India have from time to time sanctioned from Imperial revenues the following State scholarships (including that established in this resolution) tenable abroad by students of this country :—

(a) Two scholarships of 200*l.* or 250*l.* [*vide* paragraph 3 (a)] to be awarded annually by the Universities (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution No. 1-45-57, dated the 12th February 1886).

(b) Ten technical scholarships of 150*l.* to be awarded annually to statutory natives of India (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution No. 41, dated the 20th January 1904).

(c) One scholarship of 200*l.* or 250*l.* [*vide* paragraph 3 (a)] to be awarded annually to a male student of the domiciled community (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution No. 221-238, dated the 19th March 1907).

(d) Two scholarships of 200*l.* or 250*l.* [*vide* paragraph 3 (b)] to be awarded annually for the study of Oriental languages (*vide* the Government of India, Home Department, resolution No. 731-743, dated the 1st September 1908).

(e) One scholarship of 200*l.* to be awarded annually to a female candidate of the domiciled community (*vide* the Government of India, Department of Education, resolution No. 1233-1247, dated the 10th July 1913).

(f) One scholarship of 200*l.* to be awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate (*vide* paragraph 2 of this resolution).

Further detailed information regarding these scholarships is given in Appendices to this resolution.

Order :—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Government of

Madras,
Bombay,
Bengal,
the United Provinces,
the Punjab,
Burma,
Bihar and Orissa,

the Chief Commissioner of

the Central Provinces,
Assam,
the North-West Frontier Province,
Coorg,
Delhi,

and the Registrar, Calcutta University (through His Excellency the Rector), for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance / Home / Foreign and Political Department for information and that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Orders of the Government of India instituting the Scholarship.	Description of Scholarship.	Number awarded annually.	Value of each Scholarship.	Period for which it is tenable.	Objects for which it is awarded.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Home Department Resolution No. 1–45-57, dated the 12th February 1886.	Government of India scholarships awarded through the Universities.	Two ...	250*l*. when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge; otherwise 200*l*.	Three years	For the purposes of general study ...
Home Department Resolution No. 41, dated the 20th January 1904.	Technical scholarships.	Ten ...	150*l*. ...	Generally two years, but in special cases it may be extended to a third year or reduced below two years.	For the purpose of providing such higher technical education as may qualify young men of this country to assist in promoting the improvement of existing Indian industries and the development of new industries. Technical education for this purpose may be defined as— (*a*) the study of the scientific methods and principles underlying the practice of any handicraft, industry or profession; (*b*) the application of these methods and principles to the practice of the handicraft, industry or profession in question.
Home Department Resolution No. 221—238, dated the 19th March 1907.	Domiciled community scholarship (male candidates).	One ...	250*l*. when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge; otherwise 200*l*.	Three or four years.	For the purposes of general study ...
Home Department Resolution No. 731—743, dated the 1st September 1908.	Language or Oriental scholarships.	Two ...	200*l*. scholars paying their own university fees; and 250*l*. when held in a college at Oxford or Cambridge.	Two years...	To acquire the critical and scientific methods of Western scholarship.
Department of Education Resolution No. 1233—1247, dated the 10th July 1913.	Domiciled community scholarship (female candidates).	One ...	200*l*. ...	Three to five years.	The scholarship is granted for educational or medical training. The term "educational training" will be construed in a wide sense and will include the following:— (*i*) Training of a secondary character for the teaching profession. (*ii*) Training in one or more branches of domestic science. (*iii*) Training as teachers of modern European languages. (*iv*) Training as music mistresses. (*v*) Training as art teachers. (*vi*) Training in kindergarten methods.
Present resolution.	Scholarship for Indian women.	One ...	200*l*. ...	Three to five years.	The scholarship will be awarded usually for the study of medicine and occasionally for other educational or professional courses.

of State Scholarships.

Country in which it is tenable.	Candidates who are eligible.	Age limit.	Qualifications prescribed.	Latest Date by which the Nomination (or Selection) should be submitted to the Government of India.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
In the United Kingdom and, as a general rule, at the University either of Oxford or of Cambridge.	Indians ...	22-25 years according to the conditions of study obtaining in the Indian Universities in the subject selected by the candidate.	Degree of an Indian University.	May 15th ...	The Universities participate in the ships in the following sequence:— Bombay ... } 1916 Allahabad ... Madras ... } 1917 Punjab ... Calcutta ... } 1918 Bombay ... Allahabad ... } 1919 Madras ... Punjab ... } 1920 Calcutta ... In the case of scholars selected by the Universities of Madras and Bombay, the necessary report to the India Office should be made by the Local Governments.
The United Kingdom or other Western countries.	Statutory natives* of India.	No age limit but a local Government may, at its discretion, fix a limit for any particular scholarships for which it invites applications.	A candidate must possess a competent knowledge of English or of the language of any other country to which he is to be sent, and he should have received the best technical education available in the province in the particular industry which he intends to study.	May 15th.	
In the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries.	A European or Anglo-Indian male student who is a native* of India within the meaning of statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 6.	The candidate must be over 18 years and under 21 years on the 31st March of the year in which he applies for the scholarship.	European High School examination or a degree of an Indian University.	May 15th ...	In making the selection due regard is paid to the claims of each province to participate in its turn in the scheme.
In Europe ...	Indians ...	...	Open to well qualified students with a genuine taste for Oriental studies and to those already employed as professors of Sanskrit and Arabic in India.	May 15th ...	The scholarships are awarded as follows in each alternate year— 1 for Sanskrit and 1 for Arabic. 2 for Sanskrit.
In the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries.	A European or Anglo-Indian female student who is a native* of India within the meaning of statute 33 Vict. cap. 3, section 6.	...	Degree of an Indian University.	May 15th ...	If a selected scholar has friends or relatives in the United Kingdom willing to receive her during vacations, their names and addresses might with advantage be forwarded to the Educational Adviser in London.
In the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries.	Indians ...	...	Degree of an Indian University or some professional qualification.	May 15th ...	Ditto.

State or temporarily residing in a Native State is domiciled in British India. A Local Government or Administration within whose
him, if otherwise suitable, to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.—GENERAL AND SPECIAL RULES GOVERNING THE GRANT OF STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

I.—GENERAL RULES.

(*i*) Candidates must produce medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo a course of study abroad.

(*ii*) Except in the case of University scholarships for which (subject to the approval of the Governments of India, Madras and Bombay) the Universities make their own selection, each Local Government is invited to nominate annually a candidate or candidates, as the case may be, and the Government of India select from among those nominated the candidates who appear to them the best fitted to hold the scholarships. For technical scholarships no candidate is to be selected by Local Governments on the result of a competitive examination either open or limited.

(*iii*) Full details including the name and occupation of the scholar's father and place of birth, a summary of his academic career in India and a statement of the course of study proposed to be followed in the United Kingdom, should be furnished for transmission to the India Office some time before the scholar's arrival in England.

(*iv*) When nominating candidates already resident in the United Kingdom, Local Governments should give the earliest possible intimation to the Government of India regarding the qualifications of such candidates, the course of study they propose to pursue and their address in the United Kingdom. The Government of India will then communicate these particulars to the Secretary of State, and will await a reply from him before selecting the scholars. The Government of India will transmit to Local Governments the views or instructions received from the India Office at the earliest possible date and, if necessary, by telegram.

(*v*) Difficulties sometimes arise owing to scholars arriving in England with preconceived plans and ideas based on the advice of educational authorities in India as to the courses of study they should follow and the institutions to which they should secure admission, or owing to a scholar's unassisted efforts on his arrival to make his own plans without a sufficient knowledge of the requirements of the educational institutions in the United Kingdom. To obviate this cause of difficulty arrangements should be made to let the India Office receive in good time any special suggestion that may be made by college professors and other educational authorities regarding the course of training which a particular scholar might follow with advantage.

(*vi*) Selected scholars should communicate with the local Advisory Committee (in Burma, the local branch of the Burma Society) in order that they may obtain advice regarding certificates, etc., and they should, when proceeding to England, take with them the originals of their certificates, testimonials and other important personal documents suggested to them by the local Secretary to the Advisory Committee.

(*vii*) State scholars are required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of their selection so as to arrive there not later than the middle of September, and to reside there for the period of their scholarship unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date on which the scholars report their arrival in England. Selected scholars will be provided with a second-class passage to England and also with a second-class return passage if they carry out the instructions of the Secretary of State, and complete the full period of residence or are compelled by sickness to return within that period.

(*viii*) The scholarships carry with them no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment are held out.

II.—SPECIAL RULES.

(*a*)—*University Scholarships.*

It is open to each University to consider whether a special examination should be held for the selection of the scholars, or whether the selection should be made on the results of the ordinary examinations. If special examinations are held, the regulations which the University concerned may propose to lay down in regard thereto should be submitted for the previous approval of the Government of India, the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the examinations being made under the orders of the University authorities. The candidates for the special examinations, when such examinations are held, must be young men of proved ability, and will be selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the syndicate or governing body, who will in their turn be guided by the opinions of the professors and examiners concerned.

(b)—*Technical Scholarships.*

(i) Local Governments will consider what industries are of importance in the province, and which of them may best be encouraged by scholarships, taking care to connect the scholarship scheme with the system of technical and industrial education in the province. Industries in which Indian capital and enterprise are engaged or likely to be engaged are particularly appropriate for selection.

(ii) In the autumn of each year Local Governments consult local bodies, leading firms and selected individuals as to the industry which is to be encouraged, etc., and, as a result of this preliminary consultation, issue a notification (with a copy of the technical scholarship rules) containing full particulars of the scholarship to be awarded, not later than December.

(iii) If Local Governments anticipate difficulty in arranging suitable courses in certain subjects, such as the study of fats, oils and soaps, glass making or the manufacture of sugar, a copy of the notification is sent to the Government of India, who communicate with the Secretary of State early in January. The Government of India will reserve their final selection for scholarships till they have ascertained from the Secretary of State that suitable arrangements can be made in such subjects. In case courses cannot be arranged in any subject, it may be found convenient for Local Governments to mention more than one industry in the notification, so that there may be a certain range of subjects and of candidates from which selection can be made.

(iv) In determining the industry to be studied and in choosing a candidate for the scholarship, Local Governments are required to bear in mind the importance of ensuring that the scholar on his return will find scope for his skill and experience. In recommending a candidate for the study of any industry connected with agriculture, Local Governments might with advantage consult the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India as to the course of training which the selected scholar should undergo.

(v) The subjects excluded from the scope of these scholarships are Law, Medicine, Forestry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Civil Engineering and Geology. It is not intended to send scholars either to Europe or to America to study the extraction of alkalis or vegetable oil pressing.

(vi) Candidates selected for scholarships should ordinarily be of such formed character and habits, and of such an age, that detailed tutelage should be unnecessary.

(vii) The form in which recommendations should be submitted will be found in Appendix III to this resolution.

(viii) If a technical scholar is receiving preliminary training in India, a report upon his work and progress should be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State at the end of each year, so that his training in India and in England may be made parts of one considered plan, and that no time may be lost on his arrival in England.

(c)—*Domiciled Community Scholarship (Male Candidates).*

(i) The two main principles which govern the grant of the scholarship are—

(a) that as the object in view is to assist a scholar to take up a University course in England, the scholarship will ordinarily be awarded to a young man at the close of his school career in India so that he may join the University as far as possible at the same age as boys educated in England;

(b) the scholarship will be given to the scholar who is most fitted to benefit from a course of study at a University.

(ii) In making the selection due regard will be paid to the claims of each province to participate in its turn in the scheme.

(d)—*Language or Oriental Scholarships.*

(i) The scholarship will as a rule be awarded to a candidate who has passed examinations* in India which will obtain for him admission to a University in Europe as an Advanced or Research Student.

(ii) Some elementary knowledge of French and German should, if possible, be acquired by the scholar before leaving India.

(iii) In the selection of scholars for the study of Sanskrit regard should be paid to the following considerations. As the vast range of Sanskrit literature makes it necessary for a scholar to select some special field of Sanskrit learning in which to specialise, the choice of the special branch of study should be made in India and the pertinent preparatory studies completed before the scholar leaves for Europe. Professors of Sanskrit in various European Universities have complained that individual Language Scholars have been unable to enter at once

on the course of study best fitted for them, through lack of preliminary knowledge which could quite well have been acquired in India. Accordingly if a Sanskrit Scholar wishes to specialise on—

(a) Veda or philology, he should have some knowledge of Latin and Greek;

(b) philosophy, he should have studied one of the systems of Indian philosophy in the original texts, and have read some Plato and Aristotle;

(c) post-Vedic literature, his reading should have extended considerably beyond the limits of the courses prescribed for the M. A. examination of an Indian University.

(e)—Domiciled Communty Scholarship (Female Candidates) and Scholarship to Indin Women.

If a selected scholar has friends or relatives in the United Kingdom willing to receive her during vacations, their names and addresses should be forwarded to the Educational Adviser in London.

APPENDIX III.—FORM IN WHICH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS SHOULD BE MADE.

No.	Name of Candidate and place of Origin.	Age.	Parentage (Father's Name, Occupation, etc).	Academic and Practical Qualifications of the Candidate.	Subject chosen for Study.	Whether physically fit to undergo the necessary training.	Prospects of employment on return.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX IV.—RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (UNIVERSITY) SCHOLARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Secretary for Indian Students and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying at other British Universities will be under the charge of the Educational Adviser in London. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Secretary for Indian Students any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once report himself to the Educational Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided in that house. After seeing the Educational Adviser in London, and consulting with him in regard to his course of study, he should also call on the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office.

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive, either through the Secretary for Indian Students or though his Local Adviser, and must consult his Local Adviser regularly in regard to his work. Any course of study which requires and has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

4. Every scholar must, from time to time, whenever the Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University Authority, showing that his conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory.

5. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day. The allowance will be at the rate of 200*l*. a year, except in the case of scholars admitted to Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge, whose allowances will be increased to 250 . a year, to cover the additional expenses involved.

6. Every scholar is required to lodge with the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, London, before his arrival in England, the sum of 25*l*. for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

7. Charges for University and College fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills, medical attendance, and travelling (except the two journeys between England and India), must be borne by the scholar and will not be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

8. The scholarship is granted for 3 years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the Rules here set forth. It may be terminated at any time if a scholar fails in health or conduct.

9. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements, and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

APPENDIX V.—RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (SANSKRIT AND ARABIC) SCHOLARS IN EUROPE.

1. All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Secretary for Indian Students and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying at other British Universities or abroad will be under the charge of the Educational Adviser in London. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Secretary for Indian Students any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

2. Every scholar should, on reaching England, at once report himself to the Educational Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S. W. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided in that house. After seeing the Educational Adviser in London and consulting with him in regard to his course of study, he should also call on the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office.

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive, either through the Secretary for Indian Students or through his Local Adviser. He must consult his Local Adviser regularly in regard to his work and carry out any course of study which the Adviser may ultimately prescribe. Any course which requires and has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

4. Every scholar must, from time to time, whenever the Educational Adviser in London or other Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University Authority, showing that his conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory.

5. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting

*Note.—The official Quarter Days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day.* The allowance will generally be at the rate of 200*l*. a year, and Language scholars will not, as a rule, be expected to join Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge. But in the event of a Language scholar being admitted to an Oxford or Cambridge College, his allowance will be increased to 250*l*. a year, to cover the additional expenses involved.

6. Every scholar is required to lodge with the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, London, before his arrival in England, the sum of 25*l*. for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

7. The necessary travelling expenses of scholars abroad by second class, or by third class if no second be available, will be defrayed by the Secretary of State. These expenses should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Adviser. Travelling expenses in the United Kingdom will be borne by the scholars themselves. Charges for University and College fees, for private tuition, for books, hotel bills and medical attendance, must be borne by the scholar and will not be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

8. No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained *previous* sanction from the Secretary of State.

9. The scholarship is granted in the first instance for two years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the Rules here set forth. The scholarship may, for sufficient reasons, be extended beyond two years by the Secretary of State. It may be terminated at any time within the first two years or later, if a scholar fails in health or conduct.

10. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it on completion of its term declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

APPENDIX VI.—Rules for Government of India (Technical) Scholars in the United Kingdom.

1. All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Secretary for Indian Students and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying elsewhere will be under the charge of the Educational Adviser in London. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Secretary for Indian Students any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once report himself to the Educational Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S. W. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided in that house. After seeing the Educational Adviser in London, and consulting with him in regard to his course of study, he should also call on the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office.

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which he may receive, either through the Secretary for Indian Students or through his Local Adviser, and must consult his Local Adviser regularly in regard to his work. No course of study will be sanctioned which does not provide for an adequate practical training. Any course which has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

4. Every scholar must, from time to time, whenever the Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University Authority, or from any other Authority under whom he is working, showing that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

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* *Note.*—The official Quarter Days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

5. Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on its termination, and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

6. Every scholar will be required to keep a concise diary, to be submitted at the end of each term to his Local Adviser, and to be forwarded through the Local Adviser at the end of each academic year to the Secretary of State for transmission to India.

7. Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during vacations with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, as far as possible, take form of the practical work.

8. Plans for vacation work, accompanied by a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees or travelling involved, should be sent in to the Local Adviser six weeks before the end of any academic term. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

9. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge he is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day. The allowance will, except in special cases, be at the rate of 150*l.* a year.

10. Every scholar is required to lodge with the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, London, before his arrival in England, the sum of 15*l.* for initial expenses. He will have no claim to payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made.

11. Charges for University and College fees, premiums for practical training, and the necessary expenses of scholars by second class, or by third class if no second be available, will, if sanctioned, be defrayed by the Secretary of State. Applications for payment of all these charges should be made through the Local Adviser. But charges for private tuition, unless specially sanctioned, for books, instruments, hotel bills and medical attendance, must be paid by the scholar himself.

12. No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained *previous* sanction from the Secretary of State.

13. The scholarship is granted in the first instance for two years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the Rules here set forth. It may be terminated at any time if a scholar fails in health or conduct. It may also be extended for a third year or longer, if the Secretary of State decides that such an extension is required to complete the scholar's training.

14. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India, and he should apply for it without delay through his Local Adviser. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

APPENDIX VII.—RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (WOMEN) SCHOLARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. All Government scholars are required to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Secretary for Indian Students and the Local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their Local Adviser for instructions as regards

*Note.—The official Quarter Days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The Local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge of Government scholars studying at those Universities. Scholars studying elsewhere will be under the charge of the Educational Adviser in London. The Adviser is the proper person to bring before the Secretary for Indian Students any matter requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once report herself to the Educational Adviser in London at 21, Cromwell Road, S. W. After seeing the Educational Adviser in London, and consulting with him in regard to her course of study she should also call on the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office.

3. Every scholar must obey all instructions which she may receive, either through the Secretary for Indian Students or through her Local Adviser, and must consult her Local Adviser regularly in regard to her work and her residence during vacations. Any course of study which requires and has received the sanction of the Secretary of State will not be changed without similar sanction.

4. Every scholar must from time to time, whenever the Local Adviser requires it, submit a certificate from the proper College or University Authority, showing that her conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory.

5. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office to the Local Adviser under whose charge she is. It will begin from the date of the scholar's reporting her arrival in England, and the Local Adviser will disburse it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official Quarter Day* will be paid to the Local Adviser, and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official Quarter Day. The allowance will be at the rate of 200*l* a year.

6. Charges for University and College fees, for private tuition, for books, instruments, hotel bills, medical attendance and travelling (except the two journeys between England and India), must be borne by the scholar and will not be defrayed by the Secretary of State.

7. The scholarship is granted, in the first instance, for three years, unless the Secretary of State in the exercise of his discretion sees reason to terminate it sooner. Every scholar will forfeit her scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the Rules here set forth. It may be terminated at any time if a scholar fails in health or conduct.

8. On the expiration of the scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India, and she should apply for it without delay through her Local Adviser. She is not entitled to make her own passage arrangements, and to claim an allowance in lieu from the India Office. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if the holder of it, on completion of its term, declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose her claim to a free passage back to India.

No. 3403.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(INDUSTRIES.)

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 19th May 1916.

The Government of India, as announced by Sir William Clark when speaking on Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's Resolution in the Legislative Council on 21st March 1916, have decided that the time has come when the question of the expansion and development of Indian manufactures and industries should be taken up in a more comprehensive manner than has hitherto been attempted. India possesses two notably successful manufacturing industries in the two great textile industries of cotton and jute, and there are others which have also reached some degree of importance; but it remains none the less true that she is still in the main a producer of raw materials. The Government of India have strong hopes, however, that it may prove possible to place the industries of this country on a much firmer and more extended basis than at present, and they consider that no means should be left untried which holds out a reasonable hope of effecting this end. They are aware of the eager desire of a large number of the people of India for the industrial development of their country, and with this desire the Government of India fully associate themselves.

*Note.—The official Quarter Days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

The efforts of Government in the past towards this end have disclosed the existence of numerous difficulties. Indian capital is timid and unenterprising; skilled labour is lacking; and there is a want of practical information regarding the commercial potentialities of India's raw products. All these difficulties require full examination by men of technical experience and high business standing. The Government of India have therefore decided to appoint a Commission, some of whose members will be acquainted with Indian conditions, some with industrial progress in other countries where similar objects have been pursued and others with industrial problems generally and their business side in particular. The Government of India are well aware that there are especial difficulties in the way of such an enquiry during war time, but after full consideration it has been decided to appoint the Commission at once in order that, when after the close of the war the financial position is once more established on a normal basis, the Government may be able without further delay to take such action as may seem suitable after considering the Commission's recommendations.

2. In framing the terms of reference it has been found necessary to exclude two matters from the scope of the Commission's labours. In the first place, any consideration of the present fiscal policy of the Government of India has been excluded from its enquiries. When introducing the Financial Statement in the Legislative Council, the Honourable Finance Member, it will be remembered, stated, in connection with the question of the cotton duties that the general fiscal relationship which exists between the various parts of the Empire and other countries must in the opinion of His Majesty's Government be reconsidered after the war, and that in the meantime they wish to postpone any action that would tend to raise such questions. The same considerations apply with even greater force to any proposals involving the imposition of duties for the specific purpose of protecting Indian industries, a policy which would very directly affect the fiscal relations of India with the outside world. In the next place, it is not proposed that the Commission should re-examine those aspects of technical and industrial education which have recently been dealt with by Committees working in England and India whose reports are at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

3. Subject to the above qualifications, the Commission will be instructed to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India and to submit its recommendations with special reference to the following questions :—

(*a*) whether new openings for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry can be indicated;

(*b*) whether and, if so, in what manner, Government can usefully give direct encouragement to industrial development—

(*i*) by rendering technical advice more freely available;

(*ii*) by the demonstration of the practical possibility on a commercial scale of particular industries;

(*iii*) by affording, directly or indirectly, financial assistance to industrial enterprises; or

(*iv*) by any other means which are not incompatable with the existing fiscal policy of the Government of India.

The Government of India trust that the Commission will find it possible to place their report in the hands of the Government of India within 12 months from the date of its assembling in India.

4. The Commission will consist of the following gentlemen :—

PRESIDENT :

1. SIR T. H. HOLLAND, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.,

President of the Institution of Mining Engineers.

MEMBERS :

2. MR. ALFRED CHATTERTON, C.I.E., B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,

Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore

3. THE HON'BLE SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, KT.,

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Company, Bombay.

4. MR. EDWARD HOPKINSON, M.A., D.Sc.,
Managing Director, Mather & Platt, Manchester, and
Deputy Chairman, Chloride Electric Company.

5. THE HON'BLE MR. C. E. LOW, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India, Department of
Commerce and Industry.

6. THE HON'BLE PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA, B.A., LL.B.,
of Allahabad.

7. SIR RAJENDRA NATH MUKERJI, K.C.I.E.,
Messrs. Martin & Company, Calcutta.

8. THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR HORACE CURZON PLUNKETT,
P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., K.C.V.O.

9. THE HON'BLE MR. F. H. STEWART, C.I.E.,
President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

10. SIR DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, KT., J.P.,
Messrs. Tata, Sons & Company, Bombay.

The Secretary will be appointed later.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that the Commission may be given any assistance which they may require and that any applications for information which may be made by the Commission may be complied with.

ORDERED also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, to the President and Members of the Commission, and that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 24th May 1916.

No. 383.—Mr. G. M. Young, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 6th July 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his office, and until further orders.

The 25th May 1916.

No. 389.—The services of Major F. C. Nicolas, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the 25th April 1916.

MEDICAL.

The 24th May 1916.

No. 269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916), the Governor-General is pleased to authorise the institution now known as the National Medical College situated in Calcutta to grant certificates of

attendance and proficiency to such students as shall have passed the fourth year's examination of the said institution prior to the 16th of March 1918, subject to the following conditions, *viz.* :—

(1) that such students shall have passed the second year examination of the said institution prior to the 16th of March 1916, and that the said institution shall prior to the 16th of June 1916 furnish to the Surgeon-General of Bengal the names of such passed students together with satisfactory evidence that they have so passed the said examination;

(2) that such students shall pass the third year examination of the said institution prior to the 16th of March 1917, and that the said institution shall prior to the 16th of June 1917 furnish to the Surgeon-General of Bengal the names of such passed students together with satisfactory evidence that they have so passed the said examination; and

(3) that the said institution shall prior to the 16th of June 1918 furnish to the satisfaction of the Surgeon-General of Bengal evidence that such students have passed the fourth year examination of the said institution.

POLICE.

The 18th May 1916.

No. 436.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

1. In rule 3, sub-rule (2), after the words "the import of arms and ammunition" the words "save from Berar" shall be inserted.

2. In rule 8, sub-rule (1), after the words "river or land" the words "save from Berar" shall be inserted.

3. In rule 11, sub-rule (4), after the words "or river" the words "save from Berar" shall be inserted.

After sub-rule (4), the following shall be inserted as sub-rule (5) and the existing sub-rule (5) shall be renumbered (6), namely :—

"(5) (*a*) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by land or river from Berar under a license, the importer shall deliver the license, within 6 days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination,—

(*i*) in any Presidency town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(*ii*) in any other place, to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place of destination or such other Magistrate as he may appoint for this purpose.

(*b*) Any officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (*a*) shall satisfy himself—

(*i*) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the license, and

(*ii*) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate to whom a license is delivered under clause (*ii*) of that sub-rule, shall return it to the Magistrate of the district."

4. After rule 11 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"11-A. A certified copy of a license to export from Berar into British India arms, ammunition or military stores, granted under the Indian Arms Rules in force in Berar shall be deemed to be a license for import into British India granted under these rules."

5. In rule 14, sub-rule (1), after the words "imported under a license" the words "save from Berar" shall be inserted.

6. After rule 18 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"18-A. A certified copy of a license to import from British India into Berar arms, ammunition or military stores, granted under the Indian Arms Rules as in force in Berar shall be deemed to be a license for export from British India granted under these rules."

7. In rules 27 (1), 30 (2) and 33 (1) after the words "British India" wherever they occur, the words "or Berar" shall be inserted.

8. In the proviso to rule 24, sub-rule (3), for the words "from a Native State" the words "to a Native State" shall be substituted.

Schedules.

9. In Schedule I, entry (4), after the words "Deputy Collector" the words "every Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar" shall be inserted.

10. In Schedule I, entry (15), after the words "Committee" the words " or of a district board in Berar" shall be inserted.

11. In Schedule VI after entry No. (2) the following shall be inserted as entry No. (2*a*) :—

(2*a*) (*i*) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (*a*) Madras. (*b*) Bombay. (*c*) Calcutta. (*d*) Rangoon. (*ii*) The District Magistrate in other places.	Any place in Berar	For the export of arms, ammunition or military stores, except— (*i*) cannon, (*ii*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*iii*) war-rockets, or (*iv*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, subject to the conditions specified below, namely— (*a*) A copy of the license shall forthwith be sent to the Magistrate of the district in Berar to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned. (*b*) Where the arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by rail a copy of the license shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station; and the consignment shall not leave the railway premises unless the railway police or, if there are no railway police, the railway authorities have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or military stores, correspond with the description given in the license.

The 25th May 1916.

No. 468.—Mr. H. V. B. Hare Scott, Superintendent of Police, Punjab, is appointed to be Deputy Director of Criminal Intelligence, with effect from the 4th April 1916.

PUBLIC.

The 25th May 1916.

No. 98.—It is hereby notified for general information that the words "Electric Inspectors, or Electrical Engineers," are substituted for the words "Electrical Inspectors" in item No. 18 of the Home Department notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 27th May 1916.

No. 3513-90-*W.-II.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 14th day of April, 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Pig iron of all descriptions ;

Railway material, the following :—

Steel rails ;

Steel sleepers ;

Steel springs ;

Steel wheels and axles ;

Shipbuilding material, the following :—

Boiler tubes ;

Condenser tubes ;

Steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;

Soap containing more than one per cent. of glycerine ;

Steel in bars, angles, rods and shapes or sections ;

Steel blooms, billets and slabs ;

Steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under ¼-inch thick ;

Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars ;

Steel ingots ;

Steel tubes of all descriptions ;

Steel wire, except barbed and galvanised wire (the exportation of which remains prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates).

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Aluminium Sulphate and alumino-ferric ;

Files ;

Lacs, not including lac dye ;

Soap, soft, containing one per cent. and less of glycerine.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Asphalt and solid or liquid bitumen ;

Fishing gear, except tackle for fishing by rod and line

Petroleum and its products not already specifically prohibited ;

Soap, hard, containing one per cent. and less of glycerine.

NOW THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th May 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 566.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to appoint the following officers on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 8th May 1916 :—

To be Honorary Surgeons.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Hugo, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 600.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Henry Pepper.

B. HOLLOWAY, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd June 1916.

No. 29.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Indian Legislative Council, published in the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, as amended by the like notification No. 46, dated the 20th August 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to call upon the electorate mentioned below to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, the member assigned to it, by the 1st day of July 1916.

Electorate	Member.
The non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	One.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 2nd June 1916.

No. 813-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for entry No. 37-A., published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1083-F., dated the 17th June 1915, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

Education Department.—37-A. Agreements and security bonds required to be executed by the holders of Government scholarships and stipends in Training Institutions for teachers or in girls' schools or Training Institutions for school mistresses in Assam.

No. 816-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty chargeable under Article 47-D, Schedule I, of the said Act on the classes of life insurance policies specified in column I of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be reduced to the amount mentioned in column II of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Class of Policy.	Amount of Stamp Duty.	
	If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate, for each part.
For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 250.	Two annas ...	One anna.
For every sum insured exceeding Rs. 250, but not exceeding Rs. 500.	Four annas ...	Two annas.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 2nd June 1916.

No. 481-109-12.—The services of Mr. C. F. C. Beeson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab, and at present Forest Zoologist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 5th May 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 3rd June 1916.

No. 3931-*W.*-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the District Judge, Delhi, to act as Custodian for the province of Delhi for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

No. 3968-34-*W.-II.*—The following list of articles, declared to be contraband of war, is published for general information :—

List of Articles declared to be Contraband of War.

THE articles declared to be contraband of war in the Proclamations now in force have been arranged alphabetically in the accompanying list. It is hoped that this will be convenient to all parties concerned.

The list comprises the articles which have been declared to be absolute contraband as well as those which have been declared to be conditional contraband. The circumstances of the present war are so peculiar that His Majesty's Government consider that for practical purposes the distinction between the two classes of contraband has ceased to have any value. So large a proportion of the inhabitants of the enemy country are taking part, directly or indirectly, in the war that no real distinction can now be drawn between the armed forces and the civilian population. Similarly, the enemy Government has taken control, by a series of decrees and orders, of practically all the articles in the list of conditional contraband, so that they are now available for Government use. So long as these exceptional conditions continue our belligerent rights with respect to the two kinds of contraband are the same, and our treatment of them must be identical.

Foreign Office, April 13, 1916.

List of Articles.

Acetic acid and acetates.
Acetic ether.
Acetones, and raw and finished materials, usable for their preparation.
Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.
Ammonia liquor.
Ammonium salts.
Aniline and its derivatives.
Animals, saddle, draught, or pack, suitable, o which may become suitable, for use in war.
Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
Apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
Armour plates.
Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts.
Arsenic and its compounds.
Arsenical ore.
Articles especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
Asbestos.
Barbed wire.
Barium chlorate and perchlorate.
Bauxite.
Benzol and its mixtures and derivatives.
Bladders guts, casings, and sausage skins.
Bones in, any form, whole or crushed, and bone ash.
Boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds.
Bromine.
Calcium acetate, calcium nitrate, and calcium carbide.
Camp equipments, articles of, and their component parts.
Camphor.
Capsicum.
Carbon disulphide.
Carbon, halogen compounds of.
Carbonyl chloride.
Carborundum in all forms.
Casein.
Caustic potash and caustic soda
Celluloid.
Charges and cartridges of all kinds and their component parts.
Chlorides metallic (except chloride of sodium), and metalloidic.
Chlorine.
Chrome ore.
Chronometers.
Clothing and fabrics for clothing suitable for use in war.
Clothing of a distinctively military character.
Cobalt.
Copper pyrites and other copper ores.
Copper unwrought and part wrought, copper wire, alloys and compounds of copper.
Cork, including cork dust.
Corundum, natural and artificial (alundum), in all forms.
Cotton, raw, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece-goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives.
Cresol and its mixtures and derivatives.
Cyanamide.
Docks, parts of.
Emery in all forms.
Equipment of a distinctively military character.
Ethyl alcohol.
Explosives, whether specially prepared for use in war or not.
Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, and ferro-chrome.
Field forges and their component parts.
Field glasses.
Flax.
Floating docks and their component parts.
Foodstuffs.
Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
Formic ether.
Fuel, other than mineral oils.

Fuming sulphuric acid.
Fur utilisable for clothing suitable for use in war.
Glycerine.
Gold.
Gun mountings and their component parts.
Hair, animal, of all kinds, and tops, noils, and yarns of animal hair.
Harness and saddlery.
Harness of a distinctively military character, all kinds of.
Hemp.
Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses.
Horseshoes and shoeing material.
Hydrochloric acid.
Implements designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
Implements for fixing and cutting barbed wire.
Iodine and its compounds.
Iron, electrolytic.
Iron, hæmatite and hæmatite iron ore.
Iron pyrites.
Kapok.
Lathes capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.
Lead and lead ore.
Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather.
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.
Limbers and limber-boxes and their component parts.
Lubricants.
Machines capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.
Manganese and manganese ore.
Manganese dioxide.
Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch or any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale, by photography, or otherwise, of such maps or plans.
Materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
Materials used in the manufacture of explosives.
Mercury.
Methyl alcohol.
Military waggons and their component parts.
Mineral oils, including benzine and motor spirit.
Molybdenum and molybdenite.
Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts and accessories.
Naphthalene and its mixtures and derivatives.
Nautical instruments, all kinds of.
Negotiable instruments.
Nickel and nickel ore.
Nitric acid and nitrates of all kinds.
Oils and fats, animal, fish, and vegetable, other than those capable of use as lubricants and not including essential oils.
Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels.
Oleum.
Paper money.
Paraffin wax.
Peppers.
Phenol (carbolic acid) and its mixtures and derivatives.
Phosphorus and its compounds.
Phosgene.
Potassium salts.
Powders, whether specially prepared for use in war or not.
Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Prussiate of soda.
Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock.
Ramie.
Rangefinders and their component parts.
Rattans.
Realisable securities.
Resinous products.
Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, balata, and gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, *viz.*, Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc) : and goods made wholly or partly of rubber.
Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom.
Scheelite.
Searchlights and their component parts.
Selenium.
Silver.
Skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer.
Skins utilisable for clothing suitable for use in war.
Soap.
Sodium.
Sodium chlorate and perchlorate.
Sodium cyanide.
Solvent naphtha and its mixtures and derivatives.
Starch.
Steel containing tungsten or malybdenum.
Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
Sulphur.
Sulphur dioxide.
Sulphuric acid.
Sulphuric ether.
Tanning substances of all kinds, including quebracho wood and extracts for use in tanning.
Telegraphs, materials for.
Telephones, materials for.
Telescopes.
Tin, chloride of tin, and tin-ore.
Toluol and its mixtures and derivatives.
Tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war.
Tungsten.
Turpentine (oil and spirit).
Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles.
Urea.
Vanadium.

Vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom.
Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds.
Warships, including boats and their components parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
Wireless telegraphs, materials for.
Wolframite.
Wood tar and wood tar oil.
Wool, raw, combed, or carded; wool waste; wool tops and noils; woollen or worsted yarns.
Xylol and its mixtures and derivatives.
Zinc ore.

No. 3947-W.-II.—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade), No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that David Shaaool Obadi of Kermanshah is well disposed towards the British Government.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd June 1916.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 602.—In Army Department Notification No. 1319, dated the 31st December 1915, *for* "Chandiram Hassonal Yerimalani" *read* "Chandiram Hassomal Primalani".

No. 611.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

* * * * * *

Captain to be Major.

28th May 1916.

Robert Scott, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

* * * * * *

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 627.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely:—

After rule 11-B of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"11-C. (1) The Governor-General in Council or any other authority empowered by him in this behalf may by order in writing require the occupier or other person in charge of any building which, in the opinion of the authority making the order, can be utilised in connection with the treatment of the sick or wounded of His Majesty's naval or land forces, to place, at the disposal of the Governor-General in Council at such time as may be specified in the order, such building, together with the whole or any part which may be specified in the order of any fixtures, fittings furniture or other things for the time being in the building, and the Governor-General in Council may dispose of and use such building or other thing in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

Power to requisition buildings, etc., for treatment of sick or wounded of His Majesty's forces.

(2) The Governor-General in Council shall pay to the owner of any building or thing which has been so placed at his disposal in accordance with an order made under sub-rule (1), such compensation for the use of such building or thing and for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having expert knowledge of matters such as that in dispute, to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council

(3) If the occupier or other person in charge of a building disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), such occupier or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the building and of any other thing specified in the order and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as such authority may consider necessary or expedient.

(4) The expression 'building' in this rule shall include any portion or portions of a building whether separately occupied or not."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1 M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) .. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.

2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.

2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.

3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.

4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5134-W.-II.

Simla, the 28th June, 1916.

In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (III of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Wool) Rules, 1916.

Definition.

2. In these rules "Collector" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette to discharge in any local area the functions of a Collector under these rules.

Prohibition of despatch of wool by rail from certain areas except under license.

3. No person shall despatch or cause to be despatched by railway any wool from any railway station in British India on the following railways or portions thereof, *viz.*—

the Great Indian Peninsula Railway south of Poona,

the Bengal Nagpur Railway south of Berhampore,

the Bezwada Extension of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway,

the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,

the South Indian Railway,

the Barsi Light Railway,

the Dhond-Baramati Railway,

and all railways worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway or the South Indian Railway,

except in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the Collector of the District in which the station is situated.

Penalty for breach of rule 3.

4. Any person who commits or attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet, the commission of any act prohibited by these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

648 PGG—903—7-7-16—SGPP, Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY JUNE 10, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th June 1916.

No. 31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 76 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V., c. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in Legislative Department notification No. 20, dated the 30th March 1916, published at page 378 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 1st April 1916, namely :—

For the second entry relating to Regulation I, the following shall be substituted :—

" (2) In clause (1), sub-head B., *for* the words 'sixteen' and 'ten,' the words 'seventeen' and 'eleven,' respectively, shall be substituted."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1916.

No. 73-*I-E.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF

INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to the said Order :—

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * * * * *

ALEXANDER HENDERSON DIACK, Esquire, C.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab (on leave).

* * * * * * * *

And for meritorious service in connection with the war :—

The Honourable Captain MALIK UMAR HAYAT KHAN, C.I.E., M.V.O., of Kalra, in the Shahpur District, Punjab, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

ROBERT EGERTON PURVES, Esquire, Public Works Department (retired), lately Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

ARTHUR BRADLEY KETTLEWELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Additional Secretary to Government, Punjab (on leave).

The Honourable Rai Bahadur Lala RAM SARAN DAS, Mill-owner, Lahore, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Mian MUHAMMAD SHAFI, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate of the Chief Court, Punjab, and a Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

* * * * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1916.

No. 983-*I.C.*—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Companions.

Civil Services in India.

* * * * * * * *

EDMUND BURKE, Esquire, D.V.M., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Civil Veterinary Department, Professor of Surgery, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, Punjab.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1916.

No. 985-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

* * * * * * * *

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant JAMES FRANCIS FLEMING, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Superintendent of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum.

BHAI TAKHT SINGH, Secretary of the Sikh Kanya Maha Vidayala, in the Ferozepore District, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June 1916.

No. 992-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Sardar Raghbir Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar of Lodhran, Ludhiana District, in the Punjab.

Rai Sahib Diwan Singh, Dugal, 1st grade Assistant Surgeon and Officiating Civil Surgeon, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

No. 993-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Khan Sahib Shaikh Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Abdul Hakim Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Haji Nur Burhan, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore District, in the Punjab.

Makhdum Sadr-ud-din Shah, Gilani, of Multan, in the Punjab.

Mian Fazl-i-Husain, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, Chief Court, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

No. 994-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath, Sub-Registrar, Lahore, in the Punjab.

Rai Sahib Pandit Devi Chand, Pleader, Jullundur, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

No. 996-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Shaikh Muhammad Yar, of Dera Ghazi Khan, in the Punjab.

Shaikh Karim Bakhsh, Sub-Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab.

Mirza Nawab Beg, Jailor, Lahore Central Jail, in the Punjab.

Muhammad Jan, Senior grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Punjab.

Dr. Muhammad Din, Medical Attendant and Assistant Guardian to His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, in the Punjab.

Shabir Hussain, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Dr. Kallan Khan, Dentist, 3rd Lahore) Divisional Area, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

No. 997-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Sardar Shiv Narain Singh, of Moron, in the Phillaur Tahsil of the Jullundur District, in the Punjab.

Nand Singh, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Sardar Indar Singh, Assistant Guardian to His Highness the Raja of Faridkot, in the Punjab.

Sardar Gopal Singh, of Gopal Singhwala, Lahore District, in the Punjab.

Munshi Khazan Singh, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Delhi.

* * * * * * * *

No. 998-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

* * * * * * * *

Pandit Lakhmi Chand, Brahman, of Ara, Shahpur District, in the Punjab.

Mian Mul Chand, of Janauri, in the Hoshiarpur District, in the Punjab.

Pandit Rabidat, of Kundli, Rohtak District, in the Punjab.

Lala Lal Chand, Tahsildar, in the Punjab.

Lala Roshan Lal, Pleader, 1st grade, Lahore, in the Punjab.

Lala Raja Ram, Assistant Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, Public Works Department, in the Punjab.

Lala Mul Chand, Sahgal, Subordinate Judge, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th June, 1916.

No. 1032-*I. C.*—*Erratum.*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 998-I. C., dated the 3rd June, 1916, *for* the words "Pandit Lakhmi Chand, Brahman, of Ara, Shahpur District, in the Punjab" *read* "Pandit Lakhmi Chand, Brahman, of Ara, Jhelum District, in the Punjab."

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

Simla, the 29th May, 1916.

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3-Financial (Funds), dated the 28th April 1916.

No. 521-*F. E.*—Ordered that a copy be forwarded, in continuation of endorsement No. 275-F.E., dated the 28th February 1914, to the Home Department and to all local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and to the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Ordered also that the Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

By order, etc.,

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

India Office London.

28th April 1916.

Financial (Funds).

No. 3.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Indian Civil Service Family Pensions. Date of next Valuation.

In paragraph 3 of my predecessor's Despatch, Financial (Funds), No. 1, dated 30th January 1914, attention was drawn to the very thorough manner in which the whole Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme had been investigated by the late Sir George Hardy, K.C.B., past President of the Institute of Actuaries, in the course of preparing his Reports on the Valuation as at the 31st March 1911. After a careful consideration of these Reports, changes in the Regulations with effect from the 1st April 1914 were authorised embodying certain concessions to the subscribers. As only two years have elapsed since that time, it seems unnecessary as yet to investigate the financial position of the Scheme afresh, especially at a time when great pressure of work is caused by the War. I have, therefore, decided in Council that the next Valuation of the Scheme shall be made as at the 31st March 1918, instead of as at 31st March 1916.

2. You may perhaps consider it desirable to publish this Despatch in the *Gazette of India* for the information of the subscribers.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 5th June 1916.

No. 4064-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exportation from Biritish India of the following goods shall be prohibited to all destinations :—

Steel in bars, angles, rods and shapes or sections ;
Steel blooms, billets and slabs ;
Steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under ⅛-inch thick ;
Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars ;
Steel ingots ;
Steel tubes of all descriptions ;
Steel wire.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown ;
(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port ;
(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in Native States in India ;
(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

The 10*th June* 1916.

No. 4183-90-*W.-II.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval store, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition Act, 1914" it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879" may whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by and Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas a Proclamation, dated the 28th July 1915, and various Orders dated respectively the 30th July, the 3rd and the 12th August, the 16th September, the 4th, the 13th and the 19th October, the 3rd and the 24th November, the 13th, the 20th, and the 28th December 1915, the 28th January, the 12th and the 23rd February, the 16th and the 30th March, and the 14th April 1916, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked :

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the abovementioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked :

And we have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

That the exportation of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto be prohibited as follows :—

(1) Goods marked (A), to all destinations ;

(2) Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates ;

(3) Goods marked (C), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

SCHEDULE.

(C) Absinthe ;
(B) Accoutrements ;
(A) Aeroplane dope ;
(A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts ;
(A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft ;
(B) Alunite ;
(C) Anchors and chain cables ;
(A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft ;
(B) Animals, living, for food ;
(A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war ;
(C) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material ;
(C) Arrack ;
(B) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos ;
(C) Asphalt and liquid or solid bitumen ;
(A) Baggings and sackings, old ;
(C) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags) ;
(A) Bags and sacks made of jute ;
(C) Balsams ;
(B) Bandoliers, leather ;
(A) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
(A) Baudruche skin ;
(B) Beeswax ;
(C) Belting, woven hair ;
(C) Bicycles and their component parts ;
(B) Binnacles ;
(C) Black plates, and black sheets under ⅛ inch thick ;
(B) Bladders ;
(C) Blankets ;
(B) Bones in any form and bone ash ,
(B) Boots, heavy, for men ;
(B) Buckets, suitable for camp use ;
(C) Burners, acetylene ;
(B) Camp equipment, articles of ;
(C) Camphor ;
(C) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow) ;
(B) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow ;
(C) Canes and sticks, unmounted ;
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts ;
(A) Canvas, old ship ;
(A) Canvas cuttings ;
(B, Capsicum ;
(A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of
(A) Carbon, Brazilian ;
(C, Carbon, gas ;
(A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights ;

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts;
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;
(B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;
(C) Casein and preparations thereof;
(B) Casings;
(A) Celluloid;
(A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water;
(C) Charcoal;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts, the following:—

(B) Acetanilide;
(A) Acetates, all metallic;
(A) Acetic acid;
(A) Aceto-celluloses;
(A) Acetone and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations;
(A) Alcohol, absolute;
(A) Alcohol, methylic;
(A) Aluminium, nitrate;
(B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides;
(C) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, alumino-ferric and ammonium alum);
(B) Aluminium sulphate;
(B) Alumino-ferric;
(A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol;
(A) Amidopyrine;
(B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide);
(B) Ammonia, liquefied;
(B) Ammonia liquor;
(B) Ammonium alum;
(A) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;
(A) Amyl acetate;
(A) Anthracene oil;
(C) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony);
(B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
(A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations;
(A) Anti-tetanus serum;
(C) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;
(B) Barium sulphate;
(A) Belladonna and its preparations;
(A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations;
(B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
(A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations;
(C) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);
(A) Bismuth nitrate;
(C) Bleaching powder;
(C) Broax and mixtures containing borax;
(C) Boric acid;
(C) Boron compounds;
(B) Bromine and alkaline bromides;
(A) Caffeine and its salts;
(B) Calcium carbide;
(C) Calcium sulphate;
(C) Calcium sulphide;
(B) Cantharides;
(A) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid;
(A) Carbon disulphide;
(B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations;
(A) Cerium, oxide and salts of;
(A) Chloral and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Chlorates, all metallic;
(B) Chlorine;
(B) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.—*continued.*

(A) Chromium acetate ;
(A) Chromium chlorate ;
(A) Chromium nitrate ;
(A) Coal tar, all products (except creosote) obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures containing such products or derivatives ;
(A) Cobalt nitrate ;
(B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt ;
(B) Cocaine and its salts and preparations ;
(B) Colchicum and its preparations ;
(A) Collodion ;
(A) Copper acetate ;
(C) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper), and mixtures containing such compounds of copper ;
(B) Copper iodide ;
(A) Copper nitrate ;
(B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper ;
(B) Copper sulphate ;
(C) Creosote ;
(A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (except saponified cresol) and nitro cresol ;
(B) Cresol (saponified) ;
(A) Cyanamide ;
(A) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium ;
(A) Dimethylaniline ;
(A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes or dyestuffs ;
(A) Emetin and its salts ;
(A) Ergot of rye ;
(A) Ether, acetic ;
(A) Ether, formic ;
(A) Ether, sulphuric ;
(A) Eucaine, hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations ;
(C) Formic acid ;
(B) Formic aldehyde ;
(A) Fusel oil (amylalcohol) ;
(A) Gentian and its preparations ;
(A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
(A) Green oil ;
(B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate ;
(C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbontetrachloride, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates) ;
(A) Henbane and its preparations ;
(B) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations ;
(B) Hydrobromic acid ;
(B) Hydrochloric acid ;
(A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone ;
(A) Indigo, natural and synthetic ;
(C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations ;
(C) Iron sulphates ;
(A) Ipecacuanha root ;
(B) Magnesium chloride and sulphate and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate ;
(A) Manganese, peroxide of ;
(B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury), and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury ;
(A) Mercury nitrate ;
(A) Methylaniline ;
(A) Methyl salicylate, and preparations containing methyl salicylate ;
(A) Metol, and mixtures containing metol ;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.—*continued.*

(A) Naphthalene and its compounds and preparations ;
(A) Neo-salvarsan ;
(A) Nickel nitrate ;
(B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel ;
(A) Nitrates, all metallic ;
(A) Nitric acid ;
(A) Nitro-toluol ;
(A) Novocain and its preparations ;
(C) Nux vomica and its preparations ;
(C) Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations ;
(A) Opium and its preparations ;
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations ;
(B) Oxalic acid ;
(B) Paraffin, liquid medicinal ;
(A) Paraformaldehyde ;
(A) Paraldehyde ;
(A) Perchlorates, all metallic ;
(A) Phenacetin and its preparations ;
(A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride) ;
(B) Phosphorus and its compounds ;
(A) Picric acid and its components ;
(A) Platinum, salts of ;
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash ;
(A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate ;
(A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide ;
(A) Potassium, nitrate (saltpetre) ;
(A) Potassium, perchlorate ;
(A) Potassium, permanganate ;
(B) Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate and permanganate), and mixtures containing such potash salts ;
(A) Pyridine ;
(A) Pyrogallic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallic acid ;
(B) Quinine and its salts ;
(A) Radium compounds ;
(A) Saccharin ;
(A) Salicylic acid and its preparations ;
(A) Salipyrine ;
(A) Salol and its preparations ;
(A) Salvarsan ;
(B) Santonin and its preparations ;
(B) Senna leaves and pods ;
(B) Soda, caustic ;
(C) Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate ;
(C) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide ;
(B) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite ;
(B) Sodium prussiate, and mixtures containing sodium prussiate ;
(A) Sodium salicylate and its preparations ;
(C) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitre cake) ;
(C) Sodium sulphide ;
(A) Spent oxide ;
(B) Stramonium leaves and seeds ;
(C) Strontium sulphate ;
(A) Sulphonal ;
(A) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur ;
(A) Sulphur, chlorides of ;
(A) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied ;
(A) Sulphuric acid ;
(A) Sulphuric acid, fuming, (oleum) ;

Tanning extracts, the following :—

(A) Chestnut extract ;
(A) Oakwood extract ;
(A) Valix ;
(A) Valonia ;
(C) Other extracts and substances for use in tanning ;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.—*concluded.*

(B) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates;
(A) Theobromine sodium salicylate;
(A) Thorium, oxide and salts of;
(A) Thymol and its preparations;
(B) Tin, chlorides of;
(C) Tin, compound of (except chlorides and oxide of tin);
(B) Tin, oxide of;
(A) Toluol and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Triphenyl phosphate;
(A) Trional;
(A) Trioxymethylene;
(B) Tungsten, oxides and salts of;
(C) Ultramarine, and mixtures containing ultramarine;
(B) Urea and its compounds;
(A) Xylol and its compounds and preparations;
(B) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures contaning zinc chloride or sulphate;

(C) China stone;
(B) Chronometers;
(A) Cinematograph films;
(C) Clay, China, potters', and ball;
(C) Cloth manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, except khaki woollen or worsted cloth;
(A) Cloth, khaki woollen or worsted, and mixtures thereof;
(B) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal;
(A) Coal tar;
(C) Coconut, desiccated;
(B) Coke, except petroleum coke;
(A) Coke, petroleum;
(A) Collar check, woollen;
(B) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof;
(A) Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
(C) Cordite presses;
(C) Cork and cork dust and articles wholly manufactured from cork or cork dust or both;
(C) Cotton, all manufactures, mixtures, and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Cotton pulp;
(A) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton;
(C) Cotton, raw;
(A) Cotton shoddy;
(A) Cotton wadding and articles containing cotton wadding;
(A) Cotton waste and articles containing cotton waste;
(A) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool;
(B) Crucibles (plumbago);
(A) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas;
(B) Deer skins;
(C) Dextrine;
(B) Diamonds prepared for use in draw plates;
(A) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes;
(C) Dies for cartridge cases;
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts;
(B) Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire;
(C) Dynamo sheets;
(B) Electric lamps;
(A) Electrodes, carbon, for electric furnaces;
(B) Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony or copper;
(C) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crystolon and manufactures thereof;
(B) Equipment, military;
(A) Esparto grass;
(A) Explosives;
(B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats;
(B) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids;
(B) Fencing staples;

Ferro alloys, the following:—

(B) Ferro-cerium;

(B) Ferro-chrome;
(B) Ferro-manganese;
(A) Ferro-molybdenum;
(B) Ferro-nickel;
(B) Ferro-titanium;
(A) Ferro-tungsten;
(B) Ferro-vanadium;
(B) Spiegeleisen;

(A) Ferro-silicon;
(B) Fibre, China;
(A) Fibre, Mauritius;
(A) Fibre, Mexican;
(A) Fibre, Mexican Istle;
(A) Fibre, New Zealand flax;
(C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and yarns made therefrom;
(A) Field glasses;
(B) Files;
(A) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts;
(B) Firearms, unrifled, and their component parts;
(C) Fishing gear (except tackle for fishing by rod and line);
(A) Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;
(A) Flax, raw;
(A) Flax shakings;
(A) Flax tow;
(A) Flax waste;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following:—

(B) Beans;
(C) Brewers' and distillers' grains;
(C) Brewers' dried yeast;
(C) Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following:—

(C) Biscuit meal;
(C) Calf meal;
(C) Coconut and poonac cake;
(B) Compound cakes and meal;
(B) Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal;
(C) Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
(C) Gluten meal or gluten feed;
(C) Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
(C) Hempseed cake and meal;
(C) Husk meal;
(B) Linseed cake and meal;
(C) Locust bean meal;
(C) Maize germ meal;
(C) Maize meal and flour;
(C) Meat meal;
(C) Palmnut cake and meal;
(C) Poppy seed cake and meal;
(C) Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;
(C) Sesame seed cake and meal;
(C) Soya bean cake and meal;
(C) Sunflower seed cake and meal;
(B) Whale cake;
(B) Whale meal;

(C) Chick peas;
(C) Dari;
(C) Gram or dhol;
(C) Green forage;
(A) Hay;
(B) Lentils;
(C) Lupin seeds;
(B) Maize;
(C) Maize germs;
(B) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
(C) Millet;

Offals of corn and grain, the following :—
(A) Bran;
(A) Middlings;
(C) Mill dust and screenings;
(A) Pollard;
(B) Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
(A) Sharps;
(B) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
(C) Pigeon peas;
(A) Straw;
(B) Forges, portable;
(B) Fuel manufactured;
(C) Furs, and manufactures thereof;
(A) Fuses;
(B) Fustic (chips and extract);
(C) Gauges for cartridges and shells;
(A) Glass for optical instruments;
(B) Gloves, fingerless sheepskin;
(B) Gloves, men's woollen;
(B) Gloves, with leather palms;
(C) Glucose;
(B) Goat skins;
(A) Goldbeaters' skin;
(A) Gramophone and other sound records;
(B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite;
(B) Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes :—
Brass rivets;
Cutlan studs;
Heel attaching pins;
Heel tip nails;
Heel tips;
Hobnails;
Lasting tacks and rivets, and iron shoe rivets;
Protector studs;
Screwing wire;
Steel bills;
(C) Grindstones;
(C) Grubbers;
(B) Guanos;
(C) Gums (except such as contain caoutchouc and except gum tragacanth);
(B) Gums containing caoutchouc;
(A) Gum tragacanth;
(B) Guts;
(C) Hacksaw blades;
(B) Hair, animal;
(B) Hair, animal, tops, noils, and yarns of;
(C) Handles and helves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels;
(A) Harness and metal fittings therefor;
(A) Heliographs;
(A) Hemp, other than Manila hemp;
(C) Hemp, Manila;
Hemp, the following manufactures of—
(C) Binder and reaper twine;
(B) Cloth;
(B) Cordage and twine (except cordage or twine of Manila hemp, and binder or reaper twine);
(C) Cordage and twine of Manila hemp;
(A) Hemp ropes, old;
(A) Hemp waste;
(A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses, and calf-kins;
(B) Horse shoes;
(B) Hosiery, wool or wool mixed, for men's wear;
(B) Huts, wooden;
(C) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following :—
Cordite presses;

Dies for cartridges cases;
Gauges for cartridges or shells;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire-winding machines;
(B) Implements for cutting or fixing barbed or galvanised wire;
(A) Incandescent mantles;
(C) Incorporators;
(A) Jute padding;
(A) Jute piecegoods;
(B) Jute, raw and carded;
(A) Jute threads;
(A) Jute twist;
(A) Jute waste;
(A) Jute webbing;
(A) Jute wrappers (Surrat tares);
(A) Jute yarns;
(B) Kettles, camp;
(A) Khaki camel fleece;
(A) Khaki woollen or worsted cloth and mixtures thereof;
(B) Lacs, not including lac dye;
(B) Lanterns suitable for camp use;
(C) Lapping machines;
Leather and leather goods of the following descriptions:—
(C) Chamois, glace kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather;
(B) Leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;
(B) Leather bandoliers;
(B) Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands;
(B) Leather belts;
(C) Leather, bookbinding;
(C) Leather, enamelled, japanned or varnished;
(B) Leather laces;
(B) Leather pouches;
(C) Leather suitable for textile machinery, except leather belting and picking bands;
(B) Leather suitable for military clothing;
(A) Leather suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots;
(C) Leather waste;
(C) Linen manufactures, the following:—
Canvas;
Canvas hose;
Drills, woven;
Ducks, woven;
Linen piecegoods woven from bleached yarns, but not bleached in the piece;
Linen thread;
Linen yarn;
Union clothes containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards;
(A) Linen waste;
(B) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations);
(B) Lubricants and articles and mixtures containing lubricants;
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof;
(C) Machinery for ditching and trenching;
(C) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof;
(A) Magnesite and magnesite bricks;
(A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;
(A) Magnetos;
(B) Manures, compound, containing nitrate or phosphate;
(B) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;
(C) Mess tins;
Metals and ores, the following:—
(A) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and manufactures of aluminium;
(B) Antimony and alloys of antimony;
(C) Arsenical ore;
(B) Bauxite;

(A) Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
(B) Chrome ore;
(B) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt;
(C) Copper ore;
(B) Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods and plates and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil;
(C) Copper manufactures, the following:—
All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Iron, ore;
(A) Iron, pig;
(A) Iron, pyrites;
(A) Iron scrap;
(B) Lead ore;
(A) Lead, pig;
(B) Lead, pipe, scrap, or sheet, and solder containing lead;
(A) Magnesium and its alloys;
(B) Manganese and manganese ore;
(A) Mercury;
(B) Molybdenum and molybdenite;
(B) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore;
(A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum;
(B) Scheelite;
(B) Selenium;
(B) Sodium;
(A) Spelter and spelter dross;
(A) Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;
(B) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium;
(A) Steel angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material;
(A) Steel billets, blooms, and slabs;
(A) Steel bridge work, pier work and structural material;
(A) Steel flats, rounds, and squares (except carbone steel for tools and steel for mining purposes);
(A) Steel ingots;
(A) Steel plates and sheets ⅛ inch thick and over;
(A) Steel scrap;
(A) Steel sheet bars;
(A) Steel tubes;
(A) Steel wire;
(A) Steel wire rods;
(B) Tin, alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited, and manufactures of tin (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles made from tin plates);
(B) Tin ore;
(C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
(A) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps);
(B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
(B) Vanadium;
(B) Wolframite;
(B) Wolfenite;
(B) Yellow metal;
(A) Zinc ashes;
(B) Zinc ore;
(A) Zinc, alloys of zinc, and manufactures of zinc;
(B) Mica, mica chimneys, mica splittings, micanite, and micanite cloth;
(B) Mineral jellies;
(B) Mines and their component parts;
(C) Monazite sand;
(B) Motor spirit (except benzol, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations);

(C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;
(B) Nautical instruments;
(B) Needles, hosiery;
(B) Nightlights;
(B) Oakum;
(A) Oats;
(C) Oil, blast furnace;
(C) Oils, creosote, except wood tar oil;
(B) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship;
(B) Oil fuel, shale;
(B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils), and articles and mixtures containing such oils;
(B) Oil waste;
(B) Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures of the foregoing;
(B) Oil, wood tar;
Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, the following :—
(B) Castor beans;
(B) Coconuts;
(B) Copra;
(B) Cotton seed;
(B) Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides);
(B) Hempseed;
(B) Linseed;
(B) Palm nuts and palm kernels;
(B) Poppy seeds;
(B) Rape or colza seed;
(B) Sesame seed;
(B) Soya beans;
(B) Sunflower seed;
(C) Other oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products;
(B) Ovens, suitable for camp use;
(C) Packings, engine and boiler;
(A) Paper, waste;
(B) Paraffin oil;
(B) Paraffin wax;
(C) Peat;
(B) Pepper;
(A) Periscopes;
(B) Petroleum, fuel oil;
(B) Petroleum, lighting oil;
(B) Petroleum, gas oil;
(B) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit;
(C) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(B) Phosphate rock, namely :—
Apatites;
Phosphates of lime and alumina;
(A) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not;
(C) Pickaxes;
(C) Pimento;
(B) Pigskins;
(B) Pitches derived from fats, greases, oils or fatty acids;
(B) Plumbago;
(C) Pocket lamp cases, and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;
(A) Powder, aluminium;
(B) Powder, bronze (except aluminium powder);
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—
(B) Animals, living for food;
(C) Arrowroot;
(B) Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
(C) Bean flour and meal;
(C) Biscuits, bread and cakes;
(B) Butter;
(C) Cassava powder;
(B) Cheese;

(C) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof;
(C) Cocoa husks;
(C) Cocoa shells;
(C) Coffee;
(C) Cornflour;
(C) Corn grits;
(B) Eggs in shells;
(C) Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen;
(C) Farina;
(C) Fish;
(C) Fruit, fruit preserves, and nuts used as fruit;
(C) Hominy;
(B) Lard and imitation lard;
(C) Lentil flour and meal;
(C) Macaroni;
(B) Malt;
(C) Malt sugar;
(C) Mandioca;
(B) Margarine;
(A) Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
(C) Meat, extract of;
(C) Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
(C) Meats, tinned or potted;
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved;
(B) Oatmeal and rolled oats;
(C) Onions;
(C) Pea flour and meal;
(B) Peas (except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes or similar receptacles);
(C) Potatoes and potato flour;
(C) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
(C) Rice and rice flour;
(C) Rye, rye flour and meal;
(C) Sago and sago flour and meal;
(C) Semolina;
(C) Soups, compressed and desiccated;
(C) Spaghetti;
(A) Sugar, cane and beet;
(C) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
(C) Tomato pulp;
(C) Vegetables, fresh (except peas);
(C) Vermicelli;
(A) Wheat, wheat flour, and wheatmeal;

(A) Pulp-board waste;
(A) Rags, cotton, and rags containing cotton;
(A) Rags, linen;
(B) Rags, woollen, shoddy, and mungo applicable to other uses than manure;
(C) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons, and their component parts, steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, wheels, axles, and tyres);
(A) Railway material, the following:—
Steel rails;
Steel sleepers;
Steel springs;
Wheels, axles, and tyres;
(B) Railway waggons and their component parts (except steel springs, and wheels, axles, and tyres);
(B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles;
(A) Range finders and their component parts;
(C) Rattans;
(C) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc);
(B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc;
(A) Revolution indicators suitable for aircraft;
(C) Rifling machines;
(C) Rock crystal;
(B) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers;

(B) Rubber (raw, waste, and reclaimed), solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing rubber, and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, *viz.*:— Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palenbang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc ;
(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of ;
(C) Rugs (except horse rugs) ;
(B) Rugs, horse ;
(C) Rum and imitation rum ;
(C) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom ;
(B) Sacks, coal ;
(A) Saddle felt ;
(A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor ;
(A) Saddle serge ;
(C) Salt, rock, and white (except table salt) ;
(B) Sausage skins ;
(B) Search-lights ;
(C) Seeds, clover and grass ;
(B) Sheepskins, haired or wooled ;
(B) Shellac ;
Shipbuilding materials, the following :—
  (A) Boiler tubes ;
  (A) Condenser tubes ;
  (C) Diesel and other internal combustion engines, for marine propulsion and component parts of such engines ;
  (C) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;
  (C) Iron plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;
  (C) Ships' auxiliary machinery ;
(C) Shovels ;
(B) Signalling lamps and their component parts ;
(A) Silica bricks ;
Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—
  (B) Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed but unweighted ;
  (A) Silk braid, silk cloth, silk thread, suitable for cartridges ;
  (B) Schappe and spun yarns ;
  (B) Shantung silk ;
  (A) Silk noils ;
  (B) Silk, raw or thrown ;
  (B) Silk waste ;
(A) Sisal strings, old ;
(A) Sisal waste ;
(C) Slagwool ;
(A) Soap containing more than one per cent. of glycerine ;
(C) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent. or less of glycerine ;
(B) Soap, soft, containing one per cent. or less of glycerine ;
(C) Sounding machines and gear ;
(C) Spades ;
(C) Sparking plugs ;
(C) Spices other than pepper ;
(B) Spiegeleisen ;
(A) Spirits, methylated ;
(A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof ;
(C) Starch ;
(A) Steel stampings, suitable for aircraft ;
(B) Stockinette ;
(A) Straw-board waste ;
(B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus ;
(B) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations) ;
(B) Surgical instruments ;
(A) Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire arms), and their component parts ;
(B) Syringes, hypodermic ;
(B) Tar, vegetable ;
(B) Tar, wood ;

(A) Tarpaulins ;
(C) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for (not including insulated wires and cables, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates) ;
(B) Telegraphs, wireless instruments and materials for ;
(C) Telephones, materials for (except telephone sets and their component parts) ;
(B) Telephone sets and their component parts ;
(A) Telescopes ;
(B) Tents and their component parts ;
(C) Terneplates and receptacles made from terneplates ;
(A) Theodolites ;
(B) Thermometers, clinical ;
(C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates ;
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts ;
(B) Torpedo nets ;
(B) Torpedo tubes ;
(C) Transformer sheets ;
(A) Tubes, brass, solid drawn ;
(B) Tubes, brass, brazed ;
(A) Tubes, copper, solid drawn ;
(A) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes ;
(B) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine ;
(B) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute ;
(C) Twist drills ;
(B) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not), together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres ;
(B) Uniform clothing (except second-hand military uniform clothing) ;
(A) Uniform clothing, second-hand military ;
(B) Vessels, boats and craft ;
(B) Waggons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts ;
(A) Waggon covers :
(C) Water bottles suitable for military use ;
(C) Wax, carnauba ;
(B) Waxed paper ;
(B) Waxes, mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes ;
(B) Webb equipment ;
(B) Wires and cables, insulated ;
(C) Wire-winding machines ;
Woods, the following :—
(A) Ash ;
(A) Ash three-ply wood ;
(C) Lignum vitæ ;
(C) Mahogany ;
(C) Plywood, except ash three-ply wood ;
(A) Spruce ;
(A) Walnut ;
(B) Wool grease ;
(B) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof ;
(B) Woollen scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, and men's woollen gloves and underwear ;
(B) Woollen rags, shoddy, and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure ;
(B) Wool noils and mixtures thereof ;
(B) Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs'), and mixtures thereof ;
(B) Wool tops and mixtures thereof ;
(B) Wool waste ;
(B) X-ray apparatus.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The 9th June 1916.

No. 4297-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of

this Department's notification (Customs No. 2411-W., dated the 29th April 1916) the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of coal (other than Welsh coal) and coke from British India except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown ;
(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian Port ;
(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—
 (*a*) French or Portuguese Possessions in India, or
 (*b*) Native States in India ;
(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage, except in any case or class of cases where the Governor General in Council may by general or special order otherwise direct.

The 10*th June* 1916.

No. 4226-78-*W.-II.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided :

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the Twelfth day of May, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, ***viz.*** :—

Bladders, Casings and Sausage Skins.
Brooms and Brushes.
Bulbs, flower Roots, Plants, Trees and Shrubs.
Canned, Bottled, Dried and Preserved Vegetables and Pickles.
Horns and Hoofs.
Ice.
Ivory, Vegetable.
Moss Litter.
Salt.
Starch, Dextrine, Farina and Potato Flour.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 5) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 4262-*W.-I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, and in supersession of the notification in this Department No. 269-W., dated the 20th November 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking out of British India—

(*a*) of sickle dressed block clear ruby and slightly stained ruby mica of sizes Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Bengal standard, to all destinations ; and

(*b*) of all other descriptions of mica to countries other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions,

unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such mica, and unless such mica is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods shipped by or for the use of the Crown or to any Indian port.

MERCHANDISE MARKS.

The 10th June, 1916.

No. 4028-5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19-A., sub-section (2), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule I of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891 :—

"1. Piecegoods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, shall be deemed to include woollen goods of all kinds and the under-mentioned descriptions of cotton goods, namely :—

Book-binding cloth.
Brocades.
Cambrics.
Canvas.
Crimps.
Checks, spots and stripes.
Chudders.
Coatings, including tweeds, cashmeres and serges.
Crape.
Denims.
Dhotis, single or in pairs.
Domestics.
Dorias.
Drills.
Flannel and flanellettes.
Gauze.
Grenadines.
Harvards.
Italian cloth.
Jaconets.
Jeans.
Lappets.
Lawns, including allovers.
Lenos.
Long cloth.
Madapollams.
Meltons, dyed and printed.
Mulls.
Muslins.
Nainsooks.
Net.
Oxfords.
Printers.
Prints.
Saris, single or in pairs.
Scarves, including cotton shawls and dupetas.
Sheetings.
Shirtings, including dyed shirtings.
Silecia.
Spanish stripes.
Tanjibs.
Ticks.
Trouserings.
Tussores.
Twills.
T. cloth and Mexicans.
Umbrella cloth.
Velvets and velveteen.
Venetian cloth.
Vestings, including mattings and piques.
Waist coatings.
Zephyr cloth.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 10th June, 1916.

No. 4260-*W.-II.*—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no person shall carry on trade or businss with or transfer any property, moveable or immoveable to Jacques Hurlimann, a foreigner, in respect of whom an order has been made under the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864).

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 15th June 1916.

No. 449-*A.*—The attention of holders of Government promissory notes, who hold these as an investment of more or less permanence, is invited to the advantages afforded by the

system of Inscribed Stock, *i.e.*, the registration of holdings in the Book Debt Account maintained by the Public Debt Office. Under this system non-transferable stock certificates are issued to each holder in respect of the amount of debt registered in his name.

The essence of the system is that it gives absolute security. A stock certificate is transferable, not by endorsement, but only by a separate transfer deed executed by the holder or his duly constituted attorney and registered by him, or by such attorney, in the books of the Public Debt Office. A stock certificate is consequently of no value in the hands of a wrongful holder and the risk arising from the possession of negotiable securities is thereby avoided. In the event of the loss of a stock certificate by theft, fire, etc., a fresh certificate is issued on satisfactory evidence of loss.

There is also free convertibility between stock certificates and Government promissory notes. A holder of a stock certificate wishing to reconvert the whole or any portion of the sum it represents into promissory notes of the appropriate loan may always do so, *vide* clause 6 below.

A further advantage is that the holders of stock certificates are not required to present them in person or by agent when the interest becomes due, *vide* clauses 11 and 12 below.

Registration and issue of Stock Certificates.

2. Promissory notes of any current rupee loan of the Government of India may, at the option of a holder, be registered in Book Debt Account, non-transferable stock certificates being issued in lieu. A subscriber to a new loan may similarly elect to hold the amount allotted to him, or any part of it, in the form of Book Debt.

3. A holder of Government promissory notes desiring to convert them into Book Debt should surrender them either at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras, or at the treasury at which interest is payable, together with a written application, forms of which are always available at the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or may be obtained through any Treasury Officer. Each promissory note so tendered should be endorsed "Pay to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council." (For a specimen form of application, *vide* form No. 27, Civil Account Code.)

4. The holder will receive in exchange for the consolidated amount of such notes a stock certificate of the loan to which the notes appertain. If the notes belong to one or more of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans, the holder may, subject to the general conditions governing transfers between these loans, obtain a stock certificate of any other $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan into which transfer is admissible and into which he may desire to transfer his holding.

5. No fee will be charged on the issue, enfacement or renewal of a stock certificate.

Conversion into Promissory Notes.

6. A holder of a stock certificate wishing to convert the whole or any portion of the sum represented by it, into promissory notes of the loan to which it relates, may do so by tendering it either at the Public Debt Office (Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras), or at the treasury at which interest is payable endorsed thus:—

> "Received in lieu of this stock certificate Government promissory notes of Rs.......... each, together with a new stock certificate for the balance amounting to Rs.........."

Promissory notes are, however, issued only in sums of Rs. 100 or in multiples of that sum, and a fee of four annas per cent. is chargeable on each note issued in lieu of the certificate if the value of the note does not exceed Rs. 400 and of Re. 1 per note if the value exceeds that sum.

Sale or transfer of stock.

7. All sales or transfers of Government stock registered in the Book Debt Account must be made in even hundreds of rupees, and by transfer to be executed by the registered holder or his duly constituted attorney and registered in the books of the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras. Such transfers are exempt from stamp dury. A blank form of deed of transfer is printed on the back of each stock certificate issued. Forms of special powers of attorney for effecting sales can be obtained free of charge from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras, directly or through any Treasury Officer.

8. When it is desired to execute a transfer, the original certificate must be lodged at the Public Debt Office (Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras). When this has been done and when the transfer has been duly registered, the transferee will receive a new certi-

cate. The Public Debt Office may, in cases in which this is considered necessary, require the verification of the transferor's signature before a Treasury Officer or other responsible officer of Government.

In cases where only a portion of the stock is transferred, the purchaser will receive a certificate for an amount corresponding to the portion transferred, and a new certificate for the balance will be issued to the transferor.

Transfer to London.

9. Proprietors of stock certificates who may be desirous of transferring the whole or any portion of the amount to England can, on application, obtain from the Public Debt Office (Bank of Bengal, Bombay or Madras), a non-transferable certificate, on production of which at the Bank of England the amount of stock so advised will be registered in the name of the payee and a certificate issued for the same.

In respect of each such non-transferable certificate issued by the Public Debt Office a charge will be made at the rate of Re. 1 for every Rs. 5,000 or part of it.

Payment of Interest.

10. Warrants for the interest due on Registered Debt are issued by the Public Debt Office and may be made payable at the Government treasury, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras or at any other Government treasury, or at the head post office at the headquarters of a Native State where there is no civil treasury.

The warrants will be paid on presentation at the treasury or post office on which they are made payable.

11. In the absence of any special arrangement, the interest warrant will, if payable at the Government treasury at Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, be delivered, on or after due date, to the registered proprietor or his agent or to the bearer of a letter from either of them on personal application for it. If it is payable at a treasury, it will be sent to such treasury and will be similarly delivered by the Treasury Officer to the registered proprietor or his agent or to the bearer of a letter from either of them.

But, if preferred, the warrant will be sent by post to the registered proprietor or his agent at any address desired. The proprietor should specify the treasury at which he wishes the interest to be made payable. The necessary information should be given in a written application, and this will be acted upon until it is revoked.

12. Stock certificates may be held by two or more persons jointly and any one or more of them can receive interest thereon under a joint holders' power of attorney which is free from stamp duty.

Forms (*vide* form No. 23, Civil Account Code) of such powers are procurable from the Public Debt Offices or Government treasuries.

Form of certificate.

13. The form in which stock certificates will be issued under this Notification is given below. A blank form of transfer deed and a summary of the above rules will also be printed on the stock certificates.

14. This Notification supersedes the notification issued by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6318-A., dated the 28th December 1894.

(Not Transferable by Endorsement.)

Inscribed Stock of the..................per cent. Loan of ....Certificate

No.............Rs.....................

I hereby certify that.. .....is the registered Proprietor of

Rs....................Government Stock of the......... ...per cent. Loan of..........................

which bears interest at.............................per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly

from..

Controller of Currency or Accountant-General.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF............
Dated 19 .

Superintendent.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 17th June 1916.

No. 4560.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th Century" by Mr. Frederic Mackarness, published with an Introductory Note and an appendix by the Hindustan Gadar Office, San Francisco, in November 1915.

No. 4562.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "India's Loyalty to England" published by the Indian National Party in September 1915.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 15th June 1916.

No. 195.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act, 1899 (XXIII of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the Kirk Session of St. Margaret's Church, Murree, and the Kirk Session of St. Paul's Church, Rawalpindi, have been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th June 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 693.—Alan Lachlan Gordon-Walker to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1916.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Goverument of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st June 1916.

No. 498.—Sir M. W. Fenton, K.C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th July, 1916.

The 22nd June 1916.

No. 501.—The services of Munshi Khazan Singh, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 6th June 1916.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 24th June 1916.

No. 4816-90-*W.-II.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 25th day of May 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, should be amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the heading "(B) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "(A) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers";

(2) That the heading "(C) Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the headings:—

(C) Sodium bicarbonate;
(B) Sodium carbonate;

(3) That the following headings should be added:—

(C) Asphalt, coal tar;
(A) Boilers;
(A) Calves' stomachs;
(C) Citric acid;
(C) Honey;
(C) Pitch, coal tar;
(C) Pitch, rosin;
(C) Pitch, wood;
(C) Syrups which may be used as food for man, and molasses produced from cane sugar.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd June 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles

No. 716.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Ernest Frederic Neve, M.D., F.R.C.S., to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 1st May 1916.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 30th June 1916.

No. 2056.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as in force in virtue of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the third column of the Schedule annexed to the Home Department notification No. 908, dated the 22nd August 1914, as subsequently amended, namely :—

After the words "male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria who are not less than 17 or more than 55 years of age" shall be added the words "or in respect of male subjects of the Ottoman Empire who are not less than 20 or more than 46 years of age."

PUBLIC.

The 30th June 1916.

No. 534.—The following rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India are published for general information in supersession of the rules published with the Home Department notification No. 147, dated the 19th January 1905, as amended by subsequent notifications.

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF PETITIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS.

1. In these rules the words "Local Government" include a Local Administration and the Commander-in-Chief in India, and also, except as regards petitioners under rule 11 (8), whose salary was more than Rs. 30 a month, the head of a department directly under the Government of India, and Army, Divisional and Independent Brigade Commanders.

2. These rules do not apply to non pensionable subordinate, clerical and menial establishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, to whom Circular No. VI-Railway, Public Works Department dated the 1st June 1888, applies.

3. These rules apply, so far as may be, to all memorials, letters and applications, etc., addressed to the Governor-General in Council.

4. These rules apply also to petitions by persons no longer in military employ who have served in the Army or the Royal Indian Marine, or have been attached to regiments or batteries or the staff or departments of the Army in any capacity.

SECTION I.

As to the submission of petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded through the Local Government having jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the petition. In cases

where no Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject-matter of the petition, it should be forwarded through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the petitioner is or has last been residing or employed.

The Railway Board is regarded as the Local Government in respect of memorials from persons subordinate to it.

2. A petition may be either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or, when the petitioners are numerous, by the signatures of one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and, when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any bills before the Imperial Legislative Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary in the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from courts, officials or public bodies should be sent through the Local Government.

SECTION II.

*As to the submission of petitions by officers in civil employ**.

5. Every officer in civil employ wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.

6. Every petition from an officer in the civil employ should be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs or belonged, and should be forwarded by him through the usual official channel.

7. No officer in civil employ may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in the matter.

8. No notice will be taken of a petition relating to any matter connected with the official prospects or position of an officer in civil employ unless it is submitted by the officer himself.

SECTION III.

As to the transmission or withholding of petitions by Local Governments.

9. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded by the Local Government concerned with a concise statement of the material facts and (unless there are special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing. Where service or character books are maintained these also should be submitted.

10. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

11. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases :—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of the Local Government is disloyal, disrespectful or improper.

(3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State for India or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When a petition is a mere application for relief, pecuniary or other, which is presented by a person manifestly possessing no claim or advancing a claim is an obviously unsubstantial character, or is so belated that its consideration of clearly impossible.

*NOTE (1)—The term "civil employ" includes employment by a local authority.

NOTE (2)—For the purposes of the rules in this section a petitioner is considered to be an "officer in civil employ" if he has been previously in civil employ and if his petition relates to any matter connected with his position while in such employ or the circumstances in which he left it.

(5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government: or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

(6) When a petition is an appeal against the discharge of a person appointed in India on probation, if his discharge was ordered before the termination of his probation.

(7) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

NOTE.—In the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has reserved any discretion of interference, or

(*b*) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a suit to which the Government was a party, or

(*c*) when a petition is practically a prayer for mercy or pardon, or contains such a prayer,

the petition must be transmitted to the Government of India, unless it falls under clause (15) of this rule, or unless it is a petition of the kind referred to in clause (*c*) and the case is one of which the Local Government is competent to dispose on its own responsibility under the orders contained in the Home Department letter No. 1126—1137, dated the 10th September 1915.

(8) When a petition is an appeal against the appellate order of a Local Government upholding a decision directing the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was less than Rs. 250 a month.

NOTE 1.—If the appellate order of the Local Government modifies the order appealed against to the disadvantage of the appellant such appellate order should, for the purposes of this rule, be regarded as an original order of the Local Government and the appeal should be transmitted.

NOTE 2.—The Local Government should for the purposes of this rule be considered to have upheld a decision if it modifies the order appealed against to the advantage of the appellant.

NOTE 3.—The words "appellate order" include any order passed on revision.

(9) When a petition is an appeal against the order of a Local Government refusing to grant or to recommend a special pension or any pecuniary or other concession not claimable under any law or rule, or a compassionate pension, unless in the last case the petition is from an officer dismissed or removed from Government service, who under these rules has a right of appeal against the substantive order of dismissal or removal.

(10) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.

(11) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 915 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(12) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by the local Government of a discretion vested in it by law or rule.

(13) When a petition is an application in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for making the application has been exceeded.

(14) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.

(15) When a petition relates to a subject on which the Local Government is competent to pass orders and no previous application for redress has been made to the Local Government

(16) When a petition makes a proposal regarding legislation which the Local Government is not prepared to support.

12. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact and the reason for it.

13. A list of petitions withheld under rule 11, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the proper department.

No. 536.—The following rules for the submission, receipt and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India are published for general information in supersession of the rules published with the Home Department notification No. 148, dated the 19th January 1905, as amended by subsequent notifications;—

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

N.B.—These rules do not in any way affect or supersede orders issued on the same subject by the military authorities for the guidance of the army.

I.—No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II.—Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should contain all material statements and arguments relied upon by the memorialist and be complete in itself; and it should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III.—Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be presented through the Local Government having jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the memorial. In cases where no Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject-matter of the memorial, it should be presented through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the memorialist is or has last been residing or employed or, if there is no Local Government answering to these descriptions then through the Government of India.

The Railway Board is regarded as the Local Government in respect of memorials from persons subordinate to it.

IV.—Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of a memorial which—

(*a*) relates to—

(*i*) any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or

(*ii*) any Legislative Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council or an Act to which the Governor-General has assented; or

(*iii*) a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise; or

(*b*) if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible.

Every such memorial should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the Secretary of State* for India.

V.—Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through a Local Government, other than the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal, should be forwarded by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the authority addressed.†

* "In the case of memorials and petitions against, or regarding, Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the Legislative Department is to be considered to be the department having cognizance of the subject-matter of the memorial. Such memorials will be transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State through that department; and to it should be referred all memorials of the kind now described, which may reach any other department of the Government of India. The Legislative Department will, when necessary, consult the executive department concerned before disposing of, or transmitting, such memorials."—Home Department No. $\frac{\text{22-Public}}{\text{996—1001}}$, dated the 24th May 1878.

Memorials involving questions relating to pensions, gratuities, allowances, and the like, should be forwarded through the Government of India.—Home Department notification No. 5153, dated 10th September 1901.

† Appeals by private persons from the orders of Lieutenant-Governors or Chief Commissioners lie in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will lie only in the event of an appeal to the Governor-General in Council having been rejected.

VI. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India from a person who has been employed in the army should, if it relates to a military subject, be forwarded through the Army, Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander under whose jurisdiction the memorialist has served. The Army, Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander will forward it with a full statement of acts and an expression of his opinion to the Government of India in the Army Department for transmission to the authority addressed.*

VII.—A memorial may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet, and must conclude with a specific prayer.

VIII.—Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English.† If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

N. B.—It will be well for the transmitting office to examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, to notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

IX.—It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

X.—As the general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel should not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India beyond a month after the receipt of the memorial.

XI.—The Governments in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India in the following cases:—

(1) When a memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a memorial contains disrespectful or improper language.

(3) When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to His Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State for India has already been rejected, shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority, and shall not be transmitted.

(4) When a memorial is a mere application for relief, pecuniary or other, which is presented by a person manifestly possessing no claim or advancing a claim of an obviously unsubstantial character, or is so belated that its consideration is clearly impossible.

(5) When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not in the service of the Government or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

(6) When a memorial is an appeal against the discharge of a person appointed in India on probation, if his discharge was ordered before the termination of his probation.

(7) When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.

NOTE.—If the memorial is practically an appeal for mercy or pardon, or contains such an appeal, it must be transmitted, unless it falls under Rule XII, or unless the case is one of which the Local Government or the Government of India are competent to dispose on their own responsibility under the orders contained in the Home Department letter No. 1126-37, dated 10th September 1915.

* Appeals by individuals from the orders of the Army, Divisional or Independent Brigade Commanders lie, in the first instance to the Governor-General in Council and thereafter to the Secretary of State.

† "As it frequently happens that the disposal of vernacular petitions presented to the Government of India is delayed owing to their being unaccompanied by English translations and as Local Governments and Administrations have greater facilities for translating the vernacular in use under their different provinces than the Government of India have, I am directed to request that, in order to avoid inconvenience and delay, all vernacular petitions transmitted by a Local Government and Administration to the Government of India may invariably be accompanied by an English translation.

2. It should, however, be clearly understood that it is not the intention of the Governor-General in Council that any petition presented for transmission to the Government of India or the Secretary of State should be refused by reason of its being in the vernacular or because it is unaccompanied by a translation. The great majority of the population do not know English and cannot obtain the services of an English petition-writer; and it is most undesirable that in a country like India the free right of petition should be curtailed. But as the languages of India are many and diverse, it is desirable that any vernacular petition or memorial forwarded to supreme authority by or through a Local Government should be accompanied by an English translation."—Home Department No. 54—2086-95 (Public), dated the 21st November 1878.

(8) * When a memorial is an appeal against the appellate order of a Local Government upholding a decision directing the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was less than Rs. 250 a month; or when it is an appeal against the order of the Government of India upholding on appeal a decision directing the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was less than Rs. 500 a month.

NOTE 1.—If the appellate order of the Local Government or the Government of India modifies the order appealed against to the disadvantage of the appellant, such appellate order should, for the purposes of this rule, be regarded as an original order of the Local Government or the Government of India, and the appeal should be transmitted.

NOTE 2.—The Local Government or the Government of India should for the purposes of this rule, be considered to have upheld a decision if it modifies the order appealed against to the advantage of the appellant.

NOTE 3.—The words "appellate order" include any order passed on revision.

NOTE 4.—For the purposes of the latter part of this rule, an order of the Government of India upholding a decision of the Railway Board should be regarded as an original order of the Government of India, and the appeal should be transmitted.

(9) When a memorial is an appeal against a decision, which by any law or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.

(10) When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.

(11) When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments in India of a discretion vested in such Government by law or rule.

(12) When a memorial is an appeal against the action of a private individual or of a body of private individuals, regarding the private relations of the memorialist and such individual or body.

(13) When a memorial is an appeal against the order of a Local Government or of the Government of India refusing to grant or to recommend a special pension or any pecuniary or other concession not claimable under any law or rule, or a compassionate pension, unless in the last case the memorial is from an officer dismissed or removed from Government service, who under these rules has a right of appeal against the substantive order of dismissal or removal.

(14) When a memorial makes a proposal regarding legislation which a Local Government or the Government of India are not prepared to support.

(15) When a memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that a local Government or the Government of India may, at their discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute or other good cause is shown:

Provided that, subject to what is said in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (15), no appeal to the Secretary of State by an officer appointed by him, irrespective of the rate of pay drawn, shall be withheld when the appeal involves a question of the interpretation of the terms of the officer's engagement.

XII.—The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject;

*"The Governor-General in Council considers that the discretionary power of withholding petitions under Clause 8, Rule XIII of the rules for the submission, receipt and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class addressed to His Majesty the King Emperor of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by private persons or by officers of all Civil Departments, should be used with caution, and only after full consideration of the facts in each case. Having regard to the constitution and character of the Indian subordinate services, dismissal of Government officials often involves serious distress, if not actual ruin, to them, and it is right that, under such circumstances, every opportunity should be allowed to them of making themselves heard. Further, when, as sometimes happens, their representations reach the Secretary of State through non-official channels, it is convenient that he should be in a position at once to deal with them instead of being obliged, as may now be the case, to refer for information to this country. Such petitions, therefore, should not be withheld when there is any reasonable prospect of difference of opinion as to the order passed on them by the Government of India, or when they contain anything to which the attention of the Secretary of State is likely to be especially directed."—Home Department Resolution No. 1438 (Public), dated the 24th September 1880.

Now numbered Clause 3, Rule XI.

and the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal may withhold the transmission of a memorial which under rule IV they are authorised to forward direct, unless the memorialist has previously memorialized the Local Government concerned on the same subject: provided that, when the memorial is one for pardon which no authority in India has power to grant, it should be addressed to His Majesty and forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

XIII.—When a memorial is withheld, the memorialist should be informed of the fact and of the reason for it.

XIV.—A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by rules XI and XII, with the reasons for withholding them, will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments, and by the Government of India in the department concerned to the Secretary of State for India.

The 1st July 1916.

No. 532.—It it hereby notified for general information that the Director, Zoological Survey of India, will take rank in article 55 of the Warrant of Precedence for India published with the Home Department notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Simla, the 29th June 1916.

No. 677-*F.E.*—Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S., has been appointed substantively *pro tempore* Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department with effect from the 26th June 1916 and until further orders.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June 1916.

No. 5134-*W.-II.*—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (III of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Defence of India (Wool) Rules, 1916.

Definition.

2. In these rules "Collector" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government by notification in the local official gazette to discharge in any local area the functions of a Collector under these rules.

Prohibition of despatch of wool by rail from certain areas except under license.

3. No person shall despatch or cause to be despatched by railway any wool from any railway station in British India on the following railways or portions thereof, *viz.*:—

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway south of Poona,
The Bengal Nagpur Railway south of Berhampore,
The Bezwada Extension of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway,
The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,
The South Indian Railway,
The Barsi Light Railway,
The Dhond-Baramati Railway,
and all railways worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway or the South Indian Railway,

except in accordance with the terms of a license issued by the Collector of the District in which the station is situated.

4. Any person who commits or attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the commission of any act prohibited by these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rule 3.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 1st July 1916.

No. 5005-23.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following amendments which His Excellency in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the said Act, proposes to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification in this Department No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914:—

The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on the expiration of two months from the date of publication of this notification in the *Gazette of India.*

Draft amendments.

I. To the entry against rule 97 in the list of contents prefixed to the said rules the words " and Chinese crackers " shall be added.

II. For rule 97 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 97. Nothing in rules 80 to 89 shall apply to ammunition (Division 1) and in the case of the transport by rail of Chinese crackers (Division 2 of class 7—Fireworks) the provisions of rule 89 may be relaxed during the period from July to March inclusive under an order of the District Traffic Officer when the number or size of consignments offering is such that, in his judgment, serious delay would be caused by the observance of the rule : provided that in both instances, all due precautions shall be taken to prevent explosion."

Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition and Chinese crackers.

III. For clause (*d*) of rule 134 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*d*) sporting gun-powder packed in double packages as provided in Schedule IV, so long as the gun-powder if contained in tin canisters containing not more than 5 lbs. each and packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gun-powder, and the total consignment by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs."

IV. In column 1 of form H, in form I and in the first column of the table of distances appended to the said rules, below the entry " Government building " the words " wireless station " shall be inserted.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 1st July 1916.

No. 5072-113.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules issued with notification No. 11793-103 (Geology and Minerals), dated the 30th December 1908, namely :—

(1) *For* Rule I *substitute* the following, namely :—

Forms I, II, III, IV, V and VI, respectively, for Coal, Mica and Mines other than Coal or Mica, in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be [1] filled up in duplicate by the agent or if there is no agent, by the owner or manager of a Coal, Mica or other Mine, as the case may be, and one copy of each shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the other to the District Magistrate not later than the 21st January [2] in each year.

Annual returns.

(2) In rule 8 for the words " Form V " *substitute* the words " Form VII."

(1) Under section 22 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward correct returns to the Chief Inspector of Mines not later than the 21st January in each year will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.

(2) It will greatly facilitate the preparation of the statistics if the returns are despatched as soon as possible, after the close of the year.

(3) *For* the Schedule appended to the Rules the following shall be *substituted*, namely :—

THE SCHEDULE.

COAL MINES.

FORM I.

Annual Return for the year ending on the 31st *December* 19 .

1. Name of Mine ____________

2. Postal Address of Mine ____________

3. Date of opening ____________

4. Date of closing (if closed) ____________

5. Situation of Mine { District ____________
   Province ____________ }

6. { Name of Owner ____________
   Postal Address of Owner ____________ }

7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) ____________
   Postal Address of Managing Agents (if any) ____________ }

8. { Name of Agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act ____________
   Postal Address of Agent ____________ }

9. { Name of Manager ____________
   Postal Address of Manager ____________ }

10. Means by which coal is raised from the mine, *i. e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power ____________

FORM II.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.								
		IN THE MINE.				ON SURFACE AND NOT IN THE MINE. INCLUDING ALL OFFICIALS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED ON SIDINGS, LOADING WHARVES, PRIVATE RAILWAYS AND SURFACE TRAMWAYS AND ALSO IN CARTING.				
Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 6 and 10. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 1 by the number in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL										

FORM III.

Explosives, safety lamps and mechanical ventilators.

EXPLOSIVES.			SAFETY LAMPS.				MECHANICAL VENTILATOR.		
Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.	Name of safety lamps.	Number of safety lamps and method of locking			Name of mechanical ventilator.	Average total quantity of air produced per minute.	Water gauge obtained.
				Screw.	Lead rivet.	Magnetic.			
TOTAL ...									

FORM IV.

Output for year ending on the 31*st December* 19 .

Kind of coal.	Opening stocks on 1st January 19 .	Raisings (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making).	Value of raisings ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the Mine).	Despatches.	Colliery consumption (exclusive of coal used for coke making).	Coal delivered to coking.	Closing stocks on 31st December 19 .	COKE MADE.	
								Hard coke in ovens.	Soft coke in open heaps or ovens.
1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
STEAM									
SLACK (including rubble and dust).									
TOTAL ...									

FORM V.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rules violated.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the section under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL ...						

FORM VI.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Small-pox				

Signature of Agent, or, if there is no Agent, of Owner or Manager________________

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of Signature ________________

MICA MINES.

FORM I.

An al Return for the year ending on the 31*st December* 19 .

1. Name of Mine ______________________

2. Date of opening ______________________

3. Date of closing (if closed) ______________________

4. Means by which mica is raised from the mine, *i.e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power ______________________

5. Situation of Mine.
   - District ______________________
   - Province ______________________

6.
   - Name of Owner ______________________
   - Postal address of Owner ______________________

7.
   - Name of Managing Agents (if any) ______________________
   - Postal address of Managing Agents (if any) ______________________

8.
   - Agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act ______________________
   - Postal address of Agents ______________________

9.
   - Name of Manager ______________________
   - Postal address of Manager ______________________

10.
   - Name of person in charge at mine ______________________
   - Postal address of person in charge at mine ______________________

FORM II.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.								
		IN THE MINE.				ON SURFACE AND NOT IN THE MINE, INCLUDING ALL OFFICIALS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED ON SIDINGS, LOADING WHARVES, PRIVATE RAILWAYS AND SURFACE TRAMWAYS AND ALSO IN CASTING.				
Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 6 and 10. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 1 by the number in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL ...										

FORM III.

Particulars of Explosives.

EXPLOSIVES.

Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.
TOTAL ...		

FORM IV.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Total amount of mica raised. (The figures should be stated in cwts. and lbs.)	Total value at the mine of mica raised. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mica outside the mine should not be included. Figures should relate to the quantity and value of mica consigned.)
1	2
TOTAL ...	

FORM V.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

Number of separate accidents reported during the year.			Number of persons		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rules violated.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the section under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL ...						

FORM VI.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Small-pox				

Signature of Agent, or if there is no Agent, of Owner or Manager ____________________

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents, the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of Signature ____________________

MINES OTHER THAN COAL OR MICA.

FORM I.

Annual Return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of Mine ______

2. Date of opening ______

3. Date of closing (if closed) ______

4. Means by which mineral is raised from the mine, *i.e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power ______

5. Situation of Mine { District ______ / Province ______ }

6. { Name of Owner ______ / Postal address of Owner ______ }

7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) ______ / Postal address of Manging Agents (if any) ______ }

8. { Agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act ______ / Postal address of Agent ______ }

9. { Name of Manager ______ / Postal address of Manager ______ }

10. { Name of person in charge at mine ______ / Postal address of person in charge at mine ______ }

FORM II.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.								
		IN THE MINE.				ON SURFACE AND NOT IN THE MINE, INCLUDING ALL OFFICIALS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED ON SIDINGS LOADING, WHARVES, PRIVATE RAILWAYS AND SURFACE TRAMWAYS AND ALSO IN CARTING.				
Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 6 and 10. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 1 by the number in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL ...										

FORM III.

Particulars of Explosives.

EXPLOSIVES.

Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.
TOTAL ...		

FORM IV.

Output for year ending on the 31*st December* 19 .

Name of mineral raised, and metal (if any) extracted.	Total amount of mineral raised. The figures should be stated :— (*a*) in the case of gem-stones, in carats ; (*b*) in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, chromite, corundum (not being gem-corundum), graphite, jadestone, steatite, tin-ore, tungsten-ore, in cwts., or where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs, in cwts. and lbs. Output of radio-active minerals and rare minerals, such as molybdenite, monazite, pitchblende, samarskite, tantalite, triplite, should be returned in cwts. or, where necessary, in cwts. and lbs. ; (*c*) in the case of clay, limestone, magnesite, marble, phosphatic rock, salt, slate and other stone, and all metalliferous ores except those referred to in (*b*), in tons.	Total value at the mine of mineral raised. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mineral outside the mine property should not be included.)	Quantity of metal or metals extracted at the mine. Each metal should be shown separately :— (*a*) in the case of gold, silver and other precious metals, in Troy ounces ; (*b*) in the case of tin, in cwts. and fractions of cwts ; (*c*) in the case of other metals, in tons and fractions of tons.	Value metal or metals extraced at the mine. The value of each metal should be shown separately.
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL				

FORM V.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rules violated.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the section under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL ...						

FORM VI.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Small-pox				

Signature of Agent, or, if there is no Agent, of Owner or Manager ____________

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents, the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of Signature ____________

FORM VII.

Notice of Accident.

FROM—

To—The Inspector of Mines, through the District / Sub-Divisional Magistrate of

Dated 19

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal / serious accident / an accidental explosion which has occurred at the Mine :—

1. Situation of the mine ... ... (Village, Station, District, Province.)	
2. Mineral worked ...	
3. Name and postal address of owner ...	

4. Name and sex of person		Age.	Occupation.
Killed.	Injured.		

5. Date and hour of accident ...	
6. Place of accident ...	
7. Cause and description	
8. Classification of accident (1) ...	
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal, cause of death.	

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner.

Agent.

Manager.

(1) *Under one or other of the following heads, namely :—*

(1) *Explosions of fire damp* ; (2) *falls of roof* ; (3) *falls of sides* ; (4) *in shafts* (*overwinding*) ; (5) *in shafts* (*ropes and chains breaking*) ; (6) *in shafts* (*whilst ascending or descending by machinery*) ; (7) *in shafts* (*falling into the shafts from the surface*) ; *in shafts* (*falling from part of the way down*) ; (9) *in shafts* (*things falling from the surface*) ; (10) *in shafts* (*things falling from part of the way down*) ; (11) *in shafts* (*miscellaneous*) ; (12) *suffocation by gases* ; (13) *by explosives* ; (14) *irruptions of water or falling into water* ; (15) *haulage* ; (16) *by underground machinery* ; (17) *sundries underground* ; (18) *by surface machinery* ; (19) *surface boilers or pipes bursting* ; (20) *on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine* ; (21) *miscellaneous on surface.*

CUSTOM.

The 1st July, 1916.

No. 5215-78-*W-II*.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :—

And whereas by various Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited, and the existing prohibition imposed on the importation of certain goods removed :

Now, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

(1) As from and after the Eighth day of June, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.* :—

Aluminium, manufactures of.
Baths of metal.
Beer.
Carpet sweepers.
Cash registers.
Hops.
Lawn mowers.
Leather, manufactures of, other than belting, boots and shoes, and gloves.
Matches.
Sewing machines.
Stoves and ranges.
Toilet articles containing glycerine.
Wringers and mangles.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under license given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

(2) As from and after the date hereof the prohibition imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 5) Proclamation, 1916, on the importation of the following goods shall be removed, and the said Proclamation amended accordingly, *viz.* :—

Starch, dextrine, farina and potato flour.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 6) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this First day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 5218-*W.-II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import into India of the cigars manufactured by the " La Perla del Oriente " Cigar Factory in Manila.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 1st July, 1916.

No. 5221-*W.-II*.—Whereas by clause 4 (1) of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, dated the 14th November 1914, hostile foreigners and hostile firms are prohibited from carrying on or engaging in any trade or business in British India except under a general or special license issued by or under the authority of the Governor General in Council :

And whereas it is desirable that a general license under clause 4 of the said Order should be granted to a class of persons and firms who fall within the definitions of "hostile foreigner" and "hostile firm" in the said Order :

Now, therefore, the Governor General in Council hereby authorizes Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire and companies, firms or associations or bodies of individuals, whether incorporated or not, of which all the members are such subjects, to carry on trade or engage in business in British India, subject to the following restrictions and conditions, namely :—

(1) This license shall not apply to any hostile foreigner whom, or hostile firm which, the Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* except from its provisions ;

(2) This license shall not affect any individual license which has been, or may hereafter be, issued by the Governor General in Council under the said Order. Any such licenses shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions specified in the individual license ;

(3) This license does not apply to any hostile foreigner who, or hostile firm which, has applied for and been refused a license under the said Order.

2. The general license published with this Department's Notification No. 1631-W., dated the 13th February 1915, is hereby revoked, provided that the revocation of the said license shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it, and that reference in any document to the said license shall hereafter, unless a contrary intention appears therein, be construed as references to this license.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this languag who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only),

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani	... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3.	M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri	... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2.	M. Sultan Mohamed ...	... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	.. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	.... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5441-W.-II.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 5th July 1916

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Import and export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in modification of Notification No. 187-W., dated the 24th October 1914, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 7th July 1916, the export of raw jute to Portugal :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 6th July 1916.

No. 627.—WHEREAS it is expedient to prescribe conditions subject to which motor vehicles from Native States may be brought temporarily into British India, and there used and driven :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. These rules may be called the Motor Vehicles (Native States) Rules, 1916.

2. In these rules "Magistrate" means the District Magistrate or in a Presidency Town, or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police.

3. No motor vehicle owned by a person ordinarily resident in a Native State, which is not duly registered under the said Act, shall be used or driven by any person in British India unless such motor vehicle bears such mark of identification as may be prescribed by the Political Officer for the territory in which the owner thereof ordinarily resides.

4. (1) Where any such motor vehicle is kept in British India for a period exceeding 10 days at any one time, no person shall use or drive the same unless authorised to do so under a permit issued in this behalf by the Magistrate.

(2) The owner or person in charge may apply to the Magistrate for a permit under these rules and shall furnish him with a description of the motor vehicle and such other particulars as may be required by the said Magistrate.

(3) The Magistrate may thereupon issue to the applicant, in such form and for such period as the said Magistrate may deem expedient, a permit to use the said vehicle in British India.

(4) Any Magistrate empowered under these rules may, from time to time, extend the period of any such permit, or, for reasons to be recorded, cancel the same.

5. Nothing in these rules shall affect any of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules, 1915, or apply to any motor vehicle covered by an International Travelling Pass.

6. Nothing in these rules shall apply to Rulers of Native States or to motor vehicles owned by them.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th July 1916.

No. 1265-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Railway Lands in Rajputana specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February 1913, the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the Act is for the time being subject in British India :

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, references to a High Court as referring to the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and except where the context otherwise requires, references to British India or to a province or to the territories under or subject to a Local Government, as referring to the said Railway Lands :

Provided, secondly, that for the purposes of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court in the said Railway Lands may construe the provisions thereof and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, thirdly, that subject to the provisions of this notification, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said Act shall be exercisable.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 5*th July* 1916.

No. 5441-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in modification of notification No. 187-W., dated the 24th October 1914, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 7th July 1916, the export of raw jute to Portugal :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

The 8*th July* 1916.

No. 5505-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to Paraguay and Uruguay, provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to goods exported under license from the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 8*th July* 1916.

No. 5503-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Calvert, I.C.S., as Custodian for the province of the Punjab for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

The 7*th July* 1916.

No. 5550-*W.-I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for proviso (*iv*) to the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914, as subsequently amended, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage, except in any case or class of cases where the Governor-General in Council may by general or special order otherwise direct."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

708 PGG—893—14-7-16—SGPP Lahore

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th July, 1916.

No. 5558-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import and export of all goods, directly or indirectly, from and to China except such goods as are shipped by or consigned to the trading concerns in China named in the Schedule hereto attached.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be taken to apply to the British Colony of Hong Kong.

Provided also that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to authorise the import or export of any article the import or export of which is prohibited by or under any enactment.

SCHEDULE.

CHINA WHITE LIST.

His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, Military, and Naval Officers.

British Missionary Bodies, and Missionary Bodies of Neutral and Allied Countries.

Aaron, F.

Abdoolally, Ebrahim, & Co., Shanghai.

Abe, Yoko.

Abe, & Co., Mukden.

Abraham, D. E. J.

Abraham, Katz, & Co., Shanghai.

Adair, N.

Adair, T.

Ah Ho & Co., Amoy.

Ah Kow (Ah Kau), P., & Sons, Amoy.

Aird & Skinner, Drs.

Albert and Wuhlschleger, Canton.

Algar & Co. Limited.

Allen, Edgar, & Co. Limited.

Allen & Hanburys Limited.

Alma Estates Limited.

American Chinese Drug Store.
American Machinery and Export Company.
American Presbyterian Mission Press.
American Trading Company.
Amhurst Rubber Estates Limited.
Amoy Electric Light and Power Co.
Amoy Tinning Company.
Andersen, Meyer, & Co.
Anderson, A. L, & Co.
Anderson, J. O.
Anderson, Robert, & Co.
Andrew, J. H., & Co. Limited.
Andrews, von Fischerz & George.
Ang Hing & Co., Foochow.
Ang Hoon Cho, Dr., Swatow.
Anglo-Chinese Dispensary, Shanghai, Hankow, & Peking.
Anglo-Chinese Eastern Trading Company Limited.
Anglo-Chinese Engineers Association, Peking.
Anglo-Chinese Indenting Company, Shanghai.
Anglo-Dutch Plantation Limited.
Anglo-German Brewery, Shanghai.
Anglo-Java Estates.
Aquarius Company.
Arcade Amusement Company.
Ardath Tobacco.
Arnaud Coste & Dent.
Arnhold H. E.
Arthur & Co. Limited.
Arts & Crafts Limited.
Ashton & Co. Limited (Enticknap, P.).
Asiatic Petroleum Company.
Astor House Hotel Company, Shanghai, Tientsin.
At Chi, Shanghai.
Atkinson & Dallas Limited.
Atlas Insurance Co. Limited, Shanghai.
Au Petit Louvre (Maison Parisienne).
Audinet, Lacroix, & Co.
Audinet, Lacroix, Pasquier, et Cie.
Australian Dairy Farm.
Australian Produce Company.
Auto Palace Co., Shanghai.
Awards Dispensary, Shanghai.
Ayer Tawah Company Limited, Shanghai.
Azadian.

Babcock & Wilcox Limited.
Bailey, H. G. C.
Bakels & Co.
Balcan, Herman, Dr. Chinkiang.
Baldwin C. C.
Ban Lam Drug Stores, Amoy.
Banham, F. C.
Bank of Taiwan Ltd.
Banker & Co.
Banque belge pour l 'Etranger.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
Banque industrielle de Chine.
Bansuiken, Shanghai.
Barkley Company.
Barlow & Co.
Barma, S. T.
Barrett, E. G.
Barry & Co., B. M.
Bathgate & Co.
Batu Anam Rubber Company.
Baudet and Compagnie, R. Canton.
Beck, I.
Beck, M. G.
Belgian Brick Factory, Tientsin.
Belgian Trading Company.
Bell, D. W.
Bell, G. E.
Bell, H. F. L.
Ben & Co.
Ben Albert & Co.
Benjamin & Potts.
Beque, Henri.
Bergmann, Edward.
Bielfield, Alex., & Co.
Birchal, E. F.
Bissett, J. P., & Co.
Black, J. F.
Blake, F. A., & Sons.
Blanche, Charles.
Bland, H. E., & Co.
Blix, Carl.
Bo Won, Canton.
Bona, F.
Bouchard.
Bourgery, C.
Bow On Drug Company, Canton.

Bowern & Co. (Bowern & Hay).
Boyd & Co.
Boyer, Mazet & Co.
Boyes, Bassett, & Co., Shanghai.
Boylan, J. H., Shanghai.
Bracco, C., & Co.
Bradford Dyers' Association.
Bradley & Co. Limited.
Brand Brothers & Co.
Brand, H. S., & Co.
Brandt, A. L.
Brandt & Co.
Brandt & Rodgers.
Brangwyn & Hobson, Drs.
Brent, A. D.
Brewer & Co. Limited.
Bridges, H.
Bristol & Chinese Dispensary, Shanghai.
British-American Tobacco Company Limited.
British and Chinese Corporation.
British Cigarette Company Limited.
British Dominions General Insurance Company.
British and Foreign Bible Society.
British Insulated and Helsby Company Limited.
British Manufacturers' Agency (Wong Chuen Yung).
British Mining and Industrial Co. Ltd., Tientsin.
British Municipal Council, Hankow.
Brockett & Co.
Brockett, E., & Co.
Brook, E., & Co.
Brossay, René.
Browett, H.
Brunner, Mond, & Co. Limited.
Brush Electrical Engineering Company.
Bryant & Ryde.
Bulin & Co., Hankow.
Burin, Yoko.
Burkhardt, L. R.
Burkill, A. R., & Sons.
Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co. Limited.
Burtenshaw & Co., Hankow.
Butler, A.
Butterfield & Swire.

Cabeldu, A., & Co.
Caissial.
Calavitis, G., & Co., Shanghai.
Caldbeck, MacGregor.
Calder, Marshall, & Co.
Calico Printers' Association.
Camark, E., & Co.
Camera Craft Company.
Campbell, Alex., & Co.
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.
Canadian Methodist Mission Press.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
Canton Insurance Company.
Carisio, C.
Carr, Ramsay, T., & Co.
Cary & Co., Canton.
Casa do Povo, Shanghai.
Castellano.
Cathay Trading Co., Shanghai.
Cathay Trust, The, Limited.
Catoire Veuve, A., et Fils.
Cattaneo (Catanneo), Peking.
Cattaneo, P., & Co., Peking.
Cawasjee Pallanjee, Shanghai.
Cement Tile Works Limited.
Central Agency Limited.
Central China Dispensary.
Central China Import Company.
Central China Post, Hankow.
Central China Printing Company, Hankow.
Central Garage Limited.
Central Hospital, Peking.
Central Insurance Co. Ltd.
Central Stores Limited.
Central Trading Company.
Cercle sportif francais.
Chai Shing & Co., Swatow.
Chandless, R. H., & Co.
Chang Dah Yuen.
Chang, J. D., Shanghai.
Chang Seng Yap Kee & Co., Swatow.
Chang, T. S.
Chao Chow Fu Di Disp., Swatow.
Chapeaux, A., Shanghai.
Charrey, H., Shanghai.
Charrey et Conversy.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Chauvin, Mme.

Cheap Jack, Shanghai.

Chee Hsin Cement Co., Tientsin.

Chefoo Hairnet Company.

Chefoo Hairnet Manufactory.

Chefoo Lace and Hairnet Coy., Chefoo.

Chemor United Rubber Company Limited.

Chempedak Rubber & Gambier Estate Company.

Cheng Hing Saw Mill Coy., Foochow.

Cheng Rubber Estate.

Cheng Seng Disp, Swatow.

Chester, Cowen & Co., Cheung On, Canton.

Chic Parisien.

Chieng Hing Saw Mill Company, Foochow.

Chin Ho Hsiang.

Chin Qua, Swatow.

Chin Tong Disp., Swatow.

China Agents Company.

China American Lumber Company.

China American Trading Company.

China Baptist Publication Soc., Canton.

China Commercial Co. (S.S. Somekh).

China Commercial Steam Navigation Company.

China Engineering Company.

China Fire Insurance Company.

China Flour Mill Company Limited.

China Import and Export Lumber Company Limited.

China Inland Mission.

China and Japan Trading Company Limited.

China Land and Building Company Limited.

China Land and Finance Company Limited.

China Merchants Pongee Association.

China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company Limited.

China Mutual Steam Navigation Company.

China National Life Assurance.

China Navigation Company Limited.

China Press.

China Publicity Company and Information Bureau, Shanghai.

China Realty Company.

China Silk Agency Company Limited.

China Strawbraid Export Company.

China Sugar Refining Company.

China Times Limited.

China Traders Insurance Company.

China Trading Company.

Chinese American Company.

Chinese & Foreign Dispensary, Amoy.

Chinese Optical Company.

Chinese Postal Supply Department, Shanghai.

Chinese Railways (all).

Ching Chang Jen, Tientsin.

Ching Cheng Yung, Tientsin.

Ching Chong & Co., Shanghai.

Ching Chong Hung & Co., Chefoo.

Ching Fong, Shanghai.

Ching Ho Hsiang, Peking.

Ching Siu Tong, Foochow.

Ching Tai & Co., Mukden.

Chinsin Chao (Peking Motor Company), Peking.

Chistiakoff, J.

Chojudo & Co., Mukden.

Chuan Chang, Shanghai.

Chuan Kee & Co., Amoy.

Chujudo & Co., Newchang.

Chuma & Co., Newchang.

Chun Shing, Shanghai.

Chun Sing, Shanghai.

Chung Fah & Co., Chefoo.

Chung Hang Company Dispensary, Canton.

Chung Heva Book Company, Shanghai.

Chung Mei Drug Company, Canton.

Chung On & Co, Canton.

Chung Tung Lithographic Works.

Chung Woo, Swatow.

Church Missionary Society Mission.

Clark, D., & Co., Shanghai.

Coghlan, H. H.

Cohen, Andre.

Colacco Bros., Shanghai.

Collins & Co., Tientsin.

Combfort.

Commercial Museum, Tieh Ling.

Commercial Press Limited.

Commercial Union Assurance Company.

Compagnie d'Eclairage et de Tramways of Tientsin.

Compagnie francaise des Tramways de l'Eclairage electrique et des Eaux de Shanghai.

Compagnie générale de Chemin de Fer et de Tramways en Chine.

Compagnie des Messageries maritimes.

Comptoir commercial anversois.

Comptoir Mandchourien d'Exportation et d' Importation, Harbin.

Connel Brothers.

Consolidated Rubber Estates Limited.

Cook & Anderson.

Cook, Thomas, & Sons.

Cornabe, Eckford, & Co.

Corsane, Anderson, & Co. (Hankow Ice Works).

Cosmopolitan Dock.

Cossanteli & Co.

Country Club, Shanghai.

Cox, W. Wakeford.

Cozzi, E., Hankow.

Crédit foncier d'Extrême-Orient.

Crofts & Co., George

Cros, Paul.
Crossfield & Sons Limited.
Crystal Limited.
Culpeck, E. A.
Culty Dairy Co. Ltd., Shanghai.
Curtis Brothers, Chefoo.
Curtis Sons & Co.
Customs Club, Amoy.

Dah Daw, Hankow.
Dah Lung & Co., Shanghai.
Dah Sung & Co., Shanghai.
Dah Sung Cotton Mill, Shanghai.
Dai Nippon Brewery Company.
Daishin & Co., Shanghai.
Dallas Livery Stable Company.
Danese, E., Hankow.
D'Aro, G. L.
Dastoor, F. R., & Co.
David & Co.
David, S. J., & Co.
Davies & Brooke.
Davis, R. S., & Co.
Davis, W. Arthur.
Davis, W. Trenchard.
De Mao Heng & Co., Tientsin.
Deacon & Co., Canton.
Deane, T. P.
Debenham & Co.
Delbourgo & Co., Shanghai.
Denegri, E., & Co.
Denegri, M.
Denham & Rose.
Denniston & Sullivan.
Dent, A., & Co.
Dent, Herbert, Canton.
Dieden & Co.
Dixon, H. C., & Co.
Dodwell & Co. Limited.
Dollar Robert Company.
Dombey & Son.
Dominion Express Company.
Dong Sing Wo & Co., Shanghai.
Donnelly & Whyte.
Dos Remedios, A. G., Shanghai.
Dowdall, W. M.
Dowler, Forbes, & Co.
Downs, N. L., Dr.
Drakeford & Co.
Dreyfus, Edmond, & Bros.
Drummond & Holborow.
Duncan & Co.
Dunlop Rubber Company.
Dunn, Walter.
Dunne, T.E , Hankow.
Duplessis.
Dutch Colonial Trading Company.
Dutton, W., & Co.
Dyce & Co.
Dzing Nye Hsing, Hankow.

Eagle & Globe Steel Company.
East Asiatic Company.
Eastern & Australian Steamship Company.
Eastern Engineering Works (James Turner, Tientsin).
Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.
Eastern Garage, Shanghai.
Eastern Trading Company.
Eastman & Co., Shanghai.
Echo de Chine, Shanghai.
Echo de, Tientsin.
Edgar Brothers & Co.
Eishingo & Co., Mukden.
Ekman & Co.
Ekman Foreign Agencies.
Ellis & Hay's, Shanghai.
Emens, W. S., & Co. Ltd.
En Ching Low (Nun Cheng Lo), Tientsin.
Energie èlectrique.
Enjudo & Coy., Mukden.
Enterprise Tobacco Company Limited.
Enticknap, P. (Ashton & Co. Limited).
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Erasmic Company.
Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society Ltd.
Establishments de Tongkou.
Etablissements Fei Yen, Ateliers de Contructions Mécaniques.
Evans, A. M. A.
Evans, Edward, & Sons Limited.
Evans, Pugh, & Co.
Eveleigh & Co.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company.
Ewo Yuen Press Packing Company.
Excess Insurance Company Limited.
Ezra, E. I., Shanghai.
Ezra, Edward, & Co., Shanghai.
Ezra & Co., Fred, Shanghai.
Ezra, N. E. B., & Co.
Ezra, Y., & Co.

Fa Hsing, Tientsin.
Fairchild, F.A.
Far Eastern Geographical Establishment.
Farley, W. A.
Farmer, F. D., & Co.
Farmer, William, & Co., Canton.
Fearon, Daniel, & Co.
Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada.
Fengtien District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue.
Ferguson, J. C. G.
Ferretti.

Fielding, H. R.
Findlay, Richardson, & Co., Hankow.
Finocchiaro & Co., G., Shanghai.
Firth, W., & Sons.
Fobes & Co.
Fohkien Mercantile Co., Foochow.
Foo Sing, Chefoo.
Foo Tai Company, Hankow.
Foochow Dock & Arsenal, Pagoda Anchorage.
Foochow Electric Co., Foochow.
Foochow Native Hospital.
Foochow Pharmacy.
Foochow Printing Press, Foochow.
Forbes & Co., William.
Foreign & China Disp., Shanghai.
Foster, McClellan, & Co.
Frankau, A., & Co., Limited.
Frazar & Co.
Frazer, E. W.
Fredericks, J. A.
French Bakery.
Frodsham, G. W. (Fu Chung Corporation), Tientsin.
Fu Seng, W., & Co., Foochow.
Fu Hsing Tai, Tientsin.
Fuchs, H., & Co. (Rint'ai Stores).
Fujita & Co., Mukden.
Fukien Drug Company.
Fukul & Co., Shanghai.
Fung Tang, Shanghai.
Furukawa & Co., Shanghai.

Gabhai, M. N., & Co.
Gadai, Yoko.
Gaillard.
Gkuyodo Mori, Shameen.
Gallusser & Co.
Gande, Price, & Co.
Garner, Quelch, & Co.
Gates, F.
Geddes & Co.
General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Company.
General Electric Company.
General Electric Company of China Limited.
General Electric Company of New York.
Gerassime Touliatos.
Gerin, Drevard, & Co.
Getz Bros. & C., Shanghai.
Gibb, Livingston, & Co.
Gibbons, J., & Co.
Gillard, G. M., & Co.
Gillespie & Co.
Gilman & Co.
Ging Chong Hung & Co.
Gittins & Co.

Glen Line Steamers.
Goldenberg, H., & Co.
Goldsmith, Leopold A.
Gonda Shoten, Tieh Ling.
Gordes.
Gordon & Co.
Government Universities in China.
Goyet, Shanghai.
Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, Peking.
Grant, Archibald.
Grayrigge, G., Shanghai.
Great China Dispensary.
Great Eastern Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
Great Eastern Dispensary.
Great Northern Telegraph Company.
Greer, H. & W., Limited.
Greig, M. W., & Co.
Grenard, Bettines, & Co.
Griffith, T. E., Limited.
Griffiths' Butchery.
Grimes, A. C.
Grimshaw, R.
Grosjean & Co., Hankow.
Grundy, R.
Grundy, V., Shanghai.
Guarantee Trust Company of New York.
Gula Kalumpang Rubber Estates Limited.
Gunn, Hugh, Mouken.

Hall & Holtz Limited.
Han Yeh Ping Iron & Coal Company.
Handa Menko, Shanghai.
Hankow Club Ltd.
Hankow Dispensary Limited.
Hankow Ice Works (Corsane, Anderson, & Co.).
Hankow International Hospital, Hankow.
Hankow Light & Power Company.
Hankow Printing Office.
Hankow Race Club & Recreation Ground Ltd.
Hankow Waterworks.
Hankow Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd.
Hannibal, W. A., & Co., Canton.
Hansen, Wallace, J. Canton.
Hansen, McNeill, Jones & Wright, Shanghai.
Hardoon, S. A.
Hardy, Walter.
Harper, Ralph, & Co.
Harvey's Billposting Agency.
Harvie, Cook, & Co.
Harvie, J. A.
Hatch, Carter, & Co.
Hattori, Yoko.
Hausheer, M. E., Shanghai.
Haworth, R., & Co., Ltd.

Heath & Co. Limited.
Heath, P., and Co.
Heffer, F. C., & Co.
Heiman, S. S.
Heisch, P. F.
Hemmerdinger Frères.
Hemmings & Berkley.
Heng, Chang, Ter, Newchang.
Heng Cheong & Co., Amoy.
Hérou, Charles, & Co.
Hetherington, J., & Sons.
Hewett, W. & Co.
Hill, H. G., Shanghai.
Hipwell, P.
Hirao & Co, Antung.
Hirsbrunner & Co.
Ho En Seong, Nanking.
Hogg, E. Jenner, Shanghai.
Holgate, L. G.
Holland-China Trading Company.
Holliday, C., & Co.
Holt's Wharf.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Hong Sun, C., Shanghai.
Hongkew Book Store.
Hopkins, Dunn, & Co.
Horenstein, Tientsin.
Horrobin, S. L.
Horse Bazaar and Motor Company.
Hotchand Vishindass & Co., Shanghai.
Hôtel de France.
Hôtel de la Paix.
Hôtel de Pékin.
Houvenier-Mason, Scheidler, & Co.
Howarth, Richard, & Co.
Hsiao, C. N., Dr. (Union Disp.), Tientsin.
Hsin Chong Cycle Company.
Hsin Kong & Co., Shanghai.
Hsing Kee.
Hsing Tai, Shanghai.
Hsu, W. T. O. (Imperial Medical College).
Hua Eng Tai, Swatow.
Hua Mui Dispensary, Swatow.
Hubbard, E. W.
Hueber, T., & Co., Shanghai.
Huber, E., & Co., Shanghai.
Humphreys, W. G., & Co.
Hung Chong Ter, Newchang.
Hung Tah Medicine Company, Shanghai.
Hunt, Newchang.
Huntley and Palmer, Ltd.
Hupei Government Cotton Mill.
Hutchison, Herbert, & Co.
Hutchison, J. D.

Iah Leng Dispensary, Swatow.
Iah Siu Dispensary, Swatow.
Iak Sang Dispensary, Swatow.
Ilbert & Co.
Imperial Hotel Limited, Tientsin.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.
Indra Line of Steamers.
Innis & Riddle.
Inshallah Dairy Farm and Stock Company.
International Bank.
International Bicycle Company.
International Book and Stationery Store.
International Cotton Manufacture Company.
International Dispensary, Shanghai.
International Dock, Shanghai.
International Estate and Finance, Shanghai.
International Export Company, Nanking.
International Export Company, Ltd., Hankow.
International Import and Export Co., Shanghai.
International Saving Society, Shanghai.
Isenman and Smith, Drs.
Italian-Chinese Import and Export Company, Hankow.
Italian Trading Company.
Ito, G., Shanghai.
Itoh, C., & Co., Shanghai.
Ivy Dairy, Shanghai.
Ivy and Robinson, Drs.
Jacks, William, & Co.
Jackson, Hanwell, Jackson & Neild, Drs.
Jackson, J. A., & Co.
Jai Tai Chang, Shanghai.
Jak Leng Disp., Swatow.
Jak Seng Disp. Co., Swatow.
Jak Sui Disp., Swatow.
Japanese Red Cross Hospital, Mukden.
Japanese Post and Telegraphs in Manchuria.
Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Ltd.
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
Jee, Pond, M., Dr.
Jeejeebhoy, D., & Co., Canton.
Jensen, G. S.
Jin Ann Dispensary, Swatow.
Jin Sin Tong, Amoy.
Joseph Bros.
Joseph, Ellis.
Joseph, J. H.
Jun Chee, Tientsin.
Juvet Leo, Tientsin.
Kadoorie, E. S.
Kadoorie, R. E.
Kai See & Co., Amoy.
Kailan Mining Administration.

Kaitendo Company, Newchang.
Kakiage, Yoko, Shanghai.
Kale, E.
Kalgan Dairy Farm.
Kameya (Kamaya), S., & Co., Antung.
Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co. Limited.
Kansaki & Co., Newchang.
Kapayang Rubber Estate Company, Limited.
Karatzas Bros.
Karimbaksh, H. A. J.
Kashimura Company, Tientsin.
Kathe Lim, Mrs., Swatow.
Kato & Co.
Katz, A., & Co.
Kay, W., & Co.
Kaye, C. B., & Co.
Kelly & Walsh Limited.
Kemp, Thomas, & Co.
Kempton.
Kent & Mounsey, Tientsin.
Kermani, R. S., Shanghai.
Kew, Chadwick, Dr., Shanghai.
Keylock, Pratt, and Hobbs.
Keystone Tobacco Company, Limited.
Khuri, S. H.
Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.
Kiangsu Chemical Works, Shanghai.
Kin Yamei, Tientsin.
King, H. Y., Dr.
Klemantaski, Bates, & Co.
Knapp, W. B., & Co., Shanghai.
Ko Bros., Amoy.
Kochien Transport and Towboat Company Limited.
Kodera & Co.
Konshyn, N. N., Limited, Shanghai.
Kowkee, J. L., & Co., Shanghai.
Kroewoek Java Plantations Limited.
Ku, S. D., Chefoo.
Kua, Seng, Watt, & Co., Amoy.
Kuang Sui Chiang Disp., Swatow.
Kung Ho & Co., Tientsin.
Kung Yip Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Kwan, K. H., Dr., Tientsin.
Kwang Chi Shiang, Tientsin.
Kwang Tung Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Canton.
Kwong Chek Dispensary, Swatow.
Kwong Fat Yuen, Shanghai.
Kwong Shing, Swatow.
Kwong Wo Company, Canton.
La Belle Jardinière (E. A. Culpeck).
La Generale Soies, Canton.
Lafuente and Wootten, Shanghai.
Lalcacca & Co.
Lam Fong Drug Company, Amoy.
Land Investment Company Limited
Landau, A., Shanghai.
Lane, Crawford, and Co., Limited.
Langkat Company, Shanghai.
Lao Sen Kee, Hankow.
Laon Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company.
Large, F., & Co.
Lau, Bittakshing, & Co., Canton.
Lau, E. C., Foochow.
Lau Tsz Wai, Shameen.
Lau, Woodland, & Co., Canton.
Laurent, Marius.
Lauro Cinema Company.
Lavers & Clark.
Law, H. D., & Co.
Lazarus, N. (G. Tobias), Shanghai.
Le Lion.
Le Munyon, Peking.
Lee Bros. & Co., Swatow.
Lee Jui Kheng, Swatow.
Lee Sen Ann Disp., Swatow.
Lee Tai Cheang, Swatow.
Leeds, E. S.
Legation of Allied Powers, Peking.
Legation Pharmacy (J. Henderson).
Lekhomall Pinyamall.
Lem Pah Wo, Canton.
Lem Tak Se, Swatow.
Lester, W. H., Kiukiang.
Lester, Johnson, & Morriss.
Lever Brothers Limited.
Levy Leone, A., Shanghai.
Levy, Simon, & Co.
Ley, C.
Leyte, F.
Liang Dau An, Hankow.
Liao Conservancy Authority.
Liao River Conservancy.
Liddell, Bros., & Co.
Liddell, K., & Co.
Lih Teh Oil Mill Company, Limited.
Lim Chin Tsong & Co., Amoy.
Lim, E. V. S., & Co., Swatow.
L'Impripmerie Iranciuse, Shanghai.
Ling Chong Cycle Coy.
Lion, Lucien.
Little, Adams and Wood.
Little, O. S.
Little, William, & Co.
Litvinoff & Co.
Liverman, G. S., & Co., Limited.
Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.
Liverpool Salvage Association.

Lloyds.
Loa Hai Shing, Shanghai.
Lo-Wai Dispensary, Canton.
London Mission
London Salvage Association.
Loo Teh Kee, Shanghai.
Lopato, A., & Sons, Limited.
Loup and Young.
Louvain.
Lowe, Bingham, and Matthews.
Lowe, F. H.
Lowe & Co, J., Shanghai.
Loxley, W. R., & Co.
L. P. Medical Hall, Foochow.
Lu Si, W. (Foochow Pharmacy).
Luen Steamship Company Limited.
Luk Wo & Co. (Luk Wo Dispensary), Canton.
L'Union de Paris (Compagine d'Assurances), Shanghai.
Ma Fel & Co., Shanghai.
Macbeth, Pawsey, & Co.
Macdonald, Ronald.
Macdonald, Thomas, & Co.
Macey & Co.
Mack, J., & Co., Tientsin.
Mackay, A. H., & Co
MacKenzie, A. C.
MacKenzie & Co. Limited.
Mackie, A., & Co.
Maclay & Co.
Macleod, Marshall, Marsh, Billinghurst & Murray, Drs.
Mactavish & Lehmann.
Macy, G. H., & Co.
Madier.
Magasin francais d'Alimentation.
Magasins généraux.
Magill & Co.
Main, S. D.
Maison Parisienne (Au Petit Louvre).
Maitland & Co.
Maitland & Fearon.
Major Brothers Limited.
Malcampo, & Co., Amoy.
Malthoid Roofing Manufacturers.
Manchurian Company Limited.
Manila Shanghai Export & Import Coy.
Manini, E., Hankow.
Manners, John.
Mappin & Webb.
Maritime Custom Houses. (Throughout China.)
Markt & Co., Shanghai.
Marques, Chang and Pereira & Co., Shanghai.
Marthou Frères.
Martin, W., & Co.
Matheson, G., & Co.
Matsumoto & Coy., Mukden.
Matsuoka & Co, Mukden.
Mavrokephalos & Co., Hankow.
McBain, G.
McGillivray.
McKean, S. H.
McMullan & Co.
Mee Cheung Studia, Amoy.
Mei Te Cheng, Tientsin.
Meiji Trading Company, Shanghai.
Mencarini & Co.
Menga, C., Tientsin.
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.
Methodist Publishing House.
Metropole Café, Tientsin.
Meurer Frères.
Meyer, M.
Middleton & Co.
Miffret, A.
Miller, E. D.
Ming Chong Cycle Company.
Ministeries and Departments of the Chinese Governments.
Minseng Dispensary, Hankow.
Mission Book Co., Shanghai.
Missionary Home and Agency, Shanghai.
Mitsubishi & Co., Shanghai.
Mitsubish Goshi Kaisha, Hankow, Canton.
Mitsui Busan Kaisha, Hankow and Tieh Ling.
Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.
Moalem, J. Joseph, Shanghai.
Molchanoff Pechatnoff & Co., Hankow.
Moller & Co.
Monbaron, Charles, Hankow.
Monbaron and Vanderetegen, Hankow.
Moore, L., & Co.
Moorhead & Halse.
Morgan Crucible Company Limited.
Morse, G. S. and Co., Shanghai.
Mosca and Prario.
Moser, J. H.
Mossop, A. G.
Moutrie, S., & Co., Ltd.
Meyroux, V.
Mukden Trading Co.
Municipal Council, Shanghai.
Municipalities of British Allied and Neutral Concessions and of the International Concession at Shanghai.
Murphy, J. R. (Dowler, Forbes & Co.).
Murray, Noel, & Co.
Mustard & Co.
Mutual Stores, Canton.

Nabholz & Co.
Nagai Bunko, Shanghai.
Nagano, Yoko.

Naishin Company.
Nakvasin, D. J., & Co., Hankow.
Nanking Dispensary, Nanking.
Nanri, Yoko.
Nanyang Dispensary.
Nathan, M. J.
National Cash Register Company.
National Provincial Plate Glass and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
National Union Society of Bedford.
Naval College, Pagoda Anchorage.
Naylor, J., & Co.
Neill, James, & Co.
Nemazee, H. M. H., & Co., Shanghai.
Neotia & Co.
Nernheim and Hebda Harbin.
Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company.
Netherlands Harbour Works Company.
Netherlands Lloyd of Amsterdam and Baliwia Marine Insurance Coy., Shanghai.
Netherlands Trading Society.
Nettle, P. Edward.
Neutral Legations, Peking.
New Amoy Dock Company.
New Chinese Antimony Company.
New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works Limited.
New Zealand Insurance Company.
Newchang Wharf and Godown Company.
Newman, E.
Nicholas & Co.
Nicholas Tsu Engineering & Shipbuilding Works.
Nielson and Winthers (China Engineering Co., Ltd.).
Nigniewtzky.
Nikka, Yoko.
Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha, Hankow.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hankow.
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Hankow.
Nisshin Yabuko, Shanghai.
Nisshin, Yoko.
Noel Murray, & Co. Limited.
Noor Mahomed & Co.
Not Kung Leong, Canton.
Norbury & Co.
Norbury, Eric.
Norbury, Natzio, & Co. Limited.
Nordisk Fjer Fabrik, Shanghai.
Noronha Fernandes, Canton.
North British Mercantile Insurance Company.
North China Daily Mail, Tientsin.
North China Daily News and Herald Limited.
North China Engineering Company.
North China Insurance Company Limited.
North China Printing and Publishing Company.
North China Produce Company.
North Great China Dispensary, Tientsin.
Northern Assurance Company.
Noury & Co.
Nozawa Gumi, Shanghai.
Nun Cheng Lo (En Ching Low), Tientsin.
Nutter, Walter, & Co.
Nye, S. P, Dr.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company.
Ocean Steamship Company Limited.
Office Appliance Co., Shanghai.
Office of Works, His Majesty's.
Okura & Co.
Old Dock.
Old Ningpo Wharf.
Olivier & Co.
Olivier Export and Import Company.
Olsen & Co.
Omi & Co., Newchang.
Ong Mah Chao & Co., Amoy.
Onomura & Co., Shanghai.
Opium Bonded Godown.
Orient Trading Company.
Oriental Advertising Company.
Oriental Cigarette and Tobacco Co.
Oriental Dispensary, Shanghai.
Oriental Export Company, Chefoo.
Oriental Optical Company, Shanghai.
Oriental Press, Shanghai.
Osaka Kobayashi Shiten, Shanghai.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Canton.
Oshima & Co, Mukden.
Oussiatinski, A. K, Chefoo.
Oxygen and Drum Company.

Pabaney, E.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Paizis & Co.
Palace Hotel, Shanghai.
Palmer and Turner.
Pang Hing Co., Foochow.
Panoff, J. K., & Co.
Pao Chen Dispensary, Swatow.
Paradissis & Co.
Parisian Hairdressing Saloon.
Parker, J. H. P., & Co.
Parker, Reilly, & Co.
Parker and Smith.
Parsee Trading Company.
Patel, A. C., & Co.
Patell & Co.
Pathé Phonocine Machine.
Patisserie Parisienne, Shanghai.
Paturel, Shanghai.

Pearce and Garriock.

Pearson, S., & Son, Limited.

Pei Yang (Medical College), Tientsin.

Peiyang Tannery.

Peking Chinese Electric Light & Power Co., Peking.

Peking Daily News.

Peking Electric Co., Ltd., Peking.

Peking Gazette.

Peking Motor Company (Chinsin Chao).

Peking Pavilion.

Peking Syndicate.

Peng Kalan Duriam Estate, Ltd., Shanghai.

Pennell, E , & Co.

Permata Rubber Estate Limited.

Perrin, Cooper & Co.

Persian Commercial Company.

Petersen & Co.

Petersen, A. & Co., Hankow.

Phillips, Walter, Dr.

Phœnix Assurance Company.

Picca & Co. (Pharmacy Central).

Pickwick, F. H.

Pierson, P. J. F., Shanghai.

Pike, A. T. J.

Pilcher, H. W.

Platt, Macleod & Wilson.

P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

Po Tai Wo, & Co., Swatow.

Po Wah & Co., Canton.

Pou Wai Dispensary, Canton.

Poo Tung & Co., Swatow.

Poohoomal Mulliamul Amer, Hankow.

Pootung Wharves.

Popoff Frères, C. & S.

Pottinger & Paton.

Powell, S. J. & Co.

Presse Orientale, La.

Price, H., Nanchang.

Price's China, Limited.

Priestwood, J. G.

Probst, Hanbury, & Co.

Produce Export Company, Limited.

Protopapas & Co.

Provincial Governments and their Departments throughout China.

Puthod, A., Shanghai.

Quan Hang Shing, Canton.

Queen's Hotel, Tientsin.

Quelch, C. W. & Co., Shanghai.

Racine, Ackermann, & Co.

Railton & Co.

Rakusen H. & Co., Shanghai.

Ramello, F., Hankow.

Ramos Amusement Company. (Olympic & Victoria Theatres).

Ramsay, H. E., & Co., Hankow.

Ramsay, N. B.

Rayner, Heusser, & Co.

Real Estate and Trading Co., Ltd., Hankow.

Reid, Evans, & Co.

Reiss & Co.

Reiss, Hugo & Co.

Rembrandt Photo Company.

Remington Typewriter Company.

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates.

Representation for British Manufacturers Limited.

Reuter Telegram Company.

Reynaud, Eugene, & Co.

Reynolds, W. G. Dr., Canton.

Richards, J. H., Shanghai.

Rigge, H. E.

Riggio, A.

Rint'ai Stores, Mukden.

Rizaeff Freies, Shanghai.

Robinson Piano Company.

Rodsil & Co.

Rondon & Co.

Roneo, Limited.

Rose, Downs, and Thompson, Limited.

Rose, Hewett, & Co.

Ross, Alex, & Co.

Roth, B., & Co.

Rouse, E. H.

Rouse, Graham & Co., Chefoo.

Rousseau, E.

Roxburgh, R., Limited.

Royal Insurance Company.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Rozario & Co., Shanghai.

Russo-Asiatic Bank.

Rutherford, N. H.

Saey Tai, Shanghai.
Sakamoto & Co., Mukden.
Salmon, J. E.
Sam, Joe, & Co.
Samson, E. (Eastman & Co.)
Samuel & Co., Limited.
Sanatogen Co.
Sanderson & Co., Hankow.
Sang Cheong Yue, Shanghai.
Sanrin Tobacco Company.
Sansuiken.
Saou Kee, Shanghai.
Sassoon, D., & Co. Limited.
Sassoon, E. D., & Co.
Sauvayre, Shanghai.
Schiller & Co.
Scotson, James (Stewart & Co.)
Scott & Bowne Limited.
Scott, Harding, & Co.
Scottish Union & National Insurance Company.
Seishin & Co., Mukden and Newchang.
Semagaga Rubber Company Limited.
Semambu Rubber Estates Limited.
Senawang Rubber Estates.
Seng Ann Hong Kee Disp., Swatow.
Seng Kee, Amoy.
Sennet Frères.
Sennett, Frères.
Senri & Co., Mukden.
Seo & Co., Mukden.
Seth A. Seth.
Seu Yin Sei Disp., Foochow.
Shahmoon, E. E., Shanghai.
Shahmoon, S E., Shanghai.
Shameen Lawn Tennis Club, Canton.
Shang, Tai Ye, & Co, Tientsin.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Limited.
Shanghai Building Company.
Shanghai Club.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company.
Shanghai Dispensary.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company.
Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company Limited.
Shanghai Electrical Construction Company.
Shanghai General Hospital.
Shanghai General Store, Shanghai.
Shanghai Golf Club.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar.
Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Company.
Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates Limited.
Shanghai Land Investment Company.
Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates Limited.
Shanghai Mercury Limited.
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company Limited.
Shanghai Optical Company.
Shanghai Paper Mill.
Shanghai Stores Company.
Shanghai and Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited.
Shanghai Tannery Company Limited.
Shanghai Times.
Shanghai Toilet Club.
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company.
Shanghai Waterworks Company Limited.
Shantung Silk and Lace Company.
Shaw, G. L., Antung.
Shaw, G. L. Brothers, Mukden.
Shawhsing, S. N., Company, Newchang.
Shekury, G. I.
Shewan, Tomes, & Co.
Shing (Ching) Kee, Amoy.
Shing Yue & Co., Shanghai.
Shinano & Co., Mukden.
Shinri, Yoko.
Shroff, P. B.
Shun Chang & Co., Chefoo.
Shun Chee & Co., 16, Bruce Road, Tientsin.
Shun, Kee, & Co., Shanghai.
Shun Tah & Co., Shanghai.
Shushterovitch, G., Harbin.
Silberman, I.
Sims & Co., Tientsin.
Sin An Tong Dispensary, Amoy.
Sin Jen Tong, Amoy.
Sin Se Tong, Amoy.
Sincere Co, Shanghai & Canton.
Sing, A., Shanghai.
Sing Chong & Co.
Sing Tai, Chefoo.

Sino-Foreign Coal Mining Co. Limited (T'ung Hsing), Tientsin.
Sino Swiss Commercial Company.
Sit Heng & Co., Amoy.
Siu Jen Tong, Amoy.
Siu Ling Dispensary, Swatow.
Siu-se-Tong, Amoy.
Skinn, Alfred John.
Sligh, J.
Slowe & Co.
Smith, Edwin R., D.D.S.
Smith, L. H., & Co.
Société d'Exportation et d'Importation Coloniales, Tientsin.
Societe Fonciere de Shameen, Canton.
Societe forestière de Haïlin et de Manchurie' La.
Société franco-chinoise de Batellerie et Cabotage en Chine.
Société franco-chinoise de Crédit.
Société indo-chinoise.
Soeka Warna Tea Estate.
Solina, R. V., & Co.
Soloman, S. J.
Somekh, B. A., Shanghai.
Somekh, D. S.
Somekh, S. S., Shanghai.
South British Insurance Company.
South China Trading Co., Canton.
South Manchuria Railway Company.
Sowa, Shanghai.
Soychee Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd.
Spalinger, V., Canton.
Sparke, C. E.
Speyer, C.
Spunt and Rosenfeld.
Squires, Bingham Company, Shanghai.
Standard Bank of South Africa.
Standard Life Assurance Company.
Standard Oil Company.
State Assurance Co. Limited, Shanghai.
Stearns, J. C.
Steiner, F. & Co. Limited.
Stewardson, R. E., Shanghai.
Subira, J. M.
Sudka, J. A.
Sugiyama & Co., Canton.
Sui Chong and Shun.

Sui Leng Disp., Swatow.
Sullivan, J., & Co.
Sulzer, Rudolph, & Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Sun Life Assurance of Canada.
Sung Chuan Tien and Co., Shantung.
Sungala Rubber Estate Ltd.
Suzuki & Co., Shanghai.
Swatow Dispensary.
Syndicat industriel et commercial.
Sze Hing & Co., Chefoo.

Tabaqueria Filipina.
Tackey, W. M., & Co.
Tai E., Tientsin.
Tai Fu Lim, Dr., Newchang.
Tai On & Co. (The Canton Medical Hall), Canton.
Tai Wah Dispensary, Swatow.
Taikoo Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.
Taiping Rubber Estates.
Taiseng & Co., Foochow.
Tait & Co.
Takata & Co., Shanghai.
Takkee & Co., Foochow.
Taku Tug and Lighter Company Limited.
Talati Brothers, Peking and Tientsin.
Talati & Co., Tientsin.
Talow Dispensary.
Tan Seong Chee & Co., Amoy.
Tannerie franco-chinoise.
Tata, Sons, & Co., Shanghai.
Taylor, Albert.
Taylor & Co.
Teerathdas, N., Shanghai.
Teesdale & Godfrey.
Teh Kee Dispensary, Hankow.
Tehun Tak Dispensary, Swatow.
Ter Hua Dispensary, Swatow.
The Trading Company, the Successors to Alexis Goobkin, A. Koosenetzoff, & Co.
Theodore & Rawlins, Hankow.
Thomas, F. & Co.
Thompson, A. E. S. & Co., Shanghai.
Thomson, G. H. & N., Shanghai.
Thomson, G. Irwin.
Thoresen, O.
Thunder, C.

Thurier & Kohr, Hankow.
Tibbey, H. M.
Tibesart, J. A.
Tientsin Bicycle Company, Amoy.
Tientsin Club.
Tientsin Dispensary.
Tientsin Gas and Electric Light Company.
Tientsin Ironworks Limited.
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Limited.
Tientsin Press Limited.
Tientsin Soap Manufacturing Company.
Tientsin Tobacco Company.
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited.
Tilley & Limby.
Times Dharwar & Co.
Tin See Tong Disp., Amoy.
Tiram Estates Limited.
Tirioli, C., & Co., Autung.
Toa & Co.
Toa Koshi, Shanghai.
Toa Tobacco Company, Newchang.
Toeg & Read, Shanghai.
Toh Tiong Hok, Amoy.
Tom, H., Tientsin.
Tom, S., Chefoo.
Ton Ying & Co.
Tong Cheong & Co., Amoy.
Tong Seng & Co., Amoy.
Tonglin & Co., Canton.
Toshado Shiten, Shanghai.
Towa & Co., Newchang.
Travers Smith & Sons.
Truman, R. N.
Tschurin, I. I., & Co., Harbin.
Tshun Tak Disp., Swatow.
Tsui, Y. Y., Dr., Tientsin.
Tsung Tsoon Sing, Amoy.
Tong Seng & Co., Amoy.
Tsurutani.
Tung Chi Disp., Shanghai.
Tung, Ho & Co., Newchang.
T'ung Hsing Sino-Foreign Coal-mining Company, Ltd., Tientsin (Dovey & Co., Managers).
Tung Shen Te, Tientsin.
Tung, Tai, & Co.
Tung Teh Heng, Chefoo.
Tung Yu Brothers, Shanghai.
Tunkadoo Dock.
Tunkadoo Wharves.
Turner, E. W.
Twigg, P. O'Brien.
Twyford, J., & Co.
Tze Hop Shing, G., & Co., Tientsin.

Ullmann & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company.
Union Assurance Company, Limited.
Union Commercial Company, Limited.
Union Dispensary, Tientsin.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.
Union Marine Insurance Company.
Union Medical College.
United States Steel Products.

Vacuum Oil Company.
Van Ess, A., & Co.
Vanderstegen, L. & Co., Hankow.
Varenne, Th. & Compaynie, Canton.
Venturi, F., Shanghai.
Veroudart.
Vicajee, F., & Co.
Vicajee, H., & Co.
Vickers, Limited.
Vikula Morocov, Newchang.
Villa, A. P., & Brothers.
Viloudaki, Hiscocks & Co., Shanghai.
Vogue, Shanghai.
Vrard & Co.

Wah Chang Mining and Smelting Co., Changsha.
Wah Loong, Canton.
Wah Mei Dispensary, Canton.
Wah Ming Optical Company.
Wah On Company, Canton.
Wai Chi, Tientsin.
Walker, Livingstone.
Wallem & Co., Shanghai.
Wang, Y. N., Dr., Tientsin and Peking.
Wannieck, D, Peking.
Warren, C., & Co., Canton.
Waste Silk Boiling Company.
Watson, A. S., & Co , Limited.
Watt, W. T., Dr. (Imperial Medical College).

Wattie, J. A., & Co. Limited.
Watts & Co.
Weeks & Co. Limited.
Weihaiwei Land and Building Company.
Wen Hua Printing Press, Hankow.
West of Scotland Insurance Office, Limited, Shanghai.
Westminster Tobacco Company.
Westphal, King, & Ramsay Limited.
Wheelock & Co.
Wheen, Edward, & Sons.
Whitall & Co. Limited.
White, Brothers.
White, David.
White-Cooper, Oppe & Master.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw, & Co.
Whitfield & Co.
Whitham, R. P., Shanghai.
Whitney, J. C., & Co.
Whitworth, Herbert, Limited.
Wijk & Co.
Wilkinson, H. P., Shanghai.
Wilkinson, Heywood, & Clark.
Wilkinson, T. M., & Co., Foochow.
Williams, Dr., Medicine Company.
Williams, K. J.
Wilson & Co.
Wing Tai.
Winston, Warwick, Dr.
Winteler, M.
Wisner & Co.
Wisner, P. F., & Co.
Wissotsky & Co.
Wong Ah Ming, Tientsin.
Wong Chuen Yung (British Manufacturers' Agency), Shanghai.
Wong Shing Chong, Shanghai.
Wong Yuen Kee, Tientsin.
Wong Zung Chong, Shanghai.
Woo Chong.
Woo, M. L., Tientsin.
Woods, J., Hankow.
Woollen, Vosy, & Co.
Worthington Pump Company Limited.
Wrightson & Co., Shanghai.
Wu Lien Teh, Harbin.

Yamamoto & Co., Tientsin.
Yan Sun & Co., Limited, Canton.
Yan Shau & Co., Limited, Canton.
Yang, J., Peking.
Yang-tsze Engineering Works.
Yang-tsze Insurance Company.
Yang-tsze Land and Finance Company.
Yang-tsze Poo Cotton Mill, Shanghai.
Yap Eck Liok, Amoy.
Yat Ling Disp., Swatow.
Yates, T. M.
Yau, K. S., Dr., Peking and Tientsin.
Yee Gwan & Co., Amoy.
Yeo, Swee, Swan, & Co., Amoy.
Yik Sang Dispensary, Swatow.
Yishin & Co., Mukden.
Yoan Siu Dispensary, Swatow.
Yokohama Specie Bank.
Yorkshire Insurance Company.
Yoshida & Co., Shanghai.
Young Brothers Trust Company.
Yu Feng Kung Ssu, Chefoo.
Yu Tai.
Yuasa, T., Hankow.
Yue Chong Tai.
Yuen Cheong and Co., Shanghai.
Yuen Sui Chang Disp., Swatow.
Yuen Tah and Co., Shanghai.
Yung Fong Photo Supply Co., Peking.
Yung Hing Printing Company, Shanghai.
Yuwusei Yoko, Tieh Ling.

Za Chong Shun, Shanghai.
Zi Ka Wei Press, Shanghai.
Zong Lee & Sons, Shanghai.
Zundel Emile Manufacturing Company.

No. 5563-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import and export of all goods, directly or indirectly, from and to Siam except such goods as are shipped by or consigned to the trading concerns in Siam named in the Schedule hereto attached.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to authorise the import or export of any article the import or export of which is prohibited by or under any enactment.

SCHEDULE.

SIAM WHITE LIST.

His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, Military, and Naval Officers.

British Missionary Bodies and Missionary Bodies of Neutral and Allied Countries.

Abdoolally, Bangkok.

Abdulcaium, K. Saherwalla, Bangkok.

Adam, A. H. M., & Co.

Adamjee Allibhai Dorajiwalla, Bangkok.

Adamsen, Dr. (See Kak Dispensary).

Ah Lee Keh (Yah See), Lampong.

Alibhai Chinwala, Bangkok.

American Presbyterian Mission Press.

Angullia, A., & Sons, Bangkok.

Apothecaries' Hall.

Arracan Company, Limited, Bangkok.

Asiatic Cattle Co., Bangkok.

Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

Asow Y., & Co, Bangkok.

Assumption Printing Press, Bangkok.

Baboojee, A. K., Bangkok.

Babu, Renong.

Badman, H. A., & Co.

Bagawie, S. M., Bangkok.

Bamrungnukulkij Printing Works (Luang Damrong), Bangkok.

Ban Chia Thye, Puket.

Ban Eik, Renong.

Ban Eng, Renong.

Ban Hin, Pangnga and Puket.

Ban Hin Guan, Puket.

Ban Hong, Puket.

Ban Lee Moh, Krabi.

Ban Ouan Ho, Puket.

Ban Seng Chieng, Bangkok.

Ban Seng Hin, Trang.

Ban Seng Un, Krabi.

Bangkok Dock Company, Limited.

Bangkok Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bangkok Times Press, Limited.

Bangkok United Club.

Bangnon Syndicate, Renong.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine.

Barrow, Brown, & Co.

Bean Getan, Pangnga.

Bean Guan, Puket.

Bean Hup, Puket.

Béranger, Malcolm (Maison Béranger).

Berli, A., & Co., Bangkok.

Bhandakayacara, Bangkok.

Bian Joo Thye, Bangkok.

Boay Lye, Pangnga.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Bangkok.

Bong Hong, Puket.

Boo Gark, Setul.

Boon Long, Bangkok.

Boon Mee Dispensary, Bangkok.

Boon Teck, Renong.

Borgersen, H. B.

Borneo Company, Limited.

British-American Tobacco Company, Limited.

British Club.

British Dispensary.

Buan Hoa Seng, Bangkok.

Buan Soon Lee & Co., Bangkok.

Budroodin, F. H., Bangkok.

Buk Sua, Pangnga.

Cartwright, B. O.

Chan Kim Kee, Bangkok.

Chan Kwong Sin, Setul.

Chapman, W. P.

Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia.

Cheng Kiat Li, Bangkok.

Chew Keok Kongsi, Puket and Trang.

Chiang Hak, Bangkok.
Chiang Huat Chan, Bangkok.
Chiengmai Mission Press, Bangkok.
Chinese Mercantile Dispensary, Bangkok.
Chin Aik Khan, Puket.
Chin Hin, Bangkok.
Chin Hock, Puket.
Chin Soon, Bangkok.
Chino-Siam Daily News.
Chino-Siamese Trading Company.
Chip Nghi Soon, Bangkok.
Chip Yiak Siang Chan, Bangkok.
Chong Guan Soon, Bangkok.
Chong Lye Chan, Renong.
Chong Phye, Pangnga.
Chong Sen, Bangkok.
Choo Kwang Lee, Bangkok.
Choo Seng, Takuapa.
Chop Goh Chiap Seng, Bangkok.
Chotirmall, K. A. T., & Co.
Chuan Lee, Takuapa.
Chung Chin Yuen & Co., Bangkok.
Chung Chooe Guan Ah Fook, Bangkok.
Chye Seng Soon, Bangkok.
City Dispensary, Bangkok.
Couper-Johnston, D., & Co.

Dastakeer & Co., Bangkok.
De Burgh, W.
Deebook Dredging, Renong.
Diana, A., & Co , Bangkok.
Dickinson, John & Co.
Diethelm & Co.
Divan Ahmad, Haji Peer Mahomed, Bangkok.
Dunlop, John M.

East Asiatic Company, Limited.
Eastern Smelting Company, Puket.
Ebata & Co., Bangkok.
Edgar Brothers.
Educational Supply Association.
Eng Guan, Trang.
Excelsior Ice Factory.
Fook Loong & Co., Bangkok.
Fraser & Neave, Limited.
French Dispensary.

Gilitwalla, E. E., Bangkok.
Gin Seng, Takuapa.
Git Git Choon, Puket.
Goh Vong Chua, Bangkok.
Goon Hok Heng, Bangkok.
Goriawalla, A. H. A., Bangkok.
Goriawalla, F. A., Bangkok.
Gritters, Mrs.
Groundwater, C. L., & Co.
Guan Eng, Renong.
Guan Huat Seng, Bangkok.
Guan Mong Chan, Bangkok.
Gulam Mydin, Bangkok.
Gulamhusan Abdoolkader (Gulam Husain Abdul Kader) (Kader, G. A.), Bangkok.

Habibar, Rehman, Bangkok.
Hajee Sakur Gunny, Bangkok.
Hak Heng Lee, Bangkok.
Hak Seng, Bangkok.
Halim & Co., B. A.
Han Fook Seng (Thein Fook Seng), Bangkok.
Hansen, Dr. C. (Lotus Dispensary).
Hap Fong, Bangkok.
Harp, Heng, Long, & Co.
Harp Vour, Long, & Co.
Harrison, Frank A., Puket and Pangnga.
Heap Aik, Renong.
Heng Guan Chan, Puket.
Heng Heng Guan Seng (Heng Hin Guan Seng), Bangkok.
Heng Hoa, Bangkok.
Hiak Hin, Takuapa.
Ho Chean, Takuapa.
Ho Choon, Puket.
Ho Seng, Trang.
Hock Chong Seng, Takuapa.
Hoch Choon, Trang.
Hock Chuan, Krabi.
Hock Chuan & Co., Bangkok.
Hock Guan, Trang.
Hock Ho, Renong.
Hock Ho Choon, Bangkok.
Hock Kee, Renong.
Ho Hin, Pangnga.
Ho Hin, Renong.
Ho Huat, Renong.

Hoh Leng Dispensary, Bangkok.
Hok Hin Lee, Bangkok.
Hong Bee, Renong.
Hong Ching, Bangkok.
Hong Guan, Pangnga.
Hong Hua, Bangkok.
Hong Huat, Puket.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Hong Thye, Bangkok.
Hooi Lam Chong, Pangnga.
Hoop Tack, Cheung, Bangkok.
Hoosain, A. G., Bangkok.
Hoosain, Akbar, & Sons, Bangkok.
Hoosain, E. A., Bangkok.
Hotchand, Vichindas, & Co., Bangkok.
Hup Ho, Setul, Setul.
Hup Mong Thye, Bangkok.
Hussein, A., & Sons.

Ikezaki, K., & Co., Bangkok.
Indo-Burma Cigar Depôt.
International Store.
Ito, T., & Co., Bangkok.

Jakob, Setul.
Jawarad Dispensary.
Jewaji Raja & Sons, M. Moosbhoy, M. Moosbhoy Raja.
Joo Chye Kee, Bangkok.
Joo Guan, Renong.
Joo Hoa Lee, Bangkok.
Joo Huat, Bangkok.
Joo Phek, Pangnga.
Joo Seng & Co., Bangkok.

Kader, G. A. (Gulamhusan Abdoolkader).
Kaj, Cotermall & Co., Bangkok.
Kasoojee, M. E., Bangkok.
Kather, Muhiatheen, K., Bangkok.
Katib, E. M.
Katoo Dee Book, Renong.
Katz Brothers, Limited.
Kean Heng Lee, Bangkok.
Kean Lee Chan, Bangkok.
Kean Lee & Co., Bangkok.
Kean Seng, Krabi.
Kempton and Co., Bangkok.
Keng Watt, Bangkok.
Kerr & Co.
Khoon Seng, Bangkok.
Kia Lee, Bangkok.
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co., Bangkok.
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co., Bangkok.
Kirkabhai, A , & Bros., Bangkok.
Kim Heng Seng, Bangkok.
Kim Seng Lee, Bangkok.
Kim Tai Seng, Bangkok.
King Chan, Bangkok.
King's College, Bangkok.
Kluzer, G., & Co., Bangkok.
Ko San Nyun, Bangkok.
Kong Hiap Hin, Puket.
Kong Moh, Renong.
Kwang (Kuang) Ngee Hoa & Co., Bangkok.
Kwang Neguan Lee Soon Kee, Bangkok.
Kwang Soon Tung, Bangkok.
Kwang Tong Seng, Bangkok.
Kwong Chuen Chan, Bangkok.
Kwong Hang Seng, Bangkok.
Kwong Hoa Siang (Chiang), Bangkok.
Kwong Moh, Renong.
Kwong Mow, Bangkok.
Kwong Tai, Bangkok.
Kwong Wo Sang, Bangkok.
Kwong Ying Cheong, Bangkok.
Kwong Ying Choung, Bangkok.
Lakhwalla & Co., E. A., Bangkok.
Lakhwalla & Co., M. A., Bangkok.
Lam Ngor, Trang.
Lebai Man, Setul.
Lee Kim, Renong.
Legations of Allied Powers.
Legations of Neutral Powers.
Lenha Singh Mehar Singh, Bangkok.
Leong Chin Heng, Bangkok.
Leong Guan, Bangkok.
Leong Hin, Bangkok and Krabi.
Leonowens, Louis T., Limited, Bangkok and Lampang.
Li Kor, Pangnga.
Li Tit Guan, Bangkok.
Liang Seng Lee, Bangkok.
Lim Hean Kheng, Renong.

Lim Hean Swee, Renong.

Lim Toh Choo, Renong.

Lo Kong Chang, Puket.

Long Ann, Bangkok.

Long Heng Lee, Bangkok.

Lotus Dispensary (Dr. Hansen).

Luang Brohma Yodkee, Mrs. (Pradist Sookonta), Bangkok.

Luang Damrong (Bamrungunkulkij Printing Works), Bangkok.

Luang Phipat Tana Korn, Bangkok.

Macbeth, J. J.

Maideen, A.

Maire, A. J., Bangkok.

Maison Béranger (Béranger, Malcolm).

Malaya Tin Corporation, Renong.

Malbary, H. A.

Mansoor Sahib, S. S., Bangkok.

Marican, M. T. S.

Marican, S. S.

Maskati, A. T. E.

Maung Hpo Min, Lampang.

Maw Jim, Bangkok.

Maw Kim, Bangkok.

Maw Sooi Disp., Bangkok.

McFarland, G. B., Dr.

Meklong Railway Company.

Menam Motor-boat Company, Limited.

Meng Heng, Bandon.

Meng Heng Lee, Bangkok.

Meng Hong, Bangkok.

Michellis and Drimitrellis, Bangkok.

Ministries and Departments of the Royal Siamese Government.

Mitani, Dr. T., Bangkok.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, Bangkok.

Mizokami M., Bangkok.

Mogul, M. A.

Moh Tuan, Bangkok.

Mohamed Meah & Co., Bangkok.

Mohammed Ally Noorbhai, Bangkok.

Mong Hoa, Bangkok.

Monod, C. E., & Co., Bangkok.

Moosbhoy, M., Bangkok.

Motiwalla, E. J., Bangkok.

Motiwalla, F. A., Bangkok.

Moung Pe, Bangkok.

Mura Rami, R., Bangkok.

Musaji, M., and Co., Bangkok.

Mydin, Setul.

Nai Lert, Bangkok.

Nai Siu, Bangkok.

Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai & Co., Bangkok.

Nan Singh, Setul.

Nana & Co., Bangkok.

Nana, E. A., Bangkok.

Nean Jee Hin, Puket.

Neo Choo, Pangnga.

Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.

Netherlands Trading Society.

Nguan Seng Soon, Bangkok.

Ni Lye Hong, Pangnga.

Nooraddin Dawoodbhoi, Bangkok.

On Wo, Bangkok.

Ooi Chav, Renong.

Oon Hock Guan, Bangkok.

Oriental Bakery, Bangkok.

Oriental Store, Bangkok.

Osawa, J., & Co., Bangkok.

Oyama, K., & Co., Bangkok.

Paknam Railway Company.

Pappayanopoulos, C., Bangkok.

Peng Lee Chan, Bangkok.

Pereira & Co., E. M.

Pharnitsuphaphon Printing Office, Bangkok.

Phatanakorn Cinematograph Co., Bangkok.

Phya Sri Kridakara, Bangkok.

Piroshaw, F. Mama, Bangkok.

Pisal Banniti, Bangkok.

Pock Thye, Puket.

Poh Wah Seng, Bangkok.

Pollard, T. H.

Pradist Sookonta (Mrs. Luang Brohma Yodkee), Bangkok.

Puck, Choon & Co., Bangkok.

Puket Dispensary, Puket.

Rahim, H. Abdool.

Raja (Jewaji Raja & Sons).

Ratanamala Company, Bangkok.

Ratrut Basin Tin Dredging Company, Renong.

Rochiram, J. R., Bangkok.

Rongpim Nangsu Pim Thai Mai, Bangkok.

Rosenberg, M. Bangkok.

Royal Bangkok Sports Club.

Royal Siamese State Railways.

Sae Thien & Co., Bangkok.

Saing Hiang, Takuapa.

Salehbhai, A, R, & Co., Bangkok.

Sampson, John, & Son.

Sarafally, G. A., Bangkok.

Saw Hood Beng, Sengora.

See Kak Dispensary (Dr. Adamsen), Bangkok.

Selley, N. L. (Wat Debsirindr School), Bangkok.

Semprez & Co., Bangkok.

Seng Guan, Puket.

Seng Heng Chan, Bangkok.

Seng Hin, Renong.

Seng Hong & Co., Bangkok.

Seng Lee, Trang.

Seng Lee, Bangkok.

Seng Lee Chiang, Bangkok.

Seng Long, E., Bangkok.

Seng Teik, Pangnga.

Shaik Mahomet, Trang.

Siah Leng, A., Bangkok.

Siah Leng Dispensary, Bangkok.

Siam Cement Company, Limited, Bangkok.

Siam Commercial Bank.

Siam Drug Store, Bangkok.

Siam Electricity Company, Limited.

Siam Forest Company, Limited.

Siam Free Press Company, Limited.

Siam Import Company, Limited.

Siam Industries Syndicate.

Siam Motor Works, Limited.

Siam Observer Press.

Siam Perfumery Store.

Siam Stamp Company.

Siamese Southern Railway.

Siamese Tin Syndicate.

Siamese Tobacco Company.

Siamwalla, D. H. A., Bangkok.

Siamwalla, F. A., Bangkok.

Siang Hak, Bangkok.

Sieng Kee Chan, Bangkok.

Sin Gim Hong, Puket.

Sin Hin, Puket.

Sin Kheng Leong, Renong.

Sin Kheng Seang, Puket.

Sin Sin Ha, Bangkok.

Singer Sewing Machine.

Siribhand Store, Bangkok.

Smith Premier Typewriter Company.

Société Anonyme Belge.

Soon Chua Seng, Bangkok.

Soon Hock Seng, Bangkok.

Soon Seng, Renong.

Sophon Printing Office.

Soy Ying Yuen, Bangkok.

Springer, N., Major, Chiengmai.

Sriracha Company, Limited, Bangkok.

Standard Oil Company.

Staro, A. Mme.

Steel Brothers & Co., Limited.

Stephens, Paul, & Co.

Straits Trading Company, Puket.

Sui Kee, Puket.

Sutton, N., Bangkok.

Swanson, J. H.

Swee Ho, H., Bangkok.

Swee Hock, Puket.

Swee Seang, Pangnga.

Syme & Co.

Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Co., Bangkok.

Tachin Railway Company.

Tan Choon Lim, Renong.

Tan Paik Seng, Puket.

Tan Soon Cheang, Renong.

Tan Thye Guan, Bangkok.

Tan Yeat, Trang.

Tatner, F.

Tay, K. C., Dr., Bangkok.

Tayabally & Co., A. H , Bangkok.

Teck Lee Guan, Bangkok.

Teck Seng (Wat Tuk), Bangkok.

Teck Seng & Co., Bangkok.

Teik Bee, Pangnga.

Teik Thye Heng Hoe, Pangnga.

Tek Chi Tung, Bangkok.

Teo Ban Hong, Bangkok.

Thakur Singh Ladha Singh, Bangkok.

Thai Bee, Bangkok.

Thean It Keok, Puket.

Theen Cheong, Puket.

Thien Fook Seng (Han Fook Seng), Bangkok.

Thonakitch Raxa, Bangkok.

Thum Hock Heng, Trang.

Thye Cheong, Puket.

Thye Him, Puket.

Tilleke and Gibbons, Bangkok.

Tilleke, R. E. G., Dr.

Tin Chuan, Puket.

Tisseman, S., & Co.

Tong Sang Cheong, Bangkok.

Tong Seng, Bangkok.

Tong Seng Tong, Takuapa.

Tongkah Compound, Puket.

Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging Company, Puket.

Towkay Hoo, Bangkok.

Towfigue, M., Bangkok.

Tuck Wo Loong, Bangkok.

Tung Who & Co.

Un Cheang, Krabi.

Un Hoe, Puket.

Undertakers Supply Stores, Bangkok.

United Engineers, Limited.

Vacuum Oil Company.

Viraj Chanthorn, Bangkok.

Walker, C. C., Dr., Bangkok.

Wang Lee & Co., Bangkok.

Wasee, A. K. H., & Co.

Wasiamull, Assomull, & Co., Bangkok.

Weng Foong, Bangkok.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw, & Co., Limited.

Wing Seng Long and Co., Bangkok.

Wing Yuen & Co., Bangkok.

Yah See (Ah Lee Keh), Lampong.

Yamaguchi, G., & Co., Bangkok.

Yee Long, Bangkok.

Yee Sang & Co., Bangkok.

Yeoh Keow, Renong.

Yeong Aik Him, Puket.

Yong Guan Hong, Bangkok.

Yong Heng Huat, Bangkok.

Yong Heng Long, Bangkok.

Yong Lee Seng & Co., Bangkok.

Yong Mong Lee, Bangkok.

Yong Nguan, Bangkok.

Yong Seng, Bangkok.

Yong Shing, Bangkok.

Yue Yik Loong, Bangkok.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

6

No. 560-106-4.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

Simla, the 6th July, 1916.

The following correspondence with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 91-Rev., dated India Office, London, the 21st October 1910.

From—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 14 (Land Revenue), dated the 30th June 1910, relative to the recommendation in paragraph 252 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization that "the general principles of assessment, such for instance as the proportion of the net profits on the land which the Government shall be entitled to take, and the period of settlements, should be embodied in Provincial legislation, instead of being left to executive order, as is the case outside Bombay."

2. I accept the conclusion, at which you have arrived after careful consideration of the subject, that it is not expedient for the present to take action on this proposal.

I have, etc.,

MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

No. 14 OF 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT MORLEY OF BLACKBURN, O.M.,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 30th June 1910.

MY LORD,

In reporting for Your Lordship's information the action which we propose to take on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, which concern the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, we stated that there were two questions of considerable importance and complexity, in regard to which we proposed to address you separately, as we were not prepared to accept the Commission's proposals. One of these questions is the recommendation in paragraph 252 of the Commission's report that "the general principles of assessment, such, for instance, as the proportion of the net profits on the land which the Government shall be entitled to take, and the period of settlements, should be embodied in Provincial legislation instead of being left to executive order, as is now the case outside Bombay." We are strongly opposed to this proposal on grounds both of general principle and of practical policy, and it will be necessary for us to lay our views before Your Lordship at some length.

Despatch No. 12, dated 30th June 1910.

2. In the discussion of this question, we are hampered by the fact that the Commission have given no reasons for putting forward their proposal, which, as we shall show, involves an entirely new departure in our revenue policy. Nor does it appear from the record of the evidence taken by the Commission that the proposal was recommended to them by any of the witnesses whom they examined, or that they made any attempt to elicit opinions on the subject. We are thus under the disadvantage of not knowing the precise considerations which influenced the Commission in making the recommendation or what objects they had in view.

3. We desire to point out, in the first place, that the terms, in which the Commission's recommendation is couched, give a misleading impression of the effect of the revenue law of Bombay. It is not the case that the Bombay Land Revenue Code prescribes either the proportion of the net profits on the land which the Government is entitled to take as land revenue, or the period of settlements in that province. As Your Lordship is doubtless aware, the revenue system of Bombay differs from that of most other provinces, in that assessments of the land revenue are based upon general considerations of the value of land and the profits of agriculture, and no standard has been laid down either by law or rule as the maximum share of the profits or assets which Government is entitled to take. Thus section 100 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code merely lays down that, subject to rules or orders made by the Governor in Council, the officer in charge of a survey shall have authority to fix the assessment for land revenue at his discretion, while it is provided in section 107 that in revis-

ing assessments of land revenue, regard shall be had to the value of land, and in the case of land used for the purposes of agriculture, to the profits of agriculture. Nor is the period for which settlements shall be current prescribed in the Bombay Land Revenue Code. Section 102 merely empowers the Governor in Council to declare assessments fixed for a term of years not exceeding thirty in the case of lands used for the purposes of agriculture alone, and not exceeding ninety-nine in the case of other lands. The Bombay Land Revenue Code does not, therefore, provide for the matters mentioned by the Commission, and their incorporation in provincial legislation would be as serious an innovation in Bombay as in other provinces, where these questions are at present regulated entirely by executive order.

4. The principle on which the settlement of the land revenue in British India is based is that by the ancient custom of the country, the State is entitled to a certain but undefined share of the gross produce of all cultivated land. That share is usually commuted into a cash payment, and theoretically the money value of the share could be revised annually. But by executive orders, the State has imposed various limitations on its own rights. For practical purposes, the gross produce has been discarded as a standard throughout the greater part of the country. Assessments based on a share of the gross produce place an undue tax on energy and industry, and are repugnant to modern ideas. It has, therefore, been necessary to find some other standard by which to guide our settlement officers. In most provinces, it has accordingly been laid down by rule that not more than half the money value of the net produce, or not more than half the net assets, is to be taken in the form of assessment. In all provinces, moreover, it has been decided that general revisions of the land revenue assessment should be made only at considerable intervals, which are fixed with reference to the stage of development of different tracts, and are now usually twenty or thirty years. Thus the matters, for which the Commission wish to provide by legislation, are not the fundamental principles underlying the assessment of the land revenue in this country, but are limitations which the State has thought fit to place upon its own discretion in the matter, and rules which it has laid down from time to time for the guidance of its officers. Such rules must necessarily vary at different places and at different times, and they are subject to various exceptions and reservations. They require therefore a more elastic expression than the precise forms of law allow, and an attempt to embody in the law anything beyond the somewhat vague generalities contained in the Bombay Land Revenue Code would inevitably lead to grave difficulties.

5. In connection with this aspect of the case, we desire, in the first place, to call attention to the observations made by the Secretary of State in 1885, when discussing certain proposed modifications of settlement policy. Lord Kimberley remarked* that he entertained a strong opinion as to the danger of pledging Government for ever to a particular line of action in regard to assessments of the land revenue. He pointed out the great difference between the Government's making a public declaration beforehand of what its future action should be, and its laying down from time to time the principles which should regulate its action. He expressed his strong conviction that no hard-and-fast rules on the subject of the methods of the land revenue assessment should be laid down, and that all the benefits anticipated from the modifications of settlement policy then under consideration would accrue in due course, if the new rules were promulgated simply by administrative order. "When the people see that these rules are really acted on," he remarked, "this will give more confidence than any prior declaration." We entirely agree in the policy enunciated by Lord Kimberley, which has been amply justified by experience. The only case in which it has been departed from, and then only to a minor extent, is in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, which was passed in 1879 before Lord Kimberley's despatch was written. Thus section 106 of the Code limits the number of occasions on which a general classification of the soil may be made with a view to the revision of the assessment. The principle underlying this provision has our complete

* Paragraph 20 of despatch No. 4-Revenue, dated 8th January 1885.

approval, and it is well understood and acted on in Madras. But in Madras, in pursuance of the policy laid down in 1885, the Government have decided that no formal pledge should be given as in Bombay, and we have no doubt as to the soundness of the decision not to limit by law the opportunities for a reclassification of soils, which may occasionally be necessary in the interests of the tax-payer rather than of the State. Again section 107 of the Bombay Code deals with the exemption of improvements effected by the landholder from enhancement of assessment. The exemption is perpetual both in Madras and Bombay, but while in Bombay the pledge has been embodined in the law, in Madras it has been promulgated merely by administrative order. It is, therefore, instructive to note that the Irrigation Commission reported that in Madras the policy of Government in this matter was generally understood and widely appreciated, while they found that, in Bombay, there was a remarkable ignorance of the express provision of the law on the subject, and that full advantage had not been taken of the concession by those whom it was intended to benefit. There can, in our opinion, be little doubt that legislation regarding the methods or principles of assessment would be regarded with indifference by the majority of the landholding classes. General principles cannot be brought home to the agricultural population merely by being embodied in legislative enactments, and we do not believe that any such action would make those principles better understood or give the cultivators increased confidence in the policy of Government.

Irrigation Commission's Report, Volume I, paragraph 179.

6. At present our assessments are usually below the theoretical maximum, and whatever general complaints may be made against them, it is not usual for individual assessments to be contested in any numbers. If they are appealed against, the appeals are settled without much expense to the people by revenue officers who are acquainted with the methods followed, and have, as a rule, local knowledge to guide them. If the proposals of the Commission were accepted, there would almost inevitably be an increase of litigation, and there would be considerable risk of an attempt to bring all assessments of land revenue under the Civil Courts; a result which, from all points of view, would be open to grave objection. The factors affecting revenue assessments must be studied by officers moving about amongst the people, and examining their crops and rural economy on the spot. They cannot be reduced to a matter of evidence taken in a court before a judge, and any attempt so to present them could lead only to complication and to ruinous expense. It is true that in most provinces, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in all matters affecting assessments is expressly barred by the Land Revenue Acts, and at present the provisions of the different Acts, as to the amount of assessment to be imposed, are couched in such general terms as to leave no room for such interference. But if it were enacted, for instance, as in rule 7 of the Punjab Assessment instructions, that the assessment of an estate must not exceed half the value of the net assets, we doubt whether a provision, such as that in section 158 (2) (ix) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, would suffice to prevent the intervention of the Courts. It would possibly be open to any landholder to file a suit in the Civil Court for the reduction of the assessment imposed at resettlement, on the ground that it exceeded the half net assets, and so had not been made in accordance with the Act. It is not unlikely that in the absence of special legislation on the subject, such suits would be admitted, and that the whole of the assessment proceedings would be reopened in the Courts.

Sections 48-58 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, Sections 58-64 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act and Sections 46-48 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act.

7. Even if these fears are groundless, there can be no doubt that if we take up for the whole of India the general question of legislating as to the principles of assessment, the question will at once be raised of subjecting assessments to revision in the Civil Courts. The late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who was a member of the Royal Commission, for many years strongly advocated the imposition of judicial checks on enhancements of the land revenue. In his letter of the 6th April 1900 to Lord Curzon regarding land settlements in

Bombay he urged that the cultivator should be permitted to appeal to a civil tribunal against the action of the Revenue-officer, who, he claimed, was virtually a party to the assessment proceedings. "The cultivators of India," he wrote, "the poorest, the most ignorant, and the most helpless class of the Indian population, are debarred (except in Bengal), from seeking redress against the assessment of Revenue-officers; and the assessment becomes necessarily unfair and excessive because it is unchecked by an appeal to an independent tribunal." The National Congress has made the same recommendation more than once, and has passed resolutions praying that "judicial and legislative restrictions on over-assessments be imposed in those parts of India where Government may still deem it undesirable to extend the Permanent Settlement."

8. We need not here detail the objections to allowing the Civil Courts to exercise any jurisdiction over land revenue assessments in India. They have been very fully set out in the proceedings connected with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act of 1876, which was rendered necessary owing to the action of the High Court of Bombay in reducing an assessment of Rs. 4 made by a Survey officer under section 25 of the Bombay Survey Act, I of 1865. The embarrassment caused by the High Court's decision was described in the ispeech made by Sir Barrow Ellis on the 7th August 1873 in the Imperial Legslative Council when he asked for leave to introduce the Bill; and in a lengthy speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse on the 13th October 1875, when the further report of the Select Committee was presented, the unfitness of the Civil Courts to control the land revenue system of the country was set forth with the most convincing clearness and force. In criticising in 1901 the letter of Mr. Dutt which we have mentioned, the Governmedt of Bombay, while referring the Government of India to the proceedings of the Legislative Council when the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act was being considered, swept aside Mr. Dutt's suggestion regarding the imposition of judicial checks on enhancements as wholly unpractical. We have no doubt that other Local Governments would take the same view as the Government of Bombay, but the only one that referred to the question, in dealing with Mr. Dutt's series of letters regarding Land Revenue policy, was the Government of the United Provinces. In paragraph 10 of its letter No 4256, dated the 22nd December 1900, to the Government of India, Sir Antony MacDonnell's Government wrote: "The rule under which the Government takes only one half of the assets is a rule which Government has imposed on itself, and it cannot allow any agency which it creates or maintains to judge between itself and the revenue-payer. * * * It is on the Government that the responsibility must rest of determining how the rule should be applied in cases of a class or an individual. It would be an unfortunate day for the country if the Government were to divest itself of this responsibility, and place upon the Civil Courts the responsibility which it has hitherto exercised itself, and which it alone can exercise with due regard to the public interests, and yet with the leniency which the circumstances of time or place may call for." We entirely agree in this view. It may be said that we are labouring an unnecessary point, that Government would never surrender to the Civil Courts its jurisdiction over land revenue assessments, and that interference by the Courts would be prevented by special legislation. But we must look ahead to what is likely to be the result of action taken in pursuance of the apparently harmless suggestion of the Royal Commission, and we have no doubt that the result would be to revive the demand for judicial and legislative restrictions on enhancements, and to place all our Local Governments in opposition to that section of advanced Indian opinion which believes that such restrictions are practicable and would be advantageous. If we legislated on the lines advocated by the Commission, it would at once be contended, not only that even the Bombay law does not comply with the recommendations of the Commission and that more definite provisions are required, but also that it must be left to the Civil Courts to decide whether the provisions of the law are observed. An entirely unnecessary

Paras. 13 and 14 of the memorandum attached to the Government of India's Resolution No. 1, dated 16th January 1902.

Annexure to the Government of India's Resolution No. 1, dated 16th January 1902.

conflict would thus be excited, and it would be most undesirable, at the present juncture, when the reformed Councils have just started work, to raise so complicated and contentious a question.

9. Not only do we consider the Royal Commission's proposal unnecessary and inadvisable, but we are also entirely opposed to it on its merits. There can of course be no objection to laying down by law that a Settlement Officer shall fix assessments at his discretion, subject to the control of his superior officers, or that he shall have regard to the value of land and the profits of agriculture, though there seems to be no advantage in doing so ; but we consider that it would be harmful to the best interests of the country to go further, and to prescribe by law the proportion of the net profits to which Government is entitled, and that such legislation would certainly not be beneficial to the agricultural classes. During the whole of our rule, we have been lowering the proportion of the profits which the Government thinks it right to take, and we have in other respects done much to reduce the burden of taxation on the land. It will be less easy to continue this policy of moderation if the methods of assessment are stereotyped by legislation. The standards of assessment commonly in force are half the net produce, or half the net profits of cultivation or half the rental assets, but such standards are very indefinite, and it would be no security to the landholder if legislative sanction were given to them, unless the law at the same time prescribed precisely how they should be calculated,—a matter of great difficulty and liable to much contention. Experience has shown that theoretical standards must be applied with caution, and in actual assessment proceedings they are rarely worked up to We are confident that, even when the half net assets are calculated on a cash rental basis, and can therefore be more definitely ascertained than in other cases, it would be possible seriously to over-assess a district by a strict application of the standard, especially if the cash rents were unrestricted by law. We have little doubt that the effect of stereotyping the standard by legislative enactment would inevitably be to make the methods of assessment more strict. There is a natural tendency, especially in times of financial pressure, to regard with jealousy assessments below the standard as an unnecessary sacrifice of the dues of the State. If the standard were laid down by law, we have little doubt that this tendency would be stimulated. Any standard which might be adopted for general application would be too high for individual cases. In a few cases, it might possibly be proved in the Civil Courts or otherwise that the assessment had exceeded the standard, but in the far more numerous cases in which the assessment falls below the prescribed proportion, the fixing of the standard by law would make it increasingly difficult to enforce moderation. Moderation in assessments depends on the spirit in which Settlement Officers approach their work. It cannot be inculcated by law. On the contrary, if the law set up a definite legal standard, pressure would be put upon the Settlement Officers to work up to that standard, and the general considerations in favour of moderation would tend to be outweighed more than at present by arguments based on the legal rights of the State and the interests of the general tax-payer.

10. For these reasons, we must express our dissent from the proposal of the Royal Commission. No reasons have been adduced in favour of the serious change of policy proposed ; there is no indication that the necessity for change was pressed upon the Commission from any quarter ; and there is good reason to believe that the Commission were not fully cognisant of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Law, which they hold up as a model to other Local Governments. We are not convinced that the change is required, nor do we believe that it would be in the best interests of the agricultural community. At the same time, we have no doubt that legislation on the lines suggested would give rise to a controversy which there are strong reasons for avoiding at the present time. We have not thought it necessary to consult Local Governments, in the midst of their other pre-occupations, on a matter as to which we are confident

that they would feel as strongly as we do, and we trust that Your Lordship will agree with us that no action should for the present be taken on this proposal of the Royal Commission.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) MINTO.

" O'M. CREAGH.

" J. O. MILLER.

" S. P. SINHA.

" G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

" B. ROBERTSON.

" J. L. JENKINS.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 22nd June 1916.

No. 1961.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After Rule 16 of the said Rules the following Rule shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to prevent departure of suspected persons from British India.

16-A. (1) Where an officer of Government authorised in this behalf by the Local Government has reason to suspect that any person who is about to depart from British India is attempting to do so for purposes prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of British India, such officer may prevent the departure of that person.

(2) Any officer preventing the departure of any person under this Rule shall forthwith report the case to the Local Government, and the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by order prohibit such person at any time subsequently from leaving British India so long as the order is in force; and if any person leaves British India in contravention of such an order he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY," SIMLA, TUESDAY, JULY 4TH, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th July 1916.

ORGANISATION.

No. 746.—The following despatch by His Excellency General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India, on the minor military operations undertaken on the North-West Frontier of India and elsewhere in the Indian Empire, including Aden, from the outbreak of the present war to the 9th March 1916, is published for general information :—

Army Headquarters, India.

Delhi, 9th March 1916.

FROM

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, INDIA,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following despatch which deals with the minor military operations, undertaken since the outbreak of the present war, on the North-West Frontier and elsewhere in the Indian Empire, including Aden.

They are described in the following order :—

Aden.
Gulf of 'Oman.
Sistan.
Baluchistan.

North-West Frontier—

(*a*) The Tochi Valley and Derajat.
(*b*) Mohmands, Swat and Buner,
(*c*) Black mountain.

Burma.
Madras.
Preventive measures.

OPERATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF ADEN.

Aden. Sheikh Sa'id.

2. On the outbreak of war with Turkey, on 31st October 1914, reports indicated that the Turks were in some strength in the Sheikh Sa'id peninsula, and that they were preparing to despatch troops to act against the Aden Protectorate. Consequently on November 3rd orders were issued to Brigadier-General H. V. Cox, C.B., C.S.I., Commanding 29th Indian Infantry Brigade, then on the voyage to Suez, to capture Sheikh Sa'id and destroy the Turkish works, armaments and wells at that place. Three Battalions from the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade and the 23rd Sikh Pioneers were detailed for this operation, in which H. M. S. "Duke of Edinburgh" co-operated.

On November 10th, the transport conveying the force arrived off the coast of the Shaikh Sa'id peninsula, but adverse weather conditions prevented a landing at the point first selected. While the transports were moving to an alternative landing place, H. M. S. "Duke of Edinburgh" engaged the Turkish defences with satisfactory results.

Covered by the fire of the naval guns, a landing was effected, all opposition encountered was overcome and the enemy were driven inland, abandoning their field guns. On November 11th, Turbah Fort and other Turkish works in the vicinity were destroyed by the troops and a naval demolition party, and the force, having effected its object, re-embarked.

In forwarding his report on these operations, General Cox brings to notice the valuable assistance received by him in the disembarkation and re-embarkation of his force from Captain H. Blackett, R.N., H.M.S. "Duke of Edinburgh", and all under his command.

For some time after the operations described above, the Turks did not show signs of advancing with a view to attacking Aden; but their presence on the northern boundary of the Protectorate rendered it desirable to strengthen somewhat the garrison of Aden.

Shaikh Sa'id was again occupied by the enemy, and on the night of June 14th-15th 1915 he endeavoured to effect a landing on the north coast of the Island of Perim. This attack was successfully driven off by the detachment, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, which formed the garrison of the island, under the command of Captain A. G. C. Hutchinson.

Lahaj.

3. During May 1915 the enemy was reported to be becoming more active and during the latter half of June, reports indicated a possible Turkish adavnce on Lahaj from Mawiyah. On definite information being received that such an advance was about to be made, Major-General D. G. L. Shaw, Commanding Aden Brigade, ordered the Aden Moveable Column, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. A. Pearson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to move out to Shaikh 'Othman on the evening of the 3rd July.

Early the following morning the advance was continued to Lahaj, to which place the Aden Troop had previously been despatched. The intense heat, sand and shortage of water rendered the march and the subsequent operations most trying, but nevertheless the advanced guard reached their objective, and engaged the Turks just beyond Lahaj on the evening of the 4th July.

But the desertion of the hired camels and the severe climatic conditions so delayed and distressed the main body as to necessitate a withdrawal from Lahaj to Khor Maksar on July 5th.

In recording this, Major-General Shaw pays a tribute to the devotion to duty of the men of the Royal Artillery, who effected the withdrawal of their guns under the most trying conditions.

Shaikh 'Othman.

4. On the withdrawal of the Aden Moveable Column to the Khor Maksar line the Turks occupied Shaikh 'Othman, and it was decided to increase temporarily the Aden garrison.

On July 20th, the 28th (Frontier Force) Brigade, with a battery Royal Horse Artillery and a detachment of Sappers and Miners, afterwards reinforced by another battery and the Aden Troop, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. S. Elsmie, 56th

Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force) moved out of Aden to attack the enemy next morning. The Turks, completely surprised, were expelled from Shaikh 'Othman. Their casualties were some 50-60, in addition to several hundred prisoners, mostly Arabs.

On August 24th, a small column under the command of Major W. J. Ottley, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, engaged the garrison of the Turkish post of Fiyush and forced the enemy to retire on Lahaj.

Again on August 28th a similar successful reconnaissance was made towards Waht.

In September, reports indicated that the Turks were preparing to retire from Lahaj; a column under Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. S. Elsmie, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), was therefore directed to ascertain the situation at Waht. On September 25th, this column surprised the enemy, estimated at 700 Turks with 8 guns and 1,000 Arabs, and seized and occupied Waht.

Major-General Sir G. J. Younghusband, K.C.I.E., C.B., who was commanding the Aden Brigade during a portion of the period when these operations took place, brings to notice the great assistance he received on all occasions both by sea and land from Captain Hall Thompson, R.N., H.M.S. "Philomel".

5. In October, and again in December, our cavalry have had small affairs with hostile reconnoitring parties, in which the latter were driven off with loss, and in December, friendly Arabs, supported by a small infantry detachment, drove off a hostile Turkish and Arab force which was advancing on 'Imad.

Owing to the Turks despatching troops to coerce the tribes in the East of the Aden Protectorate, a demonstration in support of these tribes was made by the Aden Moveable Column on January 12th, 1916 in the direction of Subar. The column located a Turkish force near Subar and engaged it, inflicting considerable losses on it. As a result of this action the Turkish pressure on the Arab tribes is reported to have been relieved.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF OF 'OMAN.

6. Arab unrest, which had been growing in 'Oman for some time past, culminated on the night of 10th-11th January 1915 in an attack by some 3,000 Arab rebels against our outpost line covering Masqat and Matrah. In the early morning of the 11th January, the whole available British force under the command of Colonel S. M. Edwardes, D.S.O., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, took the offensive and defeated and drove back the rebels who fled into the interior having suffered losses estimated at over 300 killed and wounded.

Masqat.

Colonel Edwards brings to notice the very valuable assistance rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. E. Benn, Political Agent, Masqat.

7. On the night of 16th-17th April 1915, a raid against the British post at Jask by disaffected tribesmen was successfully repulsed by the garrison under the command of Major W. H. Lane, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Jask.

8. On the night of 2nd-3rd May, 1915, a body of tribesmen made a determined attack on the British post at Chahbar commanded by Lieutenant C. M. Maltby, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Chahbar.

The attack was driven off with loss.

SISTAN.

9. Owing to the activities of certain Germans and other enemy subjects in Persia during the latter half of 1915, it was found necessary to strengthen our outposts on the borders of Sistan.

Sistan.

The troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Wikeley, 28th Light Cavalry, have successfully carried out their orders and co-operated effectively with the Russian forces.

OPERATIONS IN BALUCHISTAN.

10. On May 28th, 1915, reports were received that the Khan of Kalat's treasury at Khozdar, 110 miles south of Kalat, had been looted. Owing to the insubordinate attitude of Sardar Khan Muhammad, premier chief of Jhalawan, who was responsible for this outrage, it was thought that the trouble might spread. Military assistance was asked for by the Agent to the Governor-General and, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, I accordingly authorised the

Baluchistan.

despatch of a small column consisting of the 106th Hazara Pioneers and a section of Sappers and Miners, under the command* of Lieutenant-Colonel A. LeG. Jacob, C.I.E., D.S.O., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to deal with the situation.

The column reached Kalat on June 4th and subsequently visited certain neighbouring places. The presence of the troops rapidly restored order and prevented any spread of the disturbance; the rebel chief was declared outlaw by a *jirgah* of Kalat sirdars and fled. The column arrived back at Quetta on July 19th.

In reporting these operations Lieutenant-General Sir M. H. S. Grover, K.C B., K.C.I.E., Commanding 4th Quetta Division, states that the troops made some very good marches at a trying season of the year.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

The Tochi Valley and Derajat.

The Tochi Valley.

11. During October and November 1914, various reports were received that attempts were being made to stir up fanaticism along the frontier.

At the end of November 1914, certain influential *mullahs* in independent territory led a Khostwal *lashkar* of some 2,000 men to the neighbourhood of Miranshah in the Tochi Valley.

On November 29th, a portion of the North Waziristan Militia under Major G. B. Scott, attacked the enemy, and, in a skilfully fought action, inflicted a severe defeat on the tribesmen, who fled in a demoralised condition.

Meanwhile, on the news of the gathering being received, I had arranged for the despatch of suitable reinforcements to Bannu and Thal, and had directed the General Officer Commanding, Derajat Brigade, to reinforce Tank at his discretion.

Major-General H. O'Donnell, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Bannu Brigade, whose services I have already brought to notice, had proceeded up the Tochi Valley with the Moveable Column and had reached Miranshah on December 3rd. At the request of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, the column did not proceed beyond Miranshah.

The prompt and vigorous action of the North Waziristan Militia checked what might have been a serious rising.

Further reports of hostile gatherings, which threatened the Tochi posts, necessitated the retention of additional troops on this border during December and part of January, but a march carried out by the 4th Brigade along the Bannu border, south-west of Bannu, at the end of December 1914 had a quieting effect.

On January 7th, 1915, operations were carried out by the Bannu Moveable Column and a portion of the North Waziristan Militia with a view to defeating a large Khostwal *lashkar* that had crossed into British territory and attacked Spina Khaisora post.

Of the British forces, only the North Waziristan Militia were actually engaged with the enemy, but the operations were successful, the enemy losing some 50—60 men killed and being driven in confusion over the frontier. In his report on the above action Major-General O'Donnell states that great credit is due to the North Waziristan Militia for the dash and spirit they displayed in the action against great odds and after a long march.

For his most conspicuous bravery in this action, in attempting at the cost of his life to rescue one of his men Captain E. Jotham, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Although some further gatherings were reported, I was able, on January 11th, to order the withdrawal of most of the extra troops that had been sent to this portion of the frontier leaving sufficient to ensure its safeguarding.

Early in March 1915, reports of hostile gatherings intended to attack the Tochi posts, and the alleged presence of a Mahsud *lashkar*, again compelled me to order troops to concentrate on the Derajat, Bannu and Kohat borders.

On March 26th, 1915, the Bannu Moveable Column, together with a portion of the North Waziristan Militia, the whole under the command of Brigadier-General V. B. Fane, C.B., whose services I have already brought to notice, moved out from Miranshah and attacked a large Khostwal *lashkar*, estimated at 7,000 to 8,000 men, which was threatening that place.

*Owing to Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob falling sick, the command was taken over by Major G. L. Carter, 106th Hazara Pioneers.

The attack was entirely successful. The enemy's losses were estimated at 200 killed and 300 wounded and they retreated rapidly across the frontier.'

Our success was largely due to the skilful manner in which a column under Major G. B. Scott, Commandant, North Waziristan Militia, by means of a night march gained a position in rear of the enemy in time to combine with the frontal attack.

Brigadier-General Fane brings to notice the name of Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., Political Agent, Tochi, who assisted him with sound advice and good information.

The Derajat.

12. With the exception of raiding, this portion of the frontier remained quiet until October 1915, when unrest among the Mahsuds necessitated precautions being taken in the Derajat Brigade area.

A militia piquet was attacked on November 12th and on the 18th a detachment of the 45th Rattray's Sikhs on piquetting duty near Khajuri Kach in the Gomal was fired upon by some 80—100 Mahsuds. The enemy was driven off and fled and the convoy proceeded to its destination in safety. Brigadier-General F. J. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Derajat Brigade, states that the detachment behaved very well indeed and maintained the high reputation of their regiment.

The successful operation mentioned above, combined with pressure brought to bear upon the Mahsuds by the civil authorities, has prevented any tribal outbreaks on a considerable scale, but raiding has been constant, which has necessitated constant vigilance and action on the part of the troops.

Mohmands, Swat and Buner.

Mohmands, April 1915.

13. Towards the end of 1914, information was received of anti-British preaching by certain *mullahs* in the Mohmand country, but, with the exception of a raid in the neighbourhood of Shabkadar in January 1915, which was easily driven off, no serious acts of aggression were committed.

On April 13th, 1915, however, reports were received that the Mohmands were collecting with a view to raiding Shabkadar The garrison of the Fort was strengthened and the Khaibar Moveable Column, under the command of Major-General C. F. G. Young, was ordered to proceed there forthwith. At the same time I issued orders for certain troops to be held in readiness to reinforce the 1st Peshawar Division and took other measures necessary to deal with the situation.

Reconnaissances on April 16th and 17th located no hostile gatherings, but on April 18th the tribesmen attempted to advance, and were met by the troops under Major-General Young near Hafiz Kor. In the action which ensued the hostile *lashkar* rapidly increased to some 2,400 men, but its advance was repulsed with loss, and it was forced back in to the hills. Darkness prevented any pursuit.

Major-General C. J. Blomfield, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 1st Peshawar Division, was present throughout the action and comments on the keenness and excellent spirit of the troops.

In reporting these operations Major-General Blomfield records his gratitude for the benefit he received from the experience, knowledge and helpfulness of the Hon'ble Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Quiet on the frontier then enabled the troops to be withdrawn from the vicinity of the border, although the attitude of the *mullahs* in Mohmand country, Buner and Bajaur necessitated constant watchfulness.

Swat.

14. During May the Swatis had been engaged in inter-tribal quarrels, but on June 18th the situation in Upper Swat, where the advance of a *lashkar* to the Adinzai tract threatened the safety of the Chitral road and Chakdara post, necessitated the concentration at Chakdara of the Malakand Moveable Column, which was under the command of Brigadier-General W. G. L. Beynon, C.B., D.S.O.

The rapid concentration of the troops had an excellent effect and prevented any outbreak.

As quiet reigned in July, during which month the *Ramzan* fast was observed, I arranged for the Chitral reliefs to be carried out. These were successfully completed on August 4th, but in view of a certain amount of unrest which was reported from Buner, I ordered the returning column to remain at Chakdara with the Malakand Moveable Column, where its presence was of great value during subsequent operations.

Buner.

15. Gatherings in Buner during July had been reported, but the tribesmen remained quiet until August 15th, when information was received that a certain *mullah*, known as the Haji Sahib of Turangzai, was in the Ambela Pass with several thousand men, preparing to invade British territory. His gathering included a number of the Hindustani fanatics, a sect inhabiting the Buner border country.

A small column from Mardan was at once moved to Rustam on the Buner border.

On August 17th a hostile gathering of some three to four thousand tribesmen debouched from the Ambela Pass and moved towards Rustam, while a further force was reported to be in the neighbouring hills to the north-west.

Brigadier-General S. F. Crocker at once attacked the Ambela Pass gathering and routed it with loss. The 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, which came up during the course of the action after a forced march, did great execution.

Major-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 1st Peshawar Division, now concentrated a Brigade, under the Command of Brigadier-General N.G. Woodyatt, at Rustam.

Between August 21st and 31st this brigade took the offensive against the tribesmen whenever they appeared, and during this period Brigadier-General Woodyatt was engaged with the enemy on three occasions, on all of which he was successful in driving them back into the hills with loss an! destroying the villages in which they had harboured.

Swat.

16. While these operations were in progress, information was received that on August 20th a tribal gathering of some fifteen to twenty thousand men under the Sandaki *mullah* was advancing down the left bank of the Swat river to invade Lower Swat. To meet this, Brigadier-General Beynon, Commanding the Malakand Moveable Colum n at Chakdara, moved his column to the left bank of the river and occupied the Landakai ridge, which was well situated to arrest the hostile advance.

Our outposts were heavily attacked on the night of 28th-29th August, but the enemy were driven off with loss. The next morning the column moved out and destroyed a fort and shelled several villages, which were occupied by the enemy. As a result of these operations the tribesmen dispersed and made no further attempts at offensive action for some time.

Mohmands, September and October 1915.

17. Meanwhile, during August, there had been some talk of *jihad* on the Mohmand border, where various religious leaders had been active, and large tribal gatherings led by these fanatical *mullahs* were reported to have collected on August 28th.

Two brigades under Brigadier-General L. C. Dunsterville and Brigadier-General C. Christian, with a mounted column under Brigadier-General S. F. Crocker and Divisional Artillery, were therefore ordered up to the neighbourhood of Shabkadar between August 30th and Septemder 2nd, while a Mobile Column under Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Longden, 38th Dogras, was formed at Mardan and subsequently moved to Abazai.

At the same time I issued orders for reinforcements to be ready for despatch to this border at short notice, if required.

On September 3rd large bodies of tribesmen were observed moving in the foothills and preparing *sangars* in the vicinity of Hafiz Kor, but no steps were taken to prevent them collecting as it was desired to entice them out into the plain. By the evening of September 4th it was calculated that the hostile force had reached its maximum strength (it was then about ten thousand) and Major-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 1st Peshawar Division, decided to attack.

The action was fought on the following day; the enemy resisted stoutly and displayed great bravery, tenaciously holding on to their *sangars*, but were defeated with heavy loss and driven from their position. An opportunity occurred for cavalry action and a successful charges was made against the tribesmen.

Between September 20th and 24th further hostile gatherings were reported on this border and the *mullahs* made great efforts to stir up their followers to invade British territory. No *lashkar*, however, crossed the border until early in October, when *lashkars*, numbering some 9,000 men, again collected in the neighbourhood of Hafiz Kor. Major-General Campbell, who had strengthened his force by another brigade under Brigadier-General N. G. Woodyatt, took the offensive against this gathering on October 8th from Shabkadar.

The enemy offered strong opposition, especially on our right flank, where the Mobile Column from Abazai was co-operating, but were defeated and forced back into the hills. A detachment of the Khaibar Rifles from Fort Michni took part in the fight.

In this operation armoured cars were used for the first time in action in India and proved of great value.

These successful operations brought the unrest among the Mohmands to an end.

Swat, October 1915.

18. Although further gatherings were reported in Swat, there was no actual outbreak until October, when the tribesmen again became active. Their *lashkars* rapidly increased and on October 2?th some 3,000 Bajauris advanced towards Chakdara, with a view to arousing the tribes of Dir and Swat to attack the fort at that place.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Luard 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, temporarily commanding the Malakand Moveable Column, at once decided to attack and moving out from Chakdara Camp on October 27th he engaged, routed, and pursued the enemy, who were severely handled and lost a standard. As the result of this action there has been no further gathering on this border.

General.

19. In reporting these operations on the Swat, Buner and Mohmand borders, Major-General Campbell states that he cannot speak too highly of the endurance and conduct of the troops, both British and Indian. The temperature, which is always extremely trying in the Peshawar Valley during the hot weather, was nearly ten degrees above normal; but, in spite of these severe climatic conditions, the troops showed a fine spirit and great cheerfulness, and were eager and ready at all times to march and fight. The working of the administrative services was also entirely satisfactory, in spite of the many difficulties that had to be contended with.

Mechanical transport was used for the first time on the Indian frontier and proved to be invaluable; as, without it, the maintenance of the forces in the field could not have been effectively accomplished.

Major-General Campbell cordially acknowledges the ready assistance afforded to him by the Hon'ble Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, who kept him informed, frequently by personal interview, of the changes in the political situation and other matters, enabling him to make the necessary dispositions in time to meet each situation as it arose. Sir George Roos-Keppel was present throughout the action at Hafiz Kor on September 5th.

General Campbell also gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance given to military commanders throughout the operations by the following Political Officers in their respective areas:—

H N. Bolton, Esquire, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Major W. J. Keen, I.A., Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Captain J. A. Brett, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.

Captain R. E. H. Griffith, I.A., Assistant Political Agent, Mohmand.

In conclusion, General Campbell records his thanks to R. C. Boyle, Esquire, Commandant Frontier Constabulary, and E. C. Handyside, Esquire, District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, who with their officers and corps, at all times closely and usefully associated themselves with the military throughout the operations.

I wish to bring Major-General Campbell's own services to notice.

Black Mountain.

Black Mountain.

20. In January 1915, unrest among the Chagarzais on the British border at the Black Mountain necessitated the temporary reinforcement of Oghi post by regular troops.

Quiet prevailed until August, when emissaries from Buner endeavoured to stir up the Black Mountain tribes in the cause of *jihad*.

As a precautionary measure a small column, consisting mainly of a detachment of the troops, whose services had been lent to the Government of India by the Nepal Durbar, was ordered to Oghi, and the neighbouring posts, where they remained throughout September. Conditions became normal again in October.

BURMA.

Operations in the Kachin Hills, January and February 1915.

Kachin. 21. Unrest, which had been brewing for some time among the Kachins, came to a head in December 1914 and January 1915, when punitive operations were undertaken.

The columns originally consisted of Burma Military Police, but as the disturbance appeared more general and likely to spread, regular troops were ordered up to Myitkyina.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Swan, 64th Pioneers, was placed in command of all operations north of Myitkyina, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. H. Lee, 1st-7th Gurkha Rifles, Burma Military Police, was detailed to command all troops and control all operations in the Kamaing and Mogaung Jurisdictions. In February, Major-General H. Raitt, C.B., Commanding Burma Division, proceeded to Myitkyina to direct operations.

In the Kamaing and Mogaung Jurisdictions, and the adjoining unadministered territory, six columns operated during January and February. The slight opposition encountered was in all cases successfully overcome, the rebel stockades captured, and the implicated villages destroyed.

In the country north of Myitkyina two columns were employed during the latter end of January and throughout February, and these were equally successful in punishing the recalcitrant tribesmen.

The country in which these operations were carried out is of a particularly dense and difficult nature. Major-General Raitt especially commends a night march carried out by a detachment of the 64th Pioneers over intricate country, followed by a successful attack on a rebel village.

In reporting these operations, Major-General Raitt brings to notice Mr. W. Scott, Assistant Superintendent, Kachin Hills, and Major W. B. T. Abbey, I.A., whose local knowledge was of the greatest value; and adds that his special thanks are due to Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Aplin, I.A., Commissioner, Mandalay Division, whose unfailing tact secured the requisite co-operation between the civil and military officers employed.

MADRAS.

Madras. 22. The German cruiser "Emden" appeared in the Bay of Bengal in September 1914, and on the night of 22nd-23rd September, this vessel opened fire on the port of Madras. The troops in garrison promptly turned out and engaged "Emden," the guns causing her to cease fire at once and to sheer off. She made no further attempts on the coasts of India.

In reporting this incident, the Officer Commanding, Madras, states that he was afforded great assistance by the Madras Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Major H. H. G. Mitchell. There were also in Madras the Madras Volunteer Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Bird, I.S.O., V.D., the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Porteous, V.D., and "G" Troop, Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant W. J. U. Turnbull. These units, together with His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard, are reported to have been most prompt in getting to their posts.

He also comments on the good work of Commander W. B. Huddlestone, R.I.M.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

23. In August 1915, owing to the activity of Germans in the Far East, certain preventive measures were instituted to safeguard the Indian coasts and to prevent the smuggling into the country of arms and ammunition. These measures were ar ranged by the General Officers Commading, Karachi, Presidency and Rangoon Brigades; His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, China Station, subsequently taking over control of those in the Bay of Bengal.

Navy. 24. I desire to take this opportunity of placing on record my sense of obligation to His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir R. H. Peirse, K.C.B., M.V.O., Naval Commander-in-Chief East Indies Station, as also to His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir T. H. M. Jerram, K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral W. L. Grant, C.B., Naval Cammanders-in-Chief, China Station.

To these officers and to all under their command I am greatly indebted for the very cordial co-operation that I have all times received from them.

Local Governments and Civil Departments.

25. Throughout the period dealt with in this despatch all Local Governments have met my requests promptly and in such a manner as to facilitate greatly the maintenance of the forces in the field. I have also received the greatest assistance from all departments of the Government of India, and I am especially indebted to the officers of the Foreign and Political, Financial and Home Departments, who have spared no pains to give me all the help in their power.

In the many and varied situations, with which I have been called upon to deal, the Marine, Railway, Police, Telegraph, Postal and Port Trust authorities, also Shipping Companies and Chambers of Commerce, have afforded me and those under my command their wholehearted assistance and have greatly contributed to the bringing to a successful conclusion the various operations.

The Railway Board, and under them the North-Western Railway, carried out the troop movements necessary for the frontier operations efficiently and quickly.

To the Survey of India my thanks are especially due for the never failing supply of maps and topographical information.

Volunteers.

26. The Volunteer forces in this country have cordially responded to all calls upon them and commercial firms have patriotically assisted in releasing many of their men for employment in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. To all the above I desire to express my grateful thanks for the assistance rendered.

Recommendations.

27. In conclusion, I attach a list of officers and men, whose names I desire to bring to notice for gallantry or good service in connection with the operations dealt with above.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) BEAUCHAMP DUFF, *General*,

Commander-in-Chief, India.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND MEN BROUGHT TO NOTICE FOR GALLANTRY OR GOOD SERVICE IN THE OPERATIONS DEALT WITH IN THIS DESPATCH.

ADEN.

Staff.

Bradshaw	Major C. R.
Chapman	Captain G. H.
Gwyer	Captain V. E.
Longhurst	Major A. L.
Villiers-Stuart	Major C. H. (Since killed in action.)
Walton	Brigadier-General W. C.

Aden Troop.

Norbury	Captain P. Fitz G.
Risaldar	Malikdad Khan, Khan Sahib Bahadur.

Royal Artillery.

Corrie	Major W. F. T. (Now Lieutenant-Colonel).
Gunter	Captain A. C.
Mayall	Captain C. G. (T. F.)
Preston	Major the Hon'ble R. M. P. (H. A. C.)
Whitehead	Major E. le E.
Ingram	No. 32530 Sergeant J.
Holbrooke	No. 33672 Gunner.
Sills	No. 8250 Sergeant W. H.
No. 23288 Havildar	Langar Khan, Indian Coast Artillery.

Royal Engineers.

Stoehr	Captain C. F.

1st Brecknockshire Battalion.

Glanusk ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. R. Lord, C.B. D.S.O.

62nd Punjabis.

Grimshaw ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. (Since killed in action.)

No. 437 Havildar ... ... Bishan Singh.

69th Punjabis.

No. 465 Naick ... ... Labh Singh.

109th Infantry.

Barr ... ... Captain J. H. V.
Woddridge ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel H. C.
No. 2007 Havildar ... ... Shah Nawaz Khan.

89th Punjabis.

Campbell ... ... 2nd-Lieutenant M. H. A. (Now Lieutenant.)
No. 290 Sepoy ... ... Bur Singh.
No. 2028 Sepoy ... ... Buta Singh.
No. 2131 Sepoy ... ... Dasundar Singh.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Paul ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel R. S.
Subadar ... ... Gulzada, Bahadur.
Jemadar ... ... Guldar Shah.
No. 3190 Naick ... ... Ahmad Khan.
No. 3979 Lance-Naick ... ... Gul Baz.
No. 3401 Naick ... ... Wazir Khan.

51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Readon ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel W. (Since killed in action.)

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Davies ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel C. H., D.S.O.
Durand ... ... 2nd-Lieutenant P. F., I.A.R.O.
Finnis ... ... Major J. F. (Since died of wounds.)
Mackinnon ... ... Lieutenant V. W. K. (Killed in action.)
Southern ... ... Lieutenant G. S. (Killed in action.)
Subadar ... ... Molar Singh.
Jemadar ... ... Dhuman Khan.
Jemadar ... ... Faiz Talab.
No. 3543 Naick ... ... Bahadur Shah.
No. 3218 Sepoy ... ... Allah Khan

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Browne ... ... Major F. D. (Since died of wounds.)
Elsmie ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. S. (Since awarded C. M. G.)

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Ottley ... ... Major W. J.
Squires ... ... Captain F. C. (Since deceased.)

Malay States Guides.

Blanford ... ... Captain P. T.
Lees ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. B.
No. 1639 Havildar ... ... Kehr Singh.
No. 1631 Naick ... ... Sawan Singh.
No. 2519 Sepoy ... ... Sarwan Singh.
No. 1632 Naick ... ... Santa Singh.

Medical Services.

Coppinger	Captain F. R., R.A.M.C.
Kelly	Major T. B., I.M.S.
Smith	Lieutenant-Colonel L. F., R.A.M.C.
Townley	Lieutenant J. S., R.A.M.C. (T.F.).
Gillson	Assistant Surgeon E. H., I.S.M.D.

Civilian Gentlemen

Mr. Carnegie	National Bank.
Dr. Macrae	Keith Falconer Mission.
Mr. Murray	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Mr. Thubron	P. W. D., Chairman, Port Trust.
Dr. Young	Keith Falconer Mission.

GULF OF OMAN.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Christie	Lieutenant R. C. (Now Captain.)
Coates	Captain S. B.
Edwardes	Major A. C.
Liston	Lieutenant R. C. C.
May	Captain J. P.
Subadar	Jafar Ali.
No. 2813 Sepoy	Nand Ram.
No 2936 Sepoy	Sultan Ahmad.
No. 3129 Sepoy	Karamdad Khan.
No. 2289 Havildar	Ganga Ram.
No. 1811 Havildar	Karan Singh.

95th Russell's Infantry.

Major	Lieutenant-Colonel F. F.
Maltby	Lieutenant C. M.
No. 4195 Havildar	Masnad Ali.
Jemadar	Ram Pershad Singh.
No. 4324 Lance Naick	Babu Singh.
No. 4584 Sepoy	Bhairon Singh.
No. 4836 Sepoy	Bhagwant Singh.
No. 4823 Sepoy	Sewa Singh.

BALUCHISTAN.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Carter	Lieutenant-Colonel G. L.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

THE TOCHI VALLEY AND DERAJAT.

Staff.

Binny	Captain A. J. M.
Crombie	Captain D. C.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Baldwin	Lieutenant-Colonel G. M., D. S. O. (Since awarded Brevet of Colonel.)
Jemadar	Sher Ali Khan.
No. 3843 Sowar	Sundar Singh.

Royal Artillery.

Macfarlan	Major J. B.
Patch	Major F. R. (Now Lieutenant-Colonel.)
Subadar	Sundar Singh, 29th Mountain Battery.

116th Mahrattas.

Eberhardie	Lieutenant R. C. (Now Captain.)

10th Jats.

Lowis	Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. (Since awarded Brevet of Colonel.)
Subadar-Major	Nand Ram.
No. 2299 Sepoy	Pirdhan.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Wynter	Major C. P.
Subadar	Karam Khan.
Subadar	Parmod Singh.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Jemadar	Mehar Singh.
No. 1121 Sepoy	Puran Singh.

North Waziristan Militia.

Clementi-Smith	Captain E.
Jotham	Captain E. (Killed in action.) (Since awarded the V. C.)
Parsons	Lieutenant A. E. B. (Now Captain.)
Prendergast	Captain N. H.
Scott	Major G. B. (Since awarded D. S. O.)
Jemadar	Zalim.
No. 262 1st grade Dafadar ...	Darim.
No. 268 1st grade Dafadar ...	Makhmad Jam. (Killed in action.)
Jemadar	Zarif Khan.
No. 5042 Sepoy	Tor Khan.
No. 5058 Sepoy	Amir Khan.
No. 4509 Sepoy	Zamir Ullah.
Subadar Major	Tor Khan, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M.
Jemadar	Pat Khan.
Jemadar	Mian Din.
No. 2203 Drill Naick	Sayad Akhmad.
No. 4223 Drill Naick	Khan Dais.
No. 2284 Kot Lance Naick ...	Zar Khan.
No. 5609 Sepoy	Gulbat.

MOHMANDS, SWAT AND BUNER.

Staff.

Bennett	Captain E. E. S.
Bickford	Major A. L., C.I.E.
Beynon	Brigadier-General W. G. L., C.B., D.S.O.
Catty	Captain T. C.
Christian	Brigadier-General C.
Crocker	Brigadier-General S. F.
Dunsterville	Brigadier-General L. C. (Since appointed A.-D.-C. to the King.)
Festing	Captain H. W.
Finlay	Captain R. F. (Now Major.)
Moir	Major J. E.
Loveday	Major F. W.
Rice	Colonel G.B.H. (Now Brigadier-General.)
Sullivan	Lieutenant-Colonel E. L., C.M.G.
Tarvar	Major A. L., D.S.O.
Woodyatt	Brigadier-General N. G.

21st Empress of India's Lancers.

Brinton	Major O. W.
Learoyd	Captain and Adjutant G. E. D.
Scriven	Lieutenant-Colonel J.B. (Killed in action.)
Ballard	No. 861 Lance Corporal R. A.
Hull	No. 1053 Shoeing Smith C.
Ryder	Regimental Sergeant Major E. N.
Simpson	Saddler Staff Sergeant W. A.

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Beaman	Captain A. A. H.
Ewart	2nd-Lieutenant J. A., I.A.R.O.

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse)—concld.

Holland-Pryor	Lieutenant-Colonel P., M.V.O.
Risaldar	Faiz Muhammad Khan.
No. 1735 Sowar	Nishan Ali.
Risaldar Major	Muhammad Akram Khan.
Jemadar	Ruknuddin.
No. 961 Trumpeter	Abdul Majid Khan.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Davis	Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. H.
Johnson	Major J. E. B.
No. 2466 Sowar	Sher Muhammad.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Gordon	Major G. A. S.
Mackenzie	Major C. (Now Lieutenant-Colonel.)

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Bromilow	Captain D. G.
Hughes	Lieutenant-Colonel E. M.
Jemadar	Rati Ram.
No. 2664 Sowar	Dhan Singh.

Royal Artillery.

Gray	Major C. L. R.
Ingram	Major J. M.
King Harman	Captain L. H.
Lough	Major A. T.
Patch	Lieutenant-Colonel F. R.
Prescott-Decie	Lieutenant-Colonel C. (Now Brigadier-General.)
Smith	Lieutenant-Colonel L. A.
Taylor	Major G. J. S.
Allen	No. 63222 Gunner A. W.
Foster	No. 7825 Sergeant T.
Jemadar Kehar Singh	25th Mountain Battery.
No. 218 Naick Muhammad Khan ...	25th Mountain Battery.

Royal Engineers.

Burgess	Captain B. (Now Major.)
Campbell	Lieutenant-Colonel G. P.
Chater	Captain A. F.
Gray	Captain J. F.
Hughes	Captain H. B. W.

No. 6 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Subadar	Ram Autar Patak.
No. 1540 Lance Naick	Allah Ditta.

1st Divisional Signalling Company.

Johnston	Captain P. D. C., 8th Rajputs.
Blackmore	No. 6092 Sergeant H.
Burton	No. 9757 Private M.
Gibbons	No. 9523 Corporal S. T.
McManus	No. 10764 Lance Corporal T.
Sanders	No. 11065 Lance Corporal A.
No. 823 Naick	Deobar Gharti.
No. 559 Naick	Labh Singh.

2nd Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Alban	Lieutenant and Adjutant C. E. R. G.
Briggs	Captain F. C. C.
Crocker	Lieutenant-Colonel G. D.
Orchard	No. 10737 Private R.

1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.

Mackenzie	Lieutenant-Colonel E. L., D. S. O.
Pollard-Urquhart	Lieutenant W. E. (Killed in action.)

2nd Battalion, The Prince of Wales (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Fox ... ... Major E. V.

1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

Clifton ... ... Captain A. J.
Luard ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel C. C.

82nd Punjabis.

Tweddell ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel H.
Subadar-Major ... ... Afzal Khan, Bahadur.

84th Punjabis.

Walker ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel W. R.

8th Rajputs.

Bath ... ... 2nd-Lieutenant E. N., I.A.R.O. (Killed in action.)

2-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Money ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel E. D., C.I.E.
No. 1912 Havildar ... ... Jagat Sher Gurung.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Battye ... ... Major I. U.
Buist ... ... Major A. H., M.V.O.
Campbell ... ... Captain C. H., Khaibar Rifles.
Subadar-Major ... ... Alam Khan, Bahadur, I.O.M.
No. 4442 Havildar ... ... Taj Muhammad.
No. 4744 Havildar ... ... Kishan Singh.
No. 5251 Naick ... ... Aslam.
No. 5697 Lance Naick ... Mir Aslam.
No. 5312 Sepoy ... ... Jagtu.

30th Punjabis.

Subadar ... ... Muhammad Khan, 29th Punjabis (attached.)
No. 439 Havildar ... ... Sher Khan.

36th Sikhs.

Gunning ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel O. G., C.M.G.

38th Dogras.

Longden ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel A. B.

46th Punjabis.

Hardcastle ... ... Captain J.
Mockler ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. G.
Subadar ... ... Abdul Ghafur Khan.
Subadar ... ... Badi-ul-Zaman.
Subadar Major ... ... Habibullah Khan.

Medical Services.

Cathcart ... ... Major G. E., R.A.M.C.
Chatterton ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel B. R., I.M.S.
Cunningham ... ... Captain J., I.M.S.
Fleming ... ... Major J. K. S., I. M. S.
Mawhinny ... ... Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. W., R.A.M.C.
Rugg ... ... Major G. F., R.A.M.C.
Duckworth ... ... 1st Class Assistant Surgeon E. V.
Quick ... ... 1st Class Assistant Surgeon A. N.

Q. A. M. N. S. for India.

Green ... ... Nursing Sister Miss Ethel.
Lowe ... ... Temporary Nursing Sister Miss A. R. I (attached).
Stroughill ... ... Nursing Sister Miss M. A.

Supply and Transport Services.

Murray	Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. T., M.V.O.
Parker	Major G. M. G.
Sherrard	Major J. W.
Tennant	Lieutenant C. A. M. (attached).
Kingston	Staff Sergeant J.
Morris	Sub-Conductor E.
Nash	Conductor A. E.
Sole	Staff Sergeant J. L.

6th Mule Corps.

Kot Duffadar ... ... Muhammad Fazal.

Ordnance Services.

Fanshawe	Captain L. A., R. A.
Rose	Conductor J.

Military Works Services.

O'Connor ... ... Conductor C. E. B.

Miscellaneous.

Heath	Sergeant A., Corps of Military Staff Clerks.
McGill	Sergeant W. J., Corps of Military Staff Clerks.
Reilly	Colour-Sergeant J., India Miscellaneous List.
Williams	Sergeant A., Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Barkitt	2nd-Lieutenant F. H.
Oram	Private A.

BURMA.

KACHIN HILLS.

64th Pioneers.

Bliss	Major J.A., M. V.O.
Marsden	Captain E.
Swan	Lieutenant-Colonel C. T.
No. 3661 Havildar	Rahman Sharif.
No. 4030 Lance Naick	Qadir Beg.

1st-10th Gurkha Rifles.

Gale ... ... Major E. S.

Burma Military Police.

Burd	Captain E., 93rd Burma Infantry.
Clive	Captain H. W. F., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Daly	Captain C.E., 66th Punjabis.
Hobday	Captain E. M., 41st Dogras.
Lee	Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. H., 1st-7th Gurkha Rifles.
Pughe	Captain O. L., 72nd Punjabis.
Thyne	Captain W., 90th Punjabis.

MADRAS.

Madras Artillery Volunteers.

Cunliffe ... ... Major J. B.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th July, 1916.

No. 34.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

THE ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1916.

[6 GEO. 5, CH. 5.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE, DURING TWELVE MONTHS, FOR THE DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION OF THE ARMY. [19TH APRIL 1916.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law :

And wheress it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of four million including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions :

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid :

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea :

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm ; yet, nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow :

44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.

And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen on the following days :—

(*a*) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April ; and

(*b*) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thiry-first day of July :

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1916.

Army Act to be in force for specified times.

2. (1) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say) :—

(a) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and sixteen to the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, both inclusive ; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and sixteen to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, both inclusive.

(2) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the Schedule to this Act.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY ACT.

Amendment of ss. 163 (1) (d) and 190 (27) of Army Act.

4. In paragraph (d) of sub-section (1) of section one hundred and sixty-three of the Army Act which relates to evidence, the words " or the Governor of any presidency in India " shall be omitted, and in paragraph (27) of section one hundred and ninety of the Army Act the words " as respects any presidency in India, means the Governor in Council of the presidency and " shall be omitted.

Section 3.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished	Sixpence per night.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act ...	Fivepence each.
Dinner as so specified	One shilling and one penny each.
Supper as so specified	Three pence each.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Sixpence per day.
Stable room and ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	Two shillings per day.
Stable room without forage	Sixpence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Simla, the 7th July, 1916.

No. 619.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

SCHEDULE II.

Rule 3.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

Within the areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are exempted from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Area.	Arms or ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. British India	(*i*) Bows and arrows.	All.
	(*ii*) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms.	Do.
	(*iii*) Swords imported for presentation as Army or Volunteer prizes.	Do.
	(*iv*) Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.	Do.
	(*v*) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having— (*a*) a calibre of less than one inch, (*b*) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and (*c*) the interior of the bore unrifled.	Do.
	(*vi*) Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in clause (21) of Schedule I, or non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British or Indian Army on a written permit from the Officer Commanding the regiment to which they belong.	Do.
	(*vii*) Air guns which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns do not perforate a target 12″ × 12″ formed by five strawboards of foolscap size, each board being $\frac{1}{64}$th of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame. Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed :— (1) the gun shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target; (2) the test shall be repeated 20 times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun; and (3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected, in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.	Do.

Area	Arms or ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. British India—*concld.* ...	(*viii*) Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; and	Those contained in sections 5 and 14.
	the following classes of explosives when intended for *bonâ fide* private blasting purposes:— (1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds; (2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder; (3) percussion caps; (4) safety fuses.	Those contained in section 14.
	(*ix*) Gun wads and wire cartridges ...	Those contained in section 5.
	(*x*) All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any licence or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores; provided that the conditions of such license or exemption are observed.	All.
2. British India, excepting Burma, Aden, the Miánwáli and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India.	(*i*) Lead required *bonâ fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and birdshot), up to any quantity.	Do.
	(*ii*) Leaden bullets and birdshot, in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	Do.
3. British India, excepting Burma, Aden and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India.	(*i*) Saltpetre	Do.
	(*ii*) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	Do.
4. Aden, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India, outside Burma.	(*i*) Lead required *bonâ fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and birdshot), in quantities no texceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	Do.
	(*ii*) Leaden bullets and birdshot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	Do.
	(*iii*) Sulphur, not exceeding ten seers.	Do.
5. Burma and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India.	(*i*) Sal petre required for medicinal or goldsmith's purposes, in quantities not exceeding ten lbs.	Do.
6. The Madras Presidency ...	(*i*) Spears	Do.
7. The Bombay Presidency— (*a*) generally,	(*i*) Spears and hunting knives ...	Do.
(*b*) in any district, or part of a district, which the Government may declare to come within this exemption.	(*i*) Katyars used in Mahratta marriage processions.	Do.
8. The Bengal Presidency— (*a*) generally,	(*i*) Kukris and daos	Do.
(*b*) in any district, or part of a district, which the local Government may declare to come within this exemption.	(*i*) Spears	Do.
9. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh— (*a*) in the Kumaon division,	(*i*) Kukris and Nepalese Bhujalis ...	Do.
(*b*) in the Debra Dun district,	(*i*) Kukris	Do.
(*c*) in any district, or part of a district, which the local Government may declare to come within this exemption.	(*i*) Spears	Do.
10. The Punjab	(*i*) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs .	Do.

Area.	Arms or ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
11. Burma— (a) generally,	(i) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and birdshot.	Those contained in section 6.
	(ii) Lead required *bonâ fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and birdshot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(iii) Leaden bullets and birdshot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess firearms.	Do.
	(iv) Sulphur, not exceeding one seer ...	Do.
	(v) Dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural, or industrial purposes.	Do.
	(vi) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs	Do.
(b) in the Arakan Hill Tracts.	(i) Spears	Do.
12. The Province of Bihar and Orissa— (a) generally,	(i) Kukris and daos	Do.
(b) in the district of Angul,	(i) Swords	Do.
(c) in the districts of Shahabad, Patna and Gaya,	(i) Swords carried by tahsildars or peons when employed in the collection, custody, or remittance to treasuries of water rates.	Do.
(d) in any district, or part of a district, which the local Government may declare to come within this exemption.	(i) Spears	Do.
13. The Central Provinces	(i) Spears and hunting knives ...	Do.
14. Assam— (a) generally.	(i) Kukris and daos ...	Do.
(b) in any district, or part of a district, which the Chief Commissioner may declare to come within this exemption,	(i) Spears	Do.
(c) in the Garo Hills, Lushai Hills, Naga Hills, and Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts.	(i) Swords and daggers	Do.
15. Coorg.	(i) Spears and hunting knives ...	Do.
16. The Province of Delhi.	(i) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs	Do.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 14th July, 1916.

No. 5857-*W.-11.*—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that Jacob Gahtan of Kermanshah is well disposed towards the British Government.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1916.

No. 66.—The following amendment is made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

Add the following at end of sub-paragraph 1 of rule I *after* the word "serving":—

In respect of Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit, they will be eligible for the prescribed rewards irrespective of the places where they may be serving, whether in or outside the Indian provinces.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEAPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July, 1916.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 783.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

* * * * * * * *

"*London Gazette," da'ed the 13th June* 1916, *pages* 5829, 5830, 5831 *and* 5832.

War Office,

13th June 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Nawab of Maler Kotla to be Hon. Maj. 14th June 1916.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 799.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Wright is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated the 3rd January 1916.

John Godfrey Beazley to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 11th March 1916.

Second Lieutenant Vincent Connolly to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 9th June 1916.

Roderick Llewellyn Baylis to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th June 1916.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... .. Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akhar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * *

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... .. Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) .. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

736 FGG—893—21-7-16—SGPP Lahore.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July, 1916.

No. 5910-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 5218-W.-II, dated the 1st July 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import of all goods from and the export of all goods to any of the trading concerns mentioned in the annexed Schedule :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to :—

(*i*) goods imported or exported under a general or special license granted under the authority of "the Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation, 1916," or of any other power vested in His Majesty or by the Governor General in Council; and

(*ii*) goods shipped for India before the date of this Notification.

ALL COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

German Coal Depôt Company (Deutsches Kohlen Depôt).

Hardt, Engelbert, and Company.

Hardt, E. and W.. and Company.

Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada.

Staudt and Company.

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

Aders, Alberto, & Co., Buenos Aires.

Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft.

Austro-American Steamship Company.

Balzer, Carlos, Calle Cangallo, 417, Buenos Aires.

Barth, Eugenio & Co., Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bernitt, Rodolfo (partner of Dorner & Bernitt) Misiones, 1472, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Boker & Co., Argentina.

Bonino, E. & Schroeder, E. A. Misiones, 1467, Montevideo, Uruguay.

217CID . 1

Bottini, Oscar, Calle Cerro Largo, 851, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Brauss, Mahn, & Co., Reconquista, 80, Buenos Aires, Argentina and Uruguay.

Bromberg & Co., Calle Moreno, 401, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bunge Ernesto, A., & Born, J. B. Mitre 226, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Cadenas, Enrique, Montevideo.

Canto Roberto (c/o Standit & Co., Vasquez Palo), Montevideo.

Cassini & Co., Calle Cangallo, 840, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Clarfeld, Federico, & Co., Montevideo, Uruguay and Argentina.

Clausen & Co., Misiones, Esq., Piedras, Uruguay.

Curt Berger & Co., Calle 25 de Mayo, 382-392, Calle Corrientes, 344, and Colo, 1384, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Delfino, A. M. Y., Hermano, Calle Sarmiento, 442-448, Buenos Aires.

Dondero, C. M., Calle Mejico, Buenos Aires.

Dorner and Bernitt, Misiones, 1472, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dorner, Arturo (partner of Dorner and Bernitt), Uruguay.

Dyckerhoff and Widmann Schmidt, Calle Reconquista, 37, Buenos Aires.

Florencio Martinez De Hoz & Co., Calle Reconquista, 43, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Franke, Otto & Coy., Calle Bolivar, 161, Buenos Aires.

Funck, Ph. & Co., Calle Upsallata, 1056, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

German Coal Depôt Company (Deutsches Kohlen Depôt.)

Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

Hamburg-South American Steamship Company.

Hansa Line.

Hardt, Engelbert, & Co.

Hardt, E. & W., & Co.

Hasenclever & Co., Calle Belgrano, 673, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Heinlein & Co., Av. de Mayo, 1402, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Hirsch, (of Sociedad Financiera Industrial Sud Americana).

Hoffmann and Stocker, Calle Moreno, 443, Buenos Aires.

Koerting Bros., Calle Bolivar, 292, Buenos Aires.

Kropp & Co., Buenos Aires, Argentina, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Lagemann, F., & Co., Montevideo, Uruguay.

Lahusen & Co., Castilla 512, and Defensa, 522, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Lasker & Co., Corrientes, 534, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Marquez, Jose, C., (partner of Dorner and Bernitt), Uruguay.

Massimino, Adolfo, Buenos, Aires.

Meyer L. D. & Co., Calle Lima, 387, Buenos Aires.

Mitau and Grether, Calle Cangallo, 840, Buenos Aires.

Moller & Co., Bolivia.

Monje, Fernandez, Puerto Deseado, Patagonia.

North German Lloyd.

Orenstein & Koppel, Argentina.

Osten & Coy., Rondeau, 303, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Oster, (of Sociedad Financiera Industrial, Sud Americana.)

Pintos Domingo, Argentina.

Quincke Ernesto, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Rabe Walder & Co., Misiones, 1373, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Rabe, Margarita N. De (partner of Rabe Walder & Co.)
Rabe, Otto (partner of Rabe Walder & Co.)
Raplmeyer, C. C. (partner of Clausen & Co.), Uruguay.
Rhodius, & Co., Castella, 224, and Ribadavia, 842, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Rœhrs. E. & Co., 195, San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sassoli, A., Buenos Aires.
Schelp & Schelp, Calle Bartolome Mitre, 1123, Buenos Aires Argentina.
Siemens Schuckert, Companies Calle Bernardo Irigoyen, 330, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sociedad Anonima Argentina Hidraulica Agricola, Argentina.
Sociedad Financiera Industrial Sud Americana.
Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada, Calle Defensa, 383, Buenos Aires.
Societa Anonima Transporti de Mestre, Argentina.
Staudt & Co., Argentina and Uruguay.
Steffens and Nolle, A. G., Calle Cangallo, 499, Buenos Aires.
Sternberg, H. Junior, Calle Cangallo, 840, Buenos Aires.
Stofen, Schnack, Müller & Co , Buenos Aires.
Strothbaum, Felix (partner of Clausen & Co.), Uruguay.
Strothbaum, Gmo (partner of Clausen & Co.), Uruguay.
Stubenrauch & Co., Puerto Descado, Patagonia.
Tribe N. T.. Conesa, 1830, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Velasquez, Pedro, Uruguay.
Vilmar, Rimplar & Co., Defensa, 569-571, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Vogel, F. W. & Co., Calle Defensa, 467, Buenos Aires.
Wagenknecht, & Co. Cerro Largo, 791, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Walder, Enrique, (partner of Rabe Walder & Co.), Uruguay.
Warburg & Goldschmidt, Calle Bartolome Mitre, 1265, Buenos Aires.
Wayss and Freytag, Calle Moreno, 505, Buenos Aires.
Weil Hermanos & Co., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wentzky. R. Von, Calle Corrientes, 685 Buenos Aires.
Weygand and Zum Felde, Calle Peru, 1034, Buenos Aires.
Wirth and Schiebeck, Calle Sarmiento, 372, Buenos Aires.
Wolff Buchholz & Co., Calle 25 de Mayo, 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BOLIVIA.

Barber, Alfred W., & Company, Cochabamba.
Bickenbach & Company, Oruro.
Colsman Boehme & Company, La Paz and Oruro.
Dauelsberg & Company, La Paz.
Dohrmann, Dahse & Company, Oruro and Potosi.
Elsner Juan & Company, Santa Cruz.
Emmel Hermanos, La Paz.
Eulert, F. G., La Paz.
Fricke, Jerman, & Company, Oruro.
Gundlach, C. F., Oruro.
Gunther, Ernest, Sorata.
Hinke, Gustave, & Company, La Paz and Oruro.
Hirschmann & Company, La Paz and Oruro.
Morales, Bertram, & Company, Potosi and Sucre.
Quidde & Gatermann, Cochabamba and Sucre.
Reinecke Finkel & Company, Oruro.

Schubert, H. G., Oruro.
Schweitzer, Félipe, Santa Cruz.
Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Company, Santa Cruz.
Zeller, Villinger & Company, Santa Cruz, Trinidad and Yacuiba.

BRAZIL.

Ahrns, Edouardo, Rua dos Algibebes, Bahia.
Albuquerque Antonio De, Para.
Arp & Co., Rua do Ouvida, 102, Rio de Janeiro.
Barza & Co., Pernambuco.
Bayer, Friedrich & Co., Travessa Santa Rita, 22-24, Rio de Janeiro.
Behrmann & Co., Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Bellingrodt & Meyer, Rua Sao Pedro, 70, Rio de Janeiro.
Berringer & Co., Para.
Bezold, Otto, Ceará.
Bluhm, Bernhard, Rua 28 de Julho, S. Luiz, Maranhao
Bockmann, A., & Co., Rua do Apollo, 28, Pernambuco.
Borstelmann & Co., Pernambuco and Maceio.
Brando Viuva Carlos & Co., Florianopolis.
Breithaupt, Victor & Co., Rua Itororo, 8, Santos.
Bromberg, & Co. } Bahia, Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro
Bromberg, Hacker & Co. } Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul.
Carioca, Manoel Vicente, Manaos.
Casa Allema (Wagner, Schadlich & Co.), Rua 15 de Novembro, Santos; Rua Direita, 18, Sao Paulo.
Cia Lithographica Hartmann Ruchenbach, São Paulo.
Companhia Commercial, Victoria.
Costa Almeida, M., Rua do Rosario, 17, Sao Paulo; Rio de Janeiro.
Costa Ferreira & Co., Rua Sao de Bento, 77, Sao Paulo.
Da Precedta, A. Alves, (partner of Fonseca & Co.) Para and Rio de Janeiro
Dannemann & Co., Sao Felix, Bahia.
Dauch & Co., Rua Frei Gaspar, 16, Santos.
Deffner & Co., Manaos.
Diaz Garcia & Co., Rua General Camara, 39-43, Rio de Jâneiro.
Diebold & Co., Rua Santo Antonio, 56, Santos.
Domschke & Co., Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Eiffler, Bernard, Manâos, Para and Pernambuco.
Empreza Hoepcke, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina.
Engel, Fritz, Rio Grande do Sul.
Engelhardt, Carlos, Rio Grande do Sul.
Ferreira, J. G., Rio de Janeiro.
Fischer, Christiano, Rua Marechal Floriono, 73, Porto Alegre.
Fonseca & Co., Coal Merchants, Para.
Fonseca, Abilio (Partner of Fonseca & Co.), Para.
Fonseca, Arthur, Sào Francisco do Sul.
Fraeb & Co., Rua 7 de Setembro, No. 90, Porto Alegre; Rio Grande do Sul.
Friedheim Aguiar & Co., Avenida Maranhense No. 11, S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Friedrichs & Timmans, Rua dos Droguistas, Bahia.
Fuchs, J. & Co., (Casa Fuchs), Rua São Benta, 83, São Paulo.

Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Avenida Rio Branco, 11, Rio de Janeiro, Rua Floriano Peixoto, 11, Pernambuco.

Graef, Gustaf, Para.

Green & Co., Belem, Para.

Griesbach Max., Para.

Guimaraes, N. & Co., Rua Luiz de Camoes, 16, Rio de Janeiro.

Hartmann, H., Rua, Barão da Victoria, 25, Pernambuco.

Hasenclever & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Rua L. Badaro, 70, Sao Paulo.

Hoepcke Carl & Co , Florianopolis, Santa Catharina.

Hoffman, Rudolf W. H., Para.

Holzborn, Ernesto, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.

Huland, Oscar & Co., Ceará.

Jannowitzer, Wahle & Co., Rua de Candelaria, 49, Rio de Janeiro; San Pedro, 34, Sao Paulo.

Joao Silveira de Souza, Joinville.

Jordan Gerken & Co., São Francisco do Sul.

Krause, Irmaos & Co., (Krause Bros.), Para; Maranham; Manaos and Pernambuco.

Kroncke & Coy., Parahyba do Norte.

Kuehlen, Otto, Para.

Landy, Carlos von, Rua Barão do Triumpho, 35 A, Pernambuco.

Lemcke Carlos, & Co., Porto Alegre.

Lind, Vonder & Coy., Rua das Princezas, Bahia.

Lobo, Manaos.

Lohse, Para.

Louro Linhares, Florianopolis.

Magnus, James & Co., Rua Sao Pedro, 95, Rio de Janeiro.

Meyer, Irmãos & Co., Rua Sete de Setembro, 165, Porto Alegre.

Monteiro, J. A., & Co., Rua de Candelaria, 49, Rio de Janeiro.

Monteiro Santos & Co., São Paulo.

Moreira Julio Cesar, Rio de Janeiro.

Mosqueiro & Soure, Para.

Naschold, Ricardo, & Co., Rua Henrique Dias, 57, São Paulo; Porto Alegre.

Noronha, Carlos de, Rua General Camaraa, 22 Rio de Janeiro.

Ohliger & Co., Manaos.

Ornstein & Co., Rua Sao Pedro, 9, Rio de Janeiro.

Ottens, K. J., Bahia.

Overbeck, W., Rua das Princezas, Bahia.

Petersen, Adolf & Co., Rua do Apollo, 36, Pernambuco.

Pradez, Pierre, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Pralow & Co., Para and Manaos.

Ribeiro Armando, Porto Alegre.

Rombauer & Co., Rua Visconde de Inhauma, 84, Rio de Janeiro.

Rosa Neves & Co., Florianopolis.

Rothchild, & Co., Rua 15 de Novembro, 31, São Paulo.

Runes & Bark, Largo Monte Alegre, 6, Santos.

Schar, Ernest, Pernambuco.

Schlee, Philip, Manaos.

Schneider & Co., Rua Voluntarios de Patria, 40-42, Porto Alegre.

Schoenn, Roberto & Co., Rua Quitanda, 147, Rio de Janeiro.

Scholz, Manaos.

Schümann & Co., Para.

Seligmann & Co., Para.

Semper & Co., Manaos.

Simonek and Moreira, Rua do Bon Jesus, 20, Pernambuco.

Sinner, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Sociedade Anonyma Armazens Andresen, Manaos.

Solheiro, Luiz, (partner of Fonseca & Co.), Para.

Steinberg Meyer, & Co., Avenida Rio Branco, 65, Rio de Janeiro; and São Paulo.

Steinman, Emilio, A. Manaos.

Stender, & Co., Bahia.

Stofen, Schnack, Muller, & Co., Corumba.

Strassberger, E., & Co., Manaos.

Studer, J., & Co., Rua das Princezas, 20, Bahia.

Suerdieck & Co., Rua das Princezas, Bahia.

Teltscher & Co., Rua 7 de Setembro, No. 122, Porto Alegre.

Trommel, A. & Co., Praça Telles, 11, Santos; Rua Alvares Penteado, Sao Paulo.

Urban, Eugen & Co., Rua Conselheiro Saraiva, 30 Rio de Janeiro; Rua Santo Antonio, 63, Santos.

Vasconcellos, José de & Co., Pernambuco.

Vianna, Elyseo, Rua 15 de Novembro, Pernambuco.

Wagner Schadlich & Co., (Casa Allema), Santos and Sao Paulo.

Weigandt, Para.

Weissflog, Bros., Rua Liberdo Badaro, 70, São Paulo.

Weissflog, Max, São Paulo.

Westphalen Bach & Co., Rua Cons: Saraiva, Bahia.

Wille, Theodore & Co., Sao Paulo; Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Wolf, Eric, Pernambuco.

CHILE.

Arrigoriaga, Saturnino, Valparaiso and Santiago.

Compania Salitrera Alemana, Taltal.

Compania Salitrera, H. B. Sloman & Co.
Curtze, Walter, Punta Arenas.
Daube & Co., Prat 8, Valparaiso; Santiago; Concepcion and Antofagasta.
Dauelsberg & Co., Antofagasta.
Fölsch & Co., Casilla, 16A, Valparaiso.
Gildemeister & Co.
Gleisner, Mauricio & Co., Santiago, Valparaiso and Talcahuano.
Hagnauer & Co., Valparaiso.
Hardt, E. and W., & Co.
Lange & Co., Casilla, 953, Valparaiso.
Luck, Winkelhagen & Co., Valparaiso.
Manns, Ernesto, Punta Arenas.
Paarman and Krebs, Valparaiso.
Reitze, Leopold & Co., Valparaiso.
Saltpeterwerke Gildemeister Aktien Gesellschaft.
Schultz Ricardo, & Co., Coquimbo, Concepcion, Valparaiso.
Sloman H. B. & Co., Tocopilla.
Stubenrauch, R., Punta Arenas.
Stubenrauch & Co., Punta Arenas.
Timmermann & Co., Valparaiso and Santiago.
Trede, H., Punta Arenas.
Trillo Victor, Antofagasta.
Ureta, Oscar, Punta Arenas.
Vorwerk & Co., Prat, 231-239, Valparaiso.
Weber & Co., Santiago & Valparaiso.

CUBA.

Barba, Vicente, Cuba & Porto Rico.
Berndes, J. F., & Co., Cuba Street, 64, Havana.
Eppinger, Albert, Havana.
Heilbut & Co., Havana.
Michaelsen & Prasse, Obrapia, 18, Havana.
Paetzold, M., & Co., Havana.
Seeler, Pi, & Co., Obrapia, 16, Havana.
Tillman, M., & Co., Havana.
Toennies, H., Havana.
Upmann, H., & Co., Amargura, 1, and Mercaderes, 34, Havana.

DENMARK.

Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft, Vestergade, 23, Copenhagen.
Anglo-Russian Trading Company, Dron. Tvaerg, 3, Copenhagen.
Beldring & Co., Copenhagen.

Biehl, G., Copenhagen.

Brennabor Filial, Tordenskjoldgade, 3, and Christian 9th Gade, Copenhagen.

Continental Caoutchouc and Guttapercha Company, Amaliegade, 28, Copenhagen.

Copenhagen Coal and Coke Company, (Kjobenhavns-Kul-Koks-Kompagni A-S), Islands Brygge, 22, Copenhagen.

Costa and Ribeiro, Copenhagen.

Dansk Russisk Handelsselskab, Skt. Marcus Sideälle, 2, Copenhagen.

General Import & Export Coy., Frederiksholm Kanal, 4, Copenhagen.

Goldstuck Hainze & Co., S. Annaepl, 16, Copenhagen.

Hirschsprung, E., Studiestraede, 5, Copenhagen.

Jensen, Albert, Islands Brygge, 22, Copenhagen.

Jenson and Fode, N.Y. Vestergade, 7, Copenhagen.

Keil, Otto, Vesterbrogade, 28, Copenhagen.

Kraeft, Walter, Norregade, 7, Copenhagen.

Petersen, P. Carl, Copenhagen.

Rasmussen All & Coy., Copenhagen.

Riis, C. Bonne Linoleum A.-S, Copenhagen.

Rothapfel, Max, Oestbaneg, 19, Copenhagen

Sachs, Ignace, Copenhagen.

Schaltz, K. A., Frederiksholm Kanal, 4, Copenhagen.

Winkel and Wondt, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Bartels, Carlos, & Co., Bahia de Caraquez.

Bartels, Carlos (partner of Carlos Bartels & Co.), Bahia de Caraquez.

Bartels, Guillermo (partner of Carlos Bartels & Co.), Bahia de Caraquez.

Becdach, Hermanos, Quito and Guayaquil.

Becdach, Kamal (partner of Becdach Hermanos), Quito and Guayaquil.

Becdach, Rene (partner of Becdach Hermanos), Quito and Guayaquil.

Behreint, Frederick, Manta and Bahia de Caraquez.

Borchert, W. (partner of Jeremias and Borchert), Guayaquil.

Bunge, Julio (partner of Guillermo Kaiser), Guayaquil.

Burau Juan, Manta.

Castro, Allen, Guayaquil.

Dassum, Mustafa, Guayaquil.

Dehmlow, Alfred (partner of Kruger & Co.), Guayaquil.

Dierks, Hugo (partner of Otte & Co.), Bahia de Caraquez.

Donner & Blackett, Manta and Porto Viejo.

Donner, Roberto (partner of Donner & Blackett), Manta and Porto Viejo.

Duve, Federico (partner of Kruger & Co.), Guayaquil.

Flemming and Schnabel, Bahia de Caraquez.

Flemming, George, Bahia de Caraquez.

Gleschen, Carlos (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Manta Branch).
Grim, Juan (partner of Adolfo Poppe), Guayaquil.
Grimmer, Karl (partner of Kruger & Co.), Guayaquil.
Guzmar, L. E. Hijos, Guayaquil.
Haas, Max (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Esmeraldas Branch).
Harnack, H. (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Bahia de Caraquez Branch).
Heinert, Leonard, Guayaquil.
Hinnaoui Hermanos, Guayaquil.
Hinnaoui, Arif (or Aref) (partner of Hinnaoui Hermanos), Guayaquil.
Hinnaoui, Azat (or Azzet) (partner of Hinnaoui Hermanos), Guayaquil.
Hinnaoui, Fuad (partner of Hinnaoui Hermanos), Guayaquil.
Jeremias & Borchert, Guayaquil.
Jeremias, L. (partner of Jeremias & Borchert), Guayaquil.
Jungnickel & Loose, Guayaquil.
Jungnickel, W. (partner of Jungnickel & Loose), Guayaquil.
Kaiser, Guillermo, Guayaquil.
Koppel, Samuel, Guayaquil.
Kruger & Co., Guayaquil.
Kruger, Juan H. (partner of Kruger & Co.), Guayaquil.
Loose (partner of Jungnickel & Loose), Guayaquil.
Lopez, Romulo G., Guayaquil.
Luders, Carlos, Guayaquil.
Malheur & Co., Manta.
Maydoub & Ramadan, Ambato.
Maydoub Amin (partner of Maydoub & Ramadan), Ambato.
Miketa, Rodolfo (partner of Otte & Co.), Bahia de Caraquez.
Moller, Herman (partner of Rickert & Co.), Guayaquil.
Moreira, Nicanor, Manta.
Otte & Co., Bahia de Caraquez.
Otte, Carlos, & Co., Manta.
Patrel, J. and Hermanos, Bahia de Caraquez.
Patrel, Juan (partner of J. Patrel and Hermanos), Bahia de Caraquez.
Patrel, Luis (partner of J. Patrel and Hermanos), Bahia de Caraquez.
Poppe, Adolfo, Guayaquil.
Ramadan (partner of Maydoub & Ramadan), Quito & Guayaquil.
Rickert, Carlos (partner of Rickert & Co.), Guayaquil.
Rickert, Edward (partner of Rickert & Co.), Guayaquil.
Rickert, Enrique (partner of Rickert & Co.), Guayaquil.
Rickert & Co., Guayaquil.
Rischanek, Max (partner of Kruger & Co.), Guayaquil.
Ruperti, Emilio, Jipijapa.
Schnabel, A. (partner of Flemming & Schnabel), Bahia de Caraquez.

Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, M. B. H. All Branches.
Tresselt, W. (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Bahia de Caraquez Branch).
Urban, Gustavo (partner of Carlos Luders), Guayaquil.
Voelcker, Carlos Manta and Bahia de Caraquez.
Yauch, Theodore (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Esmeraldas Branch).
Zohrer Aldolfo, Guayaquila.

GREECE.

Antovitch, Pierre, Chios.
Assdel Peppo, Salonika.
Back, Karl, 13 rue de l'Université, Athens.
Barouh, Solomon and Levi, Volo.
Bensussan, N., Piraeus.
Bloch, Eugene, Piraeus.
Brazzafoli, Domenico, Syra.
Constantacopoulos & Co., Patras.
Damas, Constantine, Calamata.
Defner & Edelmann, Athens.
Dimitrelias, John, Vathy, Samos.
Fels & Co., Corfu.
Frandzis P. and Fiorentino G. Vathy, Samos.
Galanis and Goldstein and Hadjiandreou, Samos.
Goldstein, Albert, Volo.
Gottlich Martin, Candia.
Gromann, George, Athens.
Hampartchoumian, Aram, Athens.
Harr, Gustave, St. Theodore Square, Athens.
Heidmann, Hans, Salonica.
Hoffmann, Alfred, Piraeus.
Jenny and Vock (Fridolin Jenny Emil Vock), Salonika.
Koenig, I. & H., & Co., Athens.
Kouremetis, Michael, Athens and Calymnos.
Kouremetis, Pandelis, Athens and Calymnos.
Kruger, Max, Canea.
Kruger, Richard, Canea.
Lianos, C. Freris, Piraeus.
Lianos Soulakas and Goumas, Piraeus.
Lochner, Hermann, Patras.
Lochner, Max, Patras.
Lucas & Co., Patras.
Michaelides & Milch, Panghion Hotel, Athens and Piraeus.
Muller, Karl, Patras.
Ornstein, Dr. Otto, Chios.
Pfister and Assael (Rupdoph Von Pfister and Peppó Assael), Salonika.
Rossini Alexander (*Alias* Ros alini), Salonika and Porto Lagos.
Schiffel, Helmuth, Volo.
Schewend August, Candia.
Seefelder & Co. (Hans and Mi:hel), Salonica.
Spiliotopoulos, C., Patras.

Stoltenhof and Lucas, Patras.

Stringos, George, Piraeus.

Wein, Jacob, Canea.

Yeni Samuel Judah, Salonika.

Zahn, Henry, Calamata.

JAPAN.

Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Co., c/o Simon Evers, 25 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 100 Yedomachi, Kobe.

Accumulatoren Fabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, 32B Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ahrens, H., & Co., Nachf, 29 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 10 Bund, Kobe.

Bayer, F., & Co., 183 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 47 Akashimachi, Kobe.

Becker & Co., 89B Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 31A Akashimachi, Kobe.

Benicke, F., Nachf, 5 Honkawaya-cho ; Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo ; 81 Kobe.

Berg, Werner, 4 Shichome Nakayamatedori, Kobe.

Bergmann & Co., 154 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 40 Akashimachi, Kobe.

Bleifus, F. R., 92 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Boeddinghans, C. E., 4 Deshima, Nagasaki.

Bohler Keitei Goshi Kaisha, Nakanoshima, Osaka ; 3 Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Borkowsky, G., 169 Sannomiyacho, Itchome, Kobe.

Bretschneider & Co., 160A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Carlowitz & Co., 124 Higashi-machi, Kobe ; 11 Isogami-Dori, 5 Nichome, Kobe.

Cassella Senryo Kaisha, Murai Building, Ninonbashi-ku, Tokyo ; 31A Akashi-machi, Kobe.

China Export Import & Bank Company, Kobe and Yokohama.

Club Concordia, 117 Itomachi, Kobe.

Club Germania, 235 Yokohama.

Delacamp & Co., 121 Higashi-machi, Kobe.

Delacamp Piper & Co., 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 70 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, 180A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 25 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Evers, Simon & Co., 25 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 101 Yedomachi, Kobe.

Fachtmann & Co., R., 45 Yamashita-cho Yokohama.

Feicke & Co., J., 80 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Gartner-Gebruder, Otaru, Hokkaido.

Geiser & Gilbert Limited, Surugadaishita, Tokyo.

Gutmann, E., Yayesucho, Itchome, Tokyo.

Hirschfeld, G. C., 43 Sannomiya-cho, Kobe.

Hoffman, F., Kobe.

Illies, C., & Co., 54 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 12 Bund, Kobe ; 15 Tsukiji, Tokyo ; 40 Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka and Moji.

Kobe Dispensary (Deutsche Apotheke), 16 Harima-machi, Kobe.

Langfeldt & Co., 73 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Lessner, S. D., 35 Nakamachi, Kobe; 6 Megasaki, Nagasaki.

Levedag, E., 4 Yurakucho, Itchome, Tokyo.

Leybold, Shokwan, L., 26 Himonocho Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; 29 Nishi Hommachi, Moji.

Liesecke, J., 80 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Meier & Co., A., 24 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 68 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Munster, B., 23 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Normal Dispensary, 77D Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Oestmann & Co., A., 196 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 47 Kobe.

Oldenburg, E., 49 Harima-machi, Kobe.

Piper & Thomas, 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Pietzker, W., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 17 Mayemachi, Kobe.

Ramseger & Co., 17 Mayemachi, Kobe.

Raspe & Co., M., 91 Kitamachi, Kobe; 18A Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ratjen, Rud, 122 Aoyama Minamimachi Rokuchome, Tokyo.

Reimers, Otto & Co., 198 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Retz, F., } 214 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Retz, F., & Co., }

Ritter, W., P. O. Box 234, Yokohama.

Rohde & Co., Carl, (Japan Export Company), 70A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 104 Yedo-machi, Kobe.

Romisch, Leo, 33 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Schmidt Scharff & Co., P., 52 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Schramm & Co., Paul, 21 Yurakucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo, and Ono Hamabedori, Kobe.

Shoten, Schmidt, 1 Yayesucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Schuchardt & Schutte, 1 Yurakucho, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Siemens Schuckert, Denki Kabuschiki Kaisha, 65 Bojima Hamadori, Osaka; 48 Akashicho Tsukiji, Tokyo; 130 Tsutsui-cho, Kobe and Moji.

Van Nierop's, Ed. L., Japan Trading Company, 39 Akashimachi, Kobe, and 153 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Vehling & Co., 92 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Vogt, Carl Dr., 67 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Weinberger & Co., C., 46 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 76B Kyomachi, Kobe.

Wilckens, A., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Winckler & Co., 256 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 100 Yedo-machi, Kobe; 2 Minami Konyamachi, Tokyo; and 9 Shumokumachi Sanchome, Nagoya.

Wolf, Hans, 81 Nakamachi, Kobe.

Wolter, Carl & Co., Honmachi, Chemulpo, Corea.

Zeiss, Carl, 33 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

MOROCCO.

Abekhzel Aaron, Laraiche.

Abitbol Moses and Sons (Abitbol Joseph M. Samuel Rafael M.), Laraiche.

Afergan David, Laraiche.

Amar Messod J., Laraiche.

Amarti Mohamed Ben Drees El, Laraiche.

Amir Taher Ben, Laraiche.

Anhri Yusef El, Laraiche.

Asharual Abdelwahab, Arzila.

Assayag Simon, Laraiche.

Assayag Solomon, Laraiche.

Auni Ahmed El, Laraiche.

Azlot Abdeslam, Laraiche.

Azlot Fedol Ben Mohamed, Laraiche.

Azlot Siddeh Ben Ahmed, Laraiche.

Baghar Dris El, Alcazar.

Bakkali El Ayashi El, Arzila.

Bakkali Mohamed, Tetuan.

Benarrosh Brahim Laraiche.

Bendayan Salomon, Laraiche.

Beniflah Elias, Laraiche.

Benizri Rafael, Laraiche.

Benmergui Vidal E., Tetuan.

Benros Isaac, Laraiche.

Bensabat Jacob, Laraiche.

Benshiton Joseph, Laraiche.

Benshiton Moses, Laraiche.

Bessam Oolad, Laraiche.

Botbolv Sentob Haim, Laraiche.

Bukhari Hossein Abdeslam El, Tetuan.

Cadosh Mesod, Laraiche.

Cohen Mesod, Laraiche.

Cohen S. and J. (Cohen Simon J. Joseph J. Scialon J. Jacob S.), Laraiche.

Cohen Simon D. (Simon D. Jacob S.), Laraiche.

Dudali Hadj Ben Maati El Hayani, Laraiche.

Dudali Hamed Ben Fekik, Alcazar.

Eljarrat Jacob (Eljarrat Ameam J. Judah J. Meir J.), Alcazar.

Eljarrat Judah, Alcazar.

Gelool Mohamed Ben Abdel Krim Ben, Alcazar.

Hababi Mohamed El, Laraiche.

Hadj Ali Ben El, Arzila.

Haquiba Cades, Laraiche.

Harrack Abdeslam El, Alcazar.
Hashmi Hamed Ben El, Arzila.
Hashmi Mohamed Ben El, Arzila.
Hashmi Si Hamed El, Tetuan.
Hisu Mohamed Ben, Arzila.
Hossein Mohamed El, Laraiche.
Hossein Selam (Abdeselam) El, Alcazar.
Huss Reichardt, Arzila.
Hussein Ben El Hadj El Jemali, Alcazar.
Kell J. and Coy., Laraiche.
Kouira Drees, Laraiche.
Lebady Mohamed, Tetuan.
Levy Solomon, Laraiche.
Maaroufi Hadj Mohamed El, Laraiche.
Meskahi Mohamed El Kasri, Alcazar.
Mokhtar Mohamed, Arzila.
Mokhtar Ulad, Arzila.
Moryusef Fortunate S. (Moryusef F. S. Judah S. Saiman J.), Laraiche.
Moryusef Joseph and Yaham, Laraiche.
Moryusef Mesod Uld Brami, Laraiche.
Mudden Mohamed El, Tetuan.
Muyal Isaac and M., Laraiche.
Mzamzi Mohamed El, Laraiche.
Odadiah Joseph Brahim, Laraiche.
Oushise Abdelrahman El, Alcazar.
Renschausen A. and Coy., Laraiche.
Rohner Friedrich, Laraiche.
Rohner Werner ; Laraiche.
Sabbag Mokluf and Coy., Laraiche.
Sabbah Mesod, Laraiche.
Sabbah Simon, Laraiche.
Sager and Woerner, Laraiche.
Sherti Mohamed, Tetuan.
Sherti Mohamed Ben El, Arzila.
Simoni Mesod, Laraiche.
Soudry (Essoudry Samuel Soudry, Mordechal and Elias), Laraiche.
Soussi Hadj Mailoud El, Laraiche.
Soussi Hossein El, Laraiche.
Steinkampf Heinrich, Alcazar.
Tarnow Max L. and Coy., Tetuan.
Tazzi Abdel Wahab, Laraiche.

Wedele Jehan, Tetuan.

Zailachi Abdeslam El Amri, Laraiche.

Zegari Hamed, Laraiche.

Zegari Taib, Laraiche.

Zimmerman, Alcazar.

Zwartfeld W., Laraiche.

NETHERLANDS.

Aker, P., Andijk.

Algemeen (N.V.) Commissie Handels Bureau, Nieuwe Uitleg, 6, The Hague.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, Install Bur Keizersgracht, 121, Amsterdam.

Asteroth, Friedr., Maaskade, 132, Rotterdam.

Bacher, August, & Sons, Wijnhaven Z.Z., 108, Rotterdam.

Bakker, S. W., Ymuiden.

Biorneveld and Schellen, Rotterdam.

Birnbaum, S. & W., Singel, 160, Amsterdam.

Blitz, Seinpostduin, 22, Havenkade, 47, Scheveningen.

Böcker, L., & Co., Postbus, 78, Boompjes, 39A, Rotterdam.

Börner G. A. A., Nicolas Witsenkade, 30, Amsterdam.

Bosnak, Herman, Wouwermanstraat, 38, Amsterdam.

Bosnak, Michel, Nieuwe, Heerengracht, 151, Amsterdam.

Brands, Th. E., Rokin, 95, Amsterdam.

Brasch & Rothenstein, Heerengr., 320, Amsterdam, Boompjes, 40A, Rotterdam.

Chirurgische Instrumentenfabriek (V/H Loth & Stopler), Trans L., Utrecht.

Cohen-Goldschmidt, Oldenzaal.

Continental Caoutchouc & Gutta Percha Company, Prinsengracht, 1077, Amsterdam.

De Bruijn, Raadhuisstraat, Amsterdam.

Delden, Simon, Seinpostduin, 22; Havenkade, 47, Scheveningen.

Deventer Glas Maatschappy Voorheen, J. Pouwels Coelingh (N.V.), Deventer.

Drost, Robert, Terneuzen.

Drukkerij (N. V.) V/H Henri Berger, Bois de Duc.

Duncan Doring, E., & Co. (now Weinberg, F., & Co.), 51-53, Coolsingel, Rotterdam.

Eil, Joseph, Maaskade, 164, Rotterdam, Schiedam.

Elberfelder Handels & Export Co., N.E. Voorburgwal, 58-60, & Spuistr 31-33, Amsterdam.

Erdman & Hethey, Keizersgr, 369-373 Amsterdam.

Fischer, A, Amsterdam.

Fischer, Bernard, Amsterdam.

Fischer, Leon, Amsterdam.
Fischer, Maurice, Amsterdam.
Frankfurter, A. G., für Rhein & Main Schiffahrt, Rotterdam.
Golds chmeding, G.A., Amsterdam.
Goldstück-Hainze & Co., Keizersgr, 108, Amsterdam.
Grootkerk, S. Junior, Linnaeusstraat, 45, Amsterdam.
Hertzfeld, L. H. Van, Rotterdam.
Hanno, Heinrich, Nieuwland, 4, Rotterdam.
Itschert & Co., Coolsingel, 33, Rotterdam.
Kan Alfred Abraham, J. Lzn., Amsterdam.
Klop. P. W. H. Raadhuisstraat, 18, Amsterdam.
Koch & Co., Transport Gesellschaft, Nieuwland, 3, Rotterdam
Koenigsfeld, J. H., Willemskade, 20, Rotterdam.
Komeet, N. V. De, V/H Dumonceau Freres, Kanaaldijk, St. Pieter, near Maastricht.
Konig, H. W. & Co., Paul Krugerstraat, 8, Rotterdam.
Kruthoffer & Doll, Veerkade, 8, Rotterdam.
Lamm Bros., Weteringschans, 84, Amsterdam.
Leeuw Simeon Be & Coy., Amsterdam.
Lichtenstein, M., Leuvehaven, 34B, Rotterdam.
Maier, C. G., Actien Gesellschaft, Westerstr, 39, Rotterdam.
Manders, Seemann & Co., Heerengracht, 442, Amsterdam.
Mannheimer, Lagerhaus Gesellschaft, Pr. Hendrikkade, 160A, Postbus, 482, Rotterdam.
Mayer & Co., Westerstraat, 38B, Rotterdam.
Meiger & Co., Stationsweg, E. 99, Velseroord.
"Metropol" Gasglo eilichtfabriek (Glo eikousjesfabrik), Parkstraat, 15, Arnhem.
Mijnarends, Keizersgr, 203, Amsterdam.
Mijnbouw Maatschappij "Aequator," Thereiastraat, 109, The Hague.
Mohrmann, J., & Co. Handels Vereeniging Voorheen, Keizersgr., 203, Amsterdam.
Molenberg and Dekker, Zaandam.
Monnickendam, D., Zomerhofstraat, 71 B, Rotterdam.
"Monopol" Gasglo eilichtfabriek, Prinsengracht, 487, Amsterdam.
Nederlandsche Papierhandel, (N.V.) Prinsengracht, 526, Amsterdam.
Neue Karlsruher Schiffarts Actien, Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.
Norden, J., Stationsweg, 43, Rotterdam.
Olie and Vetfabriek De Schie N-3, Schiedam.
Ossedrijver, E., Leuvehaven 55, Rotterdam.
Ozonwerken "Nederland," Schiedam.
Peereboom, S. and Company, Hilversum.
De Poorter, Joseph, Veerkade, 83, Rotterdam.
Poortershaven Handelsinrichtingen, Rotterdam.

Rhein & See, Schiffahrts Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.

Rhein & See, Speditions Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.

" Rhenus " Transport, G. m. b. H., Rotterdam.

Richter, F. A., & Co., Stationsweg, 24, Rotterdam.

Roland Transport, A. G., Leurehaven, 32, Rotterdam.

Rompu, J. Van, Terneuzen.

De Ruijter & Co., Linke Rottekade, 145, Rotterdam.

Schenker & Co., Calandstr., 49-51, Rotterdam.

Schoers, Karl, Stoomvaart Maatschappy, Prins Hendrikkade, 82, Rotterdam.

Schwedersky & Co., Gravendijkwalloo, 5, Rotterdam.

Seiler, F. A., Damrak, 49, Amsterdam.

Steenkolen Handelsvereeniging, Boompjes, 65a-b, Rotterdam.

Steinweg, C., Willemskade, 20, Rotterdam.

Stolberg, Jr. (J. E.) & Co., Reguliersdwarsstr, 73, Amsterdam.

Strassburger Rheinschiff Jesellschaft, Rotterdam.

Swarttouw's (Cornelius) N. V. Stevedoring Coy., Achterhaven, 74 A. B., Rotterdam.

Tas, Ezn, J., Nieuwendijk, 197-9, Amsterdam.

Transport Kontor " Bergteute," Maaskade, 174, Rotterdam.

Utrechteche Handalsvereeniging, Lange Nieuwstr., 41, Utrecht.

Van Dam, C. W. H., & Co., Mathenesserlaan, 235, Rotterdam.

Van der Schuyt, J. & A., Maaskade O.Z., 30, Rotterdam.

Van Perlstein & Co., Singel, 512, Amsterdam.

Verein Spediteur & Schiffer Rheinschiff, A. G., Boompjes, 16, Rotterdam.

Verstegan, J. H., Rotterdam.

Visser, E. E., and Zonen, Handelsvereeniging, Amsterdam.

Voogt A. De Prinsenstraat, 65 A, Amsterdam.

Voss & Langen, Pr. Hendrikkade, 82 A, Rotterdam.

Vulcaan Coal Company, Veerkade, 6, Rotterdam.

Vulcaan (N.V.) Handels en Transport Maatschappy, Veerkade, 6, Rotterdam.

Walling Gebruder, Amsterdam.

Wambersie & Son, Calandstraat, 5, Rotterdam, and de Ruyterkade, Amsterdam.

Wienberg, F., & Co., (formerly Duncan Doring, E., & Co.), Coolsingel, 51-3, Rotterdam.

Wiesmann, Charles, Haagscheveer, 35A, Rotterdam.

Wiegman's Bank, Heerengr, 412, Amsterdam.

Wiener, H., and Company, Amsterdam.

Wurdemann, L., Heerengracht, 158, Amsterdam.

Zeitschmann, M., Maasstraat, 176, Rotterdam.

Zuid-Hollandsche Elektrische Blikdrukkerij Speelgoed & Emballage Fabrieken Company (J. Norden), Stationsweg, 43, Rotterdam.

Zuid-Hollandsche Gloeikousjesfabriek, Schiedam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Adler, Warenhuis, Sourabaya.

Auerbach, H., Oxe, & Co., Sourabaya.

Barmer Export Gesellschaft, Batavia.

"Batavia asch Handelsbad," Batavia.

Behn Meyer & Co., H. M., Batavia and Sourabaya.

Biedermann & Co., Samarang and Sourabaya.

Birnbaum, S. & W., Kali Bisar West, Batavia.

Braunschweigsche Maschinenbauanstalt, Sourabaya.

Breitfeld, Danek, & Co., Sourabaya.

Eckstein, P., Medan and Palembang.

Ehrlich, S., Medan and Palembang.

Elten, Van, Medan.

Erdmann and Sielcken, Samarang, Batavia, and Sourabaya.

Filamont, Engelen & Co., Menado.

Force, J. C. E. De, Medan.

Forsyth, Douglas, Batavia.

Giesbers and Rosenkrantz, Sourabaya.

Goldenberg & Co., Medan and Palembang.

Gumprich and Strauss, Batavia.

Guntzel and Schumacher, Handelsmaatschappy, Medan, Palembang, and Sumatra.

Hallermann, Medan and Palembang.

Harland Kantoor, Batavia.

Hennemann, R. & Co., Dutch Borneo, Batavia and Sibolga.

Hilckes, E. A., Bandjermasin.

Hinlopen, K. & Co., Sourabaya.

Jongeneel, Medan.

Katz, S., & Co., Medan and Palembang.

Kehding, F., Medan and Palembang.

Kolner Handelsgesellschaft, Sourabaya.

Koppel, Arthur, Sourabaya.

Ledeboer, W. B., & Co., Macassar, Menado, and Gorontalo.

Liebenschutz & Co., Samarang and Sourabaya.

Lind, J. A., Handelsvereeniging, Medan and Palembang.

Louvre, Sourabaya.

Maatschappy Limbangan Industrie, Batavia.

Mohrmann & Co. (Handelsvereeniging Voorheen J. Mohrmann), Macassar.

Naessens & Co., Sourabaya and Medan.

Oei Boen Soei.

Ong Eng Tee, Medan.

Ong Kek Chia, Batavia.
Ong Kek Siang, Batavia.
Ong Seng Kwie, Batavia.
Orenstein and Koppel, Sourabaya.
Ott, E., Medan and Palembang.
Oving, H. E., Sourabaya.
Pang Kie Ngan, Batavia.
Prottel & Co., Sourabaya.
Reichler & Co., Medan and Palembang.
Schlieper, Carl, & Co., Samarang.
Siemens and Halske, Allgemeine Gesellschaft, Sourabaya.
Siemens Schuckert Werke, Sourabaya.
Societe Coloniale Indo-Belge, Batavia.
Sourabaya Oliefabriek, Sourabaya.
Straits und Sunda Syndikat, Batavia.
Teller Scholte & Co., Sourabaya.
Valk, G. H., Macassar.
Vankhee, Macassar, Menada and Gorontalo.
Vlielander Hein & Co., Batavia.
Wolf and Petschek, Sourabaya and Samarang.

NORWAY.

Aanesen, Philip, E., Christiansand.
Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, Christiania.
Andresen, Christan, Christiania.
Arnemann, Hans Th., Christiania.
Authen Behrexz Andreas Aaleund Otto, Christiania.
Bergens Bliktrykkeri A/S Post-box 134, and Damsgaard, Bergen.
Bohm, J. M., Christiania.
Broderson, J. (Dental Co.), Sandefjord.
Brun, Halfdan, C., Nobelsgaade, 31, Christiania.
Brun, Joseph Jervel, Grand Hotel, Christiania.
Bryde, Johan (owner Gimle Oliemolle), Sandefjord.
Christensen, Hjabmar, Rodfyldgade, 24, Christiania.
Christiania Filfabrikfile, Christiania.
Christiania Textilfabrik, Chr. Krohgsgt., 3, Christiania.
Conradsen, Johs., A/S., Stavanger.
Didrichsen Moy & Company, Christiania.
Fiskegarnsfabrik, Christian IV's Gade, 89 and 91, Kristianssand.
Forenede Feldspatbrud A/S. Sarpiborg Hudtwalcker & Co., Christiania.
Gimle Oliemolle (Gimle Fabrikker), Sandefjord.
Grondal, Roav, Strandgate, 1 Christiania.

Gröset, Hans, N. Slotsg., 21, Christiania.
Gundersen, Adolf, Frederiks tad.
Haak, L., & Co., Elveg, 5 Christiania.
Heilmann, A. (Christiania Filbabukfile), Christiania.
Henriksen, G. A., & Coy., Ruselskveien, 4, Christiania.
Hinsch, Rudolf, Sandefjord and Bergen.
Hjelte, Carl, Grand Hotel, Christiania.
Jacobsen and Braastad, Toldbodgt, 35, Christiania.
Jaeger, T. C., Sogaten, 10, Christiania.
Johannesen, Albert, Chr. Krohgsgt, 3, Christiania.
Johannesen Ragnar, Christiania.
Johnsen, A. Skien Norsk Tarm Tarmindustri, A/S, Christiania.
Kristianssands Elektrochemiske A/S, Fiskaa, near Kristianssands.
Kroepelien's, C. Enke A/S, Bergen.
Larsen, Oscar, Aalesund.
Lassen, Carl, St. Strandgt., 1, Christiania.
Londonor Bazar, Strandgt. 29, Bergen. Torvgt., 17 B, Christiania.
Moller, E. D., Toldbodgt, 3, Christiania.
Mortensen, Th., Prensengt, 2B., Christiania.
Motzfeldt & Sanner, Toldbodgt., 30, Christiania.
Muller, H. A. & Co., Drammen-svein, 194-C., Christiania.
Munchs, Cornelius, Efterfolger, Dronningensgt, 13, Christiania.
Nilsen Helen, Olaf Kyrresgd. S., Bergen.
Nordisk Gummi Magazin, Kirkegade, 17, Christiania.
Norsk Elektrokemisk A/S Toldbodgt., 35, Christiania, Kragero, and Dalfoss.
Norwegian Sardine Company, Kopervik.
Obermann, W., Dronningensgt, 13, Christiania.
Olsen Wilhelm A/S, Strandgt, 95, Bergen.
Pein and Hartmann, Kirkegt, 17 Christiania.
Pettersen, Ant., Skippergd, 28, Christiania.
Pettersen, Joh, (owner of Kaffeekompagniet), Frederikstad.
Prosch, Carl B., Prinsensgt., 23, Christiania.
Ravn Ragnvald, Bergen.
Riegen, H. D., Christiansand.
Rubenstein, O., Strandgt, 29, Bergen, Torvgt., 17 B., Christiania.
Rusten, Erik, Sarpsborg.
Schlytter A/S, Skippergt, 19, Christiania.
Scholtz, P., Bergen.
Staudenmann, Karl, F.O.I., " Box 147," Trondhjem, and Kragero.
Stavanger Conserves Fabrik, Stavanger.
Stavanger Sardine Coy., A/S, Stavanger.

Tangevald L. A. A/S, Christiania.
United Sardine Factories, Bergen, Jelseg, 45 and Lervik, Stavanger.
Usines Electrochemiques De Hafslund, Sarpsborg.
Vendelboe, John & Carl, Prof. Dahlgatan, 3, Christiania.
Von Krogh, G. F., Sandefjord.
Waal, Jacob, Prinsengt., 23, Christiania.

PARAGUAY.

Costaguta, David, Asuncion.
Staudt & Company.
Stofen, Schnack, Müller & Company, Asuncion.

PERSIA.

Abdul Rahim Arab.
Abramiantz & Co., Lalezar, Tehran.
Agha Muhammad Ismail Isfahani, Meshed.
Agha Muhammad Yusuf Khabbez Beglaroff, Kazvin.
Baue, Tehran.
Bonati (Schwerin), Tehran.
Carnik Khan Dalguidjan, Tehran.
Eger Brothers, Meshed.
Farbwerke Vorm, Meister Lucius & Brunig, Ispahan.
Fars Company, Shiraz.
Haim Ezra, Hamadan.
Haji Abbas Arab, Ispahan.
Haji Ahmedagha Teheranji, Tehran.
Haji Amin, Ispahan.
Haji Goulam Hussein, Sons of, Resht.
Haji Lutfali Tabrizi, Tehran.
Haji Mohamed Ibrahim, Tehran.
Haji Muhammed Ibrahim (Malik-ut-Tujjar), Ispahan.
Haji Muhammad Ibraham Tenrani Sakkon, Tehran.
Haji Muhammad Reza, Ispahan.
Haji Muhammad Welinkani, Kerman.
Haji Saleh Arab, Successors of, *viz.*:—Haji Amin, Haji Mohammed Reza and Zafar, Ispahan.
Hajji Muhammad Hussain Kazeruni, Ispahan.
Hanemoglou, Resht.
Herold, M., Meshed.
Hoffman, Meshed.
Ismaloff (Georges and Jean), Kazvin.
Lascarides Frères, Resht.

Maison Hollandaise (Prins, C. F.), Tehran.
Malik-ut-Tujjar (Haji Muhammed Ibrahim), Ispahan.
Meshedi Ismail Salmasi, Kerman.
Meshedi Goulam Ali, Resht.
Minassiantz, A., Tehran.
Muhammad Mehdi Samsar Isfaman.
Muhammad Saleh, Resht.
Mustafa Husseini, Tehran.
Papadopoulo, Hariles, Resht.
Pascalidi Frères, Resht.
Persische Teppiche A. G, Ispahan.
Prins, C. F. (Maison Hollandaise), Tehran.
Pugin.
Roever, Wilhelm, Shiraz.
Sadik Afshar, Yezd.
Safa & Co., Limited, Bushire.
Serushia, Kerman.
Seskiel Nawi, Tehran.
Shebarek Georges, Tehran.
Société du Tombac, Ispahan.
Tehallis, Demetri, Resht.
Tehallis Leandros, Resht.
Tehallis, Sotiri, Resht.
Wassmuss.
Wonckhaus & Co., Bushire.
Yavash Oghli, Resht.
Zafar, Ispahan.

PERU.

Brahm and Coy., Lima.
Casa Grande Zuckerpflanzen Actien Gesellschaft, Trujillo.
Dauselsberg & Co., Mollendo Dolmann & Einfeldt., Lima.
Dunkelberg, F., Lima.
Emmel, Fernando, Arequipa.
Emmel, Hermanos, Arequipa, Cuzco.
Freundt & Co., Espaderos, 586 & 594, Lima.
Freundt and Quistorf, Lima.
Garua, Antenar & Co., Paita.
Gildemeister & Co. } Trujillo and Lima.
Gildemeister, Siegfried (of Gildemeister & Co.) } Trujillo and Lima.

Gulda, F., & Co., Lima.
Hardt, Engelbert, & Co.
Hardt, E. and W., & Co.
Hassler and Michaelson, Trujillo.
Herklotz, A., Lima.
Hilbck, F., & Co., Puira.
Hilbck, Kuntze, & Co., Cajamarco, Chiclayo & Pacasmayo.
Hilman (partner of Gulda & Co.), Lima.
Justus, W. (partner of Brahm & Co.), Casilla, 89, Lima.
Klinge, F., & Co., Lima.
Knell, H., Callao.
Leon, Felix, Pacasmayo.
Ludowieg & Co., Lima.
Oeschsle, A. F., Lima.
Ott, Ph. & Co., Lima.
Palette, A. A., Pacasmayo.
Raygada, R. Y., Paita.
Schaefer Carlos, Piura.
Schroeder, C. M., & Co., Lima.
Sociedad Industrial Infantas, Ltd., Lima.
Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada, Lima.
Soto, Bernardi, Iquitos.
Strassberger, E. & Co., Iquitos.
Trittan George, Lima.
Umlauff, B., Lima.
Wiebe, F., & Co., Salaverry & Trujillo.
Wiebe, S. (partner of F. Wiebe & Co.), Salaverry & Trujillo.
Welsch, G., & Coy., Esquina de Mercaderes, 493, Lima.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Arend A. Von. Manila.
Asinga Company Limited.
Basilau Plantation Coy., Zamboanga.
Behn Meyer & Co., Ltd., Manila.
Connot J. A. Manila.
Cooper Company, Manila.
Delermann H., (of Manila Commercial Company, Manila).
El Siglo, Manila.
Fressel & Co., Manila.
Froehlich & Kuttner, Iloilo.
Fua Matas Company, Manila.
Germann & Co., Manila.

Gimir Otto & Co., Manila.
Hashim, N. T., & Co., Manila.
La. Yebana Cigar Factory Manila.
Lampe, O., (of E. A. and Otto Weber), Manila.
Landahl (Secker & Co.,) Manila.
Lohmann, J., (of E. A. and Otto Weber), Tuguegarao.
Los Helios, Manila.
Maack, A. (of Commercial Company), Manila.
Manila Commercial Company, Manila.
Manila Import Co., Basmarina, 107, Manila.
Meller P. (of Manila Commercial Coy.), Manila.
Menzi, J.
Menzi J. M., Manila.
Nagel P. (of Juan Seiboth & Co.,) Manila.
Oriente Cigar Factory (La Perla Del Oriente), Manila.
Richter, Adolpho, & Co.
Roensch, Alfred, & Co.
Rosello, B. Manila.
Santos & Jahrling, Botica de Santa Cruz, Manila.
Schmidt & Ziegler, David, 64, Manila.
Schubert, R.
Schulz & Co., Manila.
Secker & Co. (Secker's Store), Manila.
Seiboth Juan & Co., Limited, Manila.
Siegert Siebrand, Manila.
Stahl & Rumcker, Manila.
Strohecker P., Manila.
Struckmann & Co., S. Vincenta, 65, Manila.
Velhagen (of Oriente Cigar Factory), Manila.
Viegelmann & Co., Manila.
Weber, E. A. and Otto, Cagayan, Manila, Tuguegarao.

PORTUGAL.

Adler, Viuva De Hermann, Rua dos Fanqueiros, 84 Lisbon.
Allgemeine Electricitäs Gesellschaft (Thomson Houston Iberica), Rua candida *dos* Reis, 100 Oporto and Lisbon.
D'Almeida, A. Nicolau, & Co., Limitada, Rua Serpa Pinto, Villa Nova de Gaya, Oporto.
Bachhoffen, A., & Lehrfeld, H., Rua Nova des Domingos, 22, Lisbon.
Bayer, F., & Co., Rua das Flores, 139, Oporto.
Breymann, A. von, Madeira.
Brucher, Ch. and Commandita, Rua de Cedofeita, 245, Oporto.

Burmeister, J., Rua do Arco Bandeira, (Rua dos Sapateiros), 39, Lisbon.
Burmester, Herman & Co., Rua Infante D. Henrique, 87, Oporto.
Burmester, J. W., & Co., Rua de Bellomonte, 39, Oporto.
Camacho, L. F., Funchal, Madeira.
Carvalho, R. H., Rua do Arco Bandeira, (Rua dos Sapateiros), Lisbon.
Cast, H. F., Rua da Alfandega, 160, Lisbon.
Cesche, E., Madeira.
Cobo, Ramon, Rua do Commercio, 28, Lisbon.
Companhia Do Congo Portuguez, Lisbon.
Daehnhardt & Co., Rua da Magdalena, 75, Lisbon.
Deutsches Kohlen Depôt, Madeira.
Duetting & Gaa, Madeira.
Edelheim Emilio, & Co., Travessa dos Congregados, Oporto.
Fernandes Manuel Luiz, & Co., Lisbon.
Furbringer & Co., Rua de Passos Manoel, 189, Oporto.
George, Ernst, Successors, Rua de Prata, 8, Lisbon.
Gomes de Amorim, Francisco, Praca dos Restaurandoes, 53, Lisbon.
Gottschalk, Arthur, Rua das Praças, 30, Lisbon.
Guedes, Eduardo , Guedes, Felisberto, Rua Augusta, 24, Lisbon.
Hahnefelde & Gellweiler, Praçado Duque da Terceira, 4, Lisbon.
Heise, Georg, Escdinhas da Saude, 2 ; Rua do Commercio, 35, Lisbon.
Hoffmann, Viuva Oswald, Calcada do Correio, Velho, 3, Lisbon.
Hofle, Adolpho, & Co., Rua do Ferreira Borges, 16, Oporto.
Issel, Fr., Rua dos Retrozeiros, 60, Lisbon.
Jacobi, N., & Co., Rua da Nova Alfandega, 76, Oporto.
Jeremias, E. Lisbon.
Kamp, Thumann, & Co., Rua Elias, Garcia, 38, Oporto.
Katzenstein, Ed. Succrs., Rua de Bellomonte, 39, Oporto.
Katzenstein, Hermann, Rua dos Fanqueiros, 65, Lisbon.
Kendall, Vasconcellos, & Passos, Limitada, Galleria de Paris, 11, Oporto.
Kramer W. O., Oporto.
Kretzmar, R., Funchal, Madeira.
Leuschner, Bernhard, Rua Infante D. Henrique, 63, Oporto.
Lyncke & Co., Limitada, Rua da Conceicao, 85, Lisbon.
Marcus & Harting, Rua dos Fanqueiros, 136, and Rua do Commercio, 45, Lisbon.
Martins & Galla, Limitada, Largo de S. Domingos, 11, Lisbon.
Marum, Wm., Funchal, Madeira.
Mattos, Antonio, Rua 24 de Julho, Lisbon.
Mellert, Jose, Antonio, Lisbon.
Mendes. A., Rua 24 de Julho, Lisbon.
Mendes, Jose, Rua das Flores, 139, Oporto.

Moos and Carvalho (Christian Moos and Mario De Carvalho), Lisbon.

Negalha, J. M. Estremadura.

Perez, Jose, Rua do Alrecim, 73, Lisbon.

Peres, Vasco Manoel Da Costa, Rua dos Fanqueiros, 65 Lisbon.

Pfeill, Emil, Rua Formosa, 400, Oporto.

Prats Jose, Estremadura.

Reinhardt, Ricardo, Rua da Alfandega, 118, Lisbon.

Reys, Fernandes and Baptista (Antonio Leonardo Da Silva Reys Bernardo Eugenie Vieira Fernandes) and Jacinto Ferreria Baptista, Lisbon.

Puls Guilherme & Co., Oporto.

Rothes, Carlos, Rua de Bellomonte, 89, Oporto.

Santos, Joaquin Da Assumpcao, Artino Travessa a Estrella, 19, 4°, Lisbon

Schimmelpfeng & Co., Rua de Santa Justa, Lisbon; Rua das Carmelitas. 100, Oporto.

Schmidt, A., Funchal, Madeira.

Schmieder, Oswald, Rua Nova do Almada, 11, Lisbon.

Servico Costeiro A Vapor, Lisbon.

Siemens Schuckert Werke, Limitada, Rua Augusta, 27, Lisbon.

Silva, Francisco Eduardo Moreira da, Avenida Casal Ribeiro, 17-3, Lisbon.

Sociedade Insulana de Transportes Maritimos, Ltda., Funchal, Madeira.

Streit, Otto von, Funchal, Maderia.

Stuve, W., & Co., Rua Infante D, Henrique, 75, Oporto.

Taylor, Filippe, Rua Vieira da Silva, 19, Lisbon.

Timm, Charles, Rua da Prata, 8, Lisbon.

Van Perlstein & Co., Rua da Conceicao, 70, Lisbon.

Wald, G., Rua de S. Francisco, 4, Oporto.

Waltz, F., Funchal, Madeira.

Wegehenkel, Arthur, Rua das Condominhas, Oporto.

Weinstein, Martin, & Co., Rua do Commercio, 49, Lisbon.

Wesstl, Helge, Lisbon.

Wiedemann, Max, & Co., Rua da Prata, 108, Lisbon.

Wimmer, J., & Co., Rua da Magdalena, 45, Lisbon.

Wimmer, Luise, S., Rua da Magdalena, 45, Lisbon.

Wischmann, Otto, Rua do Largo do Corpo Santo, 6, Lisbon.

Worm, Luiz B., Rua da Alfandega, 160; Rua da Prata, 133, Lisbon.

Ziems, Otto, Rua do Commercio, 99, Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Arabi Moosa, Porto Amelia, Palma and Ibo.

Becker, E., Beira.

Behrens, H., Lourenço Marques.

Bettman & Kupfer, (East African Agency), Lourenço Marques.

Bosselmann, C., Beira.

Bredenkamp, Lourenço Marques.

Bruckmann, Lourenço Marques.

Christophides Cesristo, Porto Amelia.

Cruz, Alipio, Francesco.

Da Souza, Luiz Moreira, Palma, Ibo, and Porto Amelia.

De Sousa, Bismark, Palma, Ibo, and Porto Amelia.

Dencks, Alexander, Lourenço Marques.

Deuss, Ludwig & Co., Chinde, Tete, and Quelimane.

Deuss, Paul.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Gesellschaft.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

Felgenhauer (*alias* Ferguson), I. C., Lourenço Marques.

Felman, H., Quelimane.

Ferguson, I. C. (*alias* Felgenhauer), Lourenço Marques.

Ferreira, C. A., Chinde.

Ferreira Joaquim, Quelimane.

Figuereido, Antonio, Palma, Ibo, and Porto Amelia.

Frankel Jacob, Lourenço Marques.

Fuchs, Lourenço Marques.

Grothkop, H. Lourenço Marques.

Haberer & Co.

Habib Jacob, Porto Amelia, Palma and Ibo.

Herz & Schaberg.

Heuffer, A., Quelimane.

Hoffman, Hugo, Lourenço Marques.

Hoffman, Oswald.

Houben, Walter, Beira.

Hupfer, Beira.

Ismail Juma, Porto Amelia, Palma and Ibo.

Jung Lenz & Co.

Koch, J. H., Lourenço Marques.

Krutzfeldt, H. G., Lourenço Morques.

Kunsti, T., Ibo.

Limbrock, H., Tete.

Linder, F., Ibo.

Loeffelbein, F., Lourenço Marques.

Marcus & Harting.

Mebel, Beira.

Neider, P., & Co., Ibo.

Niedner, Paul, Palma, Ibo, and Porto Amelia.

Oldenburg, E., Palma Ibo, and Porto Amelia.

Orenstein, Arthur, Koppl.e

Pechner, H., Beira.

Petersen, R. H., Quelimane.

Philippi, William, & Co.

Piel, Albert, Lourenço Marques.

Porst, Kurt, Lourenço Marques.

Ragchand Premchand, Mozambiqué.

Ranchoddas Oda, Palma, Ibo, and Porto Amelia.

Ressmann, I., Lourenço Marques.

Reuter, Dr., Lourenço Marques.

Rewald, Martin, Lourenço Marques.

Reys, Fernandez and Baptista.

Ribeiro, Antonio Franciso, Beira.

Rolfes, Herman, Lourenço Marques.

Rolfes, Karl, Lourenço Marques.

Rolfes, Nebel & Co., Lourenço Marques.

Rosendorf, Lourenço Marques.

Sambado, Antonio Marques, Mozambiqué, Santa Maria, Palma, Ibo, and Porto Amelia.

Schnutz, H., Tete.

Schreiber, Beira.

Serrinha, J. A., Limitada, Chinde.

Siemsen, T., Beira.

Springhorn, C., Lourenço Marques.

Steyn, Kuhn, Lourenço Marques.

Stuben & Co.

Stuhldreier, Palmo, Ibo, and Porto Amelia.

Villardo, Ricarto, Beira.

Vogel, W., Lourenço Marques.

Vogler, W., Sena.

Wandschneider, Theodor, Lourenco Marques.

Wiese, Carl, Lourenço Marques.

Woernher, Fritz, Inhambane.

Woernher, Rudolf, Inhambane.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.

Rio Mani.

SPAIN.

Agencia Maritima Hering, Dormitorio San Francisco, 7, Barcelona.

Ahlers, Jacob, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, (Thomson Houston Iberica), Ronda de la Universidad, 22, and Aragòn, 285, Barcelona; Nicolas Maria Rivero, 8, Madrid.

Allgemeine Erzgesellschaft, Seville.

Amann & Gana, Calle Ayala, 1, and Calle Belosti, 14, Bilbao.

Amann & Wendel, Rambla de Cataluna, 20, Barcelona.

Arozena, Fernando, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Arozena, Jose, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.

Arrabat Gabriel, Malaga.

Arroya, Jose, Atocha, 4, Malaga.

Augener, Enrique, Las Palmas.

Banco Alemán Transatlántico, Barcelona and Madrid.

Baquera, Kusche & Martin, Malaga and Seville.

Beiltserg, Josef or Jose or Bleiberg Joseer or Jose, Madrid.

Boetticher & Navarro, Zurbano, 58, Madrid.

Behn, Enrique, Calle Pascual y Genis, 2, and Calle Colòn, 90, Valencia.

Bender, Hijos De H. A., San Feliu de Guixols, Barcelona.

Beutel, Edmundo, Calle Pascual y Genis, 19, Valencia.

Bjerre, A., (Bjerre Sucesores), Cortina del Neuelle 21/3, and Alameda, 28, Malaga.

Blas Herrero, Malaga.

Braun, Antonio, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Brauner, Hugo, Barco, 6; Calle Colón, 86, Valencia.

Buckard, Julie, Alicante.

Burmester Hermann and Filho, Vigo and Tiry.

Chell Jose Vilchez, Cadiz.

Cano, Emilio, Valencia and Alicante.

Chamizo Fulgencio, Malaga.

Compania Sevillana De Electricidad, Calle San Pablo, 30; Avenida San Sebastian, Seville.

Compania De Alcoholes, Bilbao.

Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, Calle Florida, 13, Madrid.

Coppel, Carlos, Fuencarral, 27, Madrid.

"Correo Español," Madrid.

Crosa, Angel, Tenerife.

"Debate," Madrid.

Deutsches Kohlen Depôt Gesellschaft, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Dorr & Lensten, Malaga.

Drack, Otto, Alicante and Valencia.

"Edén Bebé," Consejo de Ciento, 159, Barcelona.

"El Siglo Futuro," Madrid.

Engelhardt, Otto, Calle San Pablo, 30, Seville.

Erhardt & Company, Bilbao.

Espana Antonio, Malaga.

Escuder, José, Valencia.

Falkenstein, Felix, Calle Colegiata, 13, Madrid.

Feustel, Otto, Consejo de Ciento, 322, Barcelona.

Fliedner, Jorge, Madrid.

Frade, Francisco, Madrid.

Freudenthal Gustaf, Zaragoza.

Gaissert, Emilio, & Company, Calle Princesa, 61, Barcelona.

Gaissert, Emilio, M., Barcelona.

Gallego Jose Luis, Seville.

Gans, Richard, Calle Princesa, 63, Madrid.

Gaswork Company, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

German Cable Company, Tenerife.

Goncalves Francisco, Las Palmas and Tenerife.

Goncalves Hermanos, Las Palmas and Teneriffe.

Gottschalk Hermanos, Calle Bailen, 27, Barcelona.

Gotz Anton Tuy Joannides Temistocles, Cadiz.

Grosch, Federico, Calle Corcega, Barcelona.

Guardiela, Juan, Alicante.

Gutierrez, Leopoldo, Madrid.

Gutkind, Felix, Trinidad Grund, 7, Malaga.

Haasenstein & Vogler, Rambla Capuchinos, 15, Barcelona.

Hamm, Luis, S., Rambla de Cataluna, 35, Barcelona.

Hartmann, Pablo, Valencia and Calle Cortes, 591, Barcelona.

Heinsdorf & Lemcke, Atocha, 4, and Alameda de Colón, 6, Malaga.

Hengsterenberg, Hermann, Seville.

Heusche Hugo & Co., Barcelona and Palma Mallorca.

Hielscher, Adolfo, Calle Zorrilla, 31, Madrid.

Hinderer, Carlos, Madrid.

Hoppe, Carlos, & Company, Alameda de Mazarredo, 1, Bilbao; Calle Mulle, 17, Santander.

Hoppe, Carlos E. Sylvi, Bilbao.

Knappe, Carlos, Calle Alcalã, 38, Madrid.

Koehler, Guillermo, Esparteros, 1; and Plaza del Cordon, 1, Madrid.

Koppel, Arturo, Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid.

Korting, Sociedad Anon. Española, Plaza Palacio, 11, Barcelona, Valencia.

La Defensa, Malaga.

Lainez, Hijos De Evelio, Cadiz.

Laschütza, Oscar, Vigo.

Lehmann & Company, Consejo de Ciento, 159, Barcelona.

Lence, Carlos, Calle Colón, 13, Valencia.

Lengo, Arturo, Almeria, Garrucha, Malaga and Aguilas.

Lenher, Amande, Alicante.

Linan Antonio Ruiz, Malaga.

Linhoff, Carlos, (Sucesores de Cross & Linhoff), Malaga.

Loeck, Walter, Bilbao.

Lohr, Maximilio, Tenerife.

Lopez Jose, Barcelona.

Lorente M. Garrigan, Malaga,

Marten, Martin, Calle Adriano, 38, Seville; Calle Cortes, 604, Barcelona.

Martin Juan Gonzales, Malaga.

Maximo, Otto, Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid.

Medem, Otto, Calle Bailen, 2, Barcelona; Calle A. Calderon, 15, and Calle Atarazanas, 15, Valencia; Alicante, Bilbao and Malaga.

"Mentidero", Madrid.

Meyer, Carlos, Cadiz.

Meyer y Bacharach, Calle Serrano y Grao, Valencia.

Mittelstrass, Otto, Las Palmas.

Monguio y Scharlau, Calle, Aragón, 219, Barcelona.

Mulder Enrique, Vigo.

Muller, Alfred, Palma de Mallorca.

Muller Hermanos, Barcelona.

Muller, Hugo, Seville.

Muller, William, Seville.

Murillo, Marcelino, Bilbao.

de Neufville, Sucesor De J., Santa Teresa, 8 and 10, Barcelona.

Norregaard Luis, Tarragona.

Palacios, Luis Asin, Calle de Preciados, Madrid.

Pares, Pedro, or Calle Alcala, 46, Madrid Serra, Pedro Pares.

Pflugger, Carl, Las Palmas.

Pi, Antonio, Barcelona.

Rafols, Jaime, Barcelona.

Ramirez Antonio, Malaga.

Reder, Gustav, Calle Zorrilla, 23, Madrid.

Rojas, Claudio, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Roock, Jorge, Hurtado, de Amézaga, 12, and Fueros, 2, Bilbao.

Rubert, Sucesores De Juan, Calle Roger, 9; Puerta del Muelle, Alicante.

Salvador Hermanos, Castellon.

Schimmelpfeng's Information Agency, Madrid.

Schlayer, Felix, (Sucesor de Alberto Ahles & Company), Alcalá, 46, Madrid; Paseo de Adauna, 15 and 17, Barcelona.

Segalerva Rafael Baquira, Malaga.

Siemens, Enrique, & Company, Las Palmas.

Sociedad Anónima Fabrica de Lámparas De Filamento Metalico, Paseo de Santa Maria de la Cabeza, Madrid.

Sociedad Expanola Amonima Para Fabrication De Perlas Imitacion, Barcelona.

Sociedad Vinicola, Tarragona.
Soujol, Carlos, Villamari, 25, Barcelona.
Sumens Schückert Industria Electrica, Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia.
Tannenbaum, Juan, Carmen, 24, Madrid.
Teickner (or Teikner) Maximo, Barcelona and Valencia.
Teschendorff, Steiner & Company, Travessa S. Vincente and Calle Peaña 25, Grao de Valencia.
Thonet Hermanos, Madrid.
Traumann, Enrique, Madrid.
"Tribuna", Madrid.
Union De Destiladores De Esencies De Espana Sociedad Anonima, Malaga
Uhthoff, Ludolfo, Calle San Pedro, 16, Cadiz.
Vogt, Conrad, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Wackonnigg, Wilhelm, Bilbao.
Wertheim, Carlos, Calle Avino, 9, Barcelona.
Winter, Emilio, Calle General Menacho, 9, Cadiz.
Woermann Linie, Las Pálmas.

SWEDEN.

Abrahamsson, Runo, Stockholm.
Allgemeine Electrictats Gesellschaft, Stockholm.
Allmanna Handles (A/B), Hamngatan, 5B, Stockholm.
Almquist, Carl, Ystad.
Alpen, H., Magasinskvarte, 3A, Gothenburg.
Andersson & Lindberg (A/B), Stora Badhusgatan, 6, Gothenburg.
Bagges Importagentur, O. Hamngt., 50B, Gothenburg.
Beijers, John, Skofabrik (A/B), Flemminggatan, 59, Stockholm.
Berg, Victor, Stockholm.
Bergmann & Co., Birgerjarlsgaten, 15, Stockholm.
Bexelius, Henrik, Stockholm.
Biehl, G., Malmo.
Blomqvist, Olof, & Co., Oscarshamn.
Brattstrom, Johann, Stockholm.
Burchard, Adolf Drottnigg, 4, Stockholm.
Christiernin, C., Stockholm.
Clase, Gustav. S. Hamngt, 15, Gothenburg.
Dahlström, Otto, Bredgr., 2, Stockholm.
Daumichen, Max, Stockholm.
Dressfalls Grufvor Och Malmforadlingsverk (A/B), Rosenbad, 2, Stockholm.
Edstrand, Broderna, Jorgen, Knockg, 2, Malmo.
Engeström & Jaeppelt, per Veijersg, 3, Malmo and Gothenburg.
Engstam, P. L. (A/B), Stockholm.
Fallenius & Lefflers (A/B), V. Hamngatan, 5, Gothenburg, and all branches in Sweden.
Fraenckel, Moritz, & Co., Gothenburg.
Ganslandt & Gussing (A/B), Hjulhamnsg, 4, Malmo, Gothenburg, and Ystad.
Gleitsman, E. T., Tralleborg.
Goldstuck, Hainze & Co., Gothenburg.
Grafford, J., Katarinavagen, 11, Stockholm.
Hammar & Co., Vasagatan, 6, Stockholm.

Hanson Wilhelm & Co., Stockholm.

Hansson, Elof, Packhuspl, 2, Gothenburg ; Stockholm.

Harbeck, Doctor Ernst, Partille, Gothenburg.

Harmsen, Wilhelm, & Co., Stockholm.

Hartig, Hugo, Wahrendorffsg, 4, Stockholm and Gothenburg.

Herrström, Sigfrid, Kungsgatan, 30, Malmo.

Humbert, Hermann, Artillerigatan, 6, Stockholm.

Jager, Wilhelm, Lulea.

Johnson, Eric R., Kommendorsg., 17, Stockholm.

Jonsson & Krafft, V. Hamngt , 14, Gothenburg.

Kronans Droghandel, Gothenburg.

Kurzel, Fr. Malmo.

Lagerlof's Sam Maskinbyra, Stockholm.

Larsson, Adolf, Orebro.

Lassen, Carl, Slussplan, 63, Stockholm ; Kungsg, 4, Gothenburg.

Levin, Sigismund, Landskrona.

Linden & Lindstrom, Gothenburg.

Lublin and Coy. (A/B), St. Vattug., 9, Stockholm.

Malmo Yllefabriks (A/B), St. Nyg, 50, Malmo.

Melin, Peder Co., N. Hamng., 6, Gothenburg and Malmo.

Rapp. David (A/B), Skeppsbron, 18 ; Kammakareg, 12, Stockholm.

Reinheimer, Phillip, Stockholm.

Ritter, A., Sodra Promenaden, 57, Malmö.

Roberg, Tycho, Skeppsbron, 1, Gothenburg.

Rudeberg, A., Drottningatan, 11, Stockholm.

Schaub and Co., Stockholm.

Schipmann, Heinrich (A/B), Bredgr., 2, Stockholm.

Schmitz, August, Malmo.

Schuchardt and Schutte, Stockholm.

Sevenska Hud-and Skinaffaren, Pildamsvagen, 3 B, Malmo.

Specialjarn (A/B), Kungsgatan, 56, Stockholm.

Stockholms Skofabrik (A/B), Hornsgatan, 160, and Brannkyrkagatan, 167, Stockholm.

Svenska Limammes—Fabriken, Komanditbolag. Franz Meyer and Co., Landskrona.

Svensson, Henry, W. Helsingborg.

Winkler—Rathlew, S. W., Helsingborg.

Note (1).—Under the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations of 25 June, and 10 November, 1915, (which were re-published as Notifications in this Department Nos. 12221-W. and 861-W., dated respectively the 24th July and 11th December, 1915), all Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the above Schedule, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such Schedule is not an authority or license to trade with such person or body of persons.

Note (2).—Where a firm named in the Schedule has more than one branch in the same country, all branches in that country are held to be included in the Schedule even in cases where no address, or of several addresses one only is specifically mentioned.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 15th July, 1916.

No. 5770-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 10625-W., dated the 5th July 1915, as subsequently amended, *viz.* :—

Delete the exception " 5. Tobacco", which was inserted by Notification No. 940-W., dated the 18th December 1915.

No. 5867-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in modification of Notification No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of partially tanned cowhides otherwise known as East India tanned kips :

Provided nothing in this Notification shall apply to goods shipped under license granted by a Chief Customs Officer.

No. 5854-90-W.-TII.—he following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 7th day of June, 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 25th day of May, 1916, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by the Order of Council, dated the 25th day of May, 1916, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(A) Acetone and its compounds and preparations ;

(B) Electric lamps ;

(C) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crystolon and manufactures thereof ;

(C) Hemp, the following manufactures of :—
Binder and reaper twine ;

(C) Linen manufactures, the following :—
Ducks, woven ;

(C) Potatoes and potato flour ;

(B) Woollen scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, and men's woollen gloves and underwear.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(A) Acetones and their compounds and preparations ;

(B) Electric lamps, except carbon filament lamps and arc lamps for street lighting;

(B) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crystolon and manufactures thereof ;

Hemp, the following manufactures of :—

(B) Binder and reaper twine ;

Linen manufactures, the following :—

(B) Ducks, woven ;

(A) Potatoes ;

(C) Potato flour ;

(B) Scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, men's gloves and underwear, manufactured wholly or partly of wool ;

(B) Jute cordage and twine ;

(C) Talc ;

(B) Varnishes containing lac.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

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DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

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FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mall & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," JULY 22, 1916.

No. 6163-26.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(COMPANIES.)

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 20th July 1916.

Representations have been received by the Government of India to the effect that the fees prescribed under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) for filing documents and for registration of Companies having share capital compare unfavourably with those levied under the English law, and the question of the reduction of these fees has accordingly been under consideration.

2. The registration fees chargeable in India are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of	40	0	0
2. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital (that is to say):—			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 10,00,000 rupees	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal share capital, or part of 10,000 rupees, after the first 10,00,000 rupees	1	0	0

In England the following fees are levied:—

	£	s.	d.
1. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital does not exceed £2,000	2	0	0
2. For registration of a company whose nominal share capital exceeds £2,000, the following fees, regulated according to the amount of nominal share capital (that is to say):—			
For every £1,000 of nominal share capital, or part of £1,000 up to £5,000	1	0	0
For every £1,000 of nominal share capital, or part of £1,000, after the first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
For every £1,000 of nominal share capital, or part of £1,000, after the first £100,000	0	1	0

A maximum limit of Rs. 1,000 in India and of £50 in England has been fixed for such fees.

It will thus be seen that the Indian scale, if registration fees alone are taken into consideration, is approximately double the English scale except in respect of the maximum limit, where the proportion is somewhat less.

This fact has no doubt given rise to the impression that Indian Companies were more heavily taxed than in England. This, however, is very far from being the case. In England a stamp duty 5s. per cent. is levied on the nominal share capital of all companies having a share capital, while no corresponding duty is levied in India. It may be convenient to compare the amounts payable

by an English Company with a capital of £5,000 with those payable by an Indian Company with a corresponding capital of Rs. 75,000.

The English Company pays :—

		£	s.	d.
An *ad valorem* registration fee	...	5	0	0
Stamp duty on share capital at 5 Sh. %	...	12	10	0
Stamp duty on Memo. and Articles of Association 10s. each ...	...	1	0	0
Total	...	18	10	0
or	Rs.	277	8	0

The Indian Company pays :—

		Rs.
An *ad valorem* fee	...	115
Stamp duty on Memo. and Articles of Association ...	...	40
Total	...	155

For Companies with a larger share capital the proportional difference will be even greater. The Government of India accordingly consider that the registration fees do not call for any reduction.

The fee for filing documents at present charged in India is five rupees, and in England five shillings. The Government of India consider that the Indian rate is high, and they are pleased to reduce the rate to three rupees, in the case of all documents other than the memorandum or abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver, or the statement required to be filed by the liquidator in a winding up. In the case of returns of allotments prescribed under Section 104 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (forms VI and VII published with Notification No. 1271-C., dated the 28th March 1914), the Government of India are also pleased further to reduce the rate to one per cent. in cases in which the aggregate paid up value of the shares allotted does not exceed Rs. 100. These reductions have been separately notified.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TC9 FGG—890—28 7-16—SGPP Lahore.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMPANIES.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1916.

No. 6161-26.—In pursuance of section 249 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in place of the fees specified in items Nos. 5 and 7, respectively, of Parts I and II of Table B in the First Schedule of the said Act, the following reduced fees shall be paid to the Registrar in respect of the matters hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

For filing returns of allotments prescribed by section 104 of the said Act in cases in which the aggregate paid up value of the shares allotted does not exceed Rs. 100, 1 per cent on the paid up value of the shares allotted; in cases in which the paid up value exceeds Rs. 100, three rupees.

For filing any other document required or authorised by the said Act or Rules made thereunder, other than the Memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver or the statement required to be filed with the Registrar by the liquidator in a winding up, three rupees.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1916.

No. 6200-W.-II.—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916, (hereinafter called the Ordinance), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Order, namely :— 1916.

Short title.

1. This Order may be called the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916.

Application of provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, relating to winding up by the Court.

1913. **2.** The provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in regard to the winding up of a company by the Court (hereinafter called the applied provisions) shall apply to the winding up of hostile firms under section 5 of the Ordinance, subject to the exceptions, restrictions, extensions and modifications hereinafter contained in this Order.

Construction of the applied provisions

3. (*1*) The following expressions shall, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise requires, be substituted in the applied provisions for the expressions hereinafter particularly mentioned, that is to say—

'Hostile firm' for 'Company';

'Government,' that is to say, 'The Governor General in Council, or when the powers of the Governor General in Council have been delegated to a Local Government that Local Government' for 'Court';

'Liquidator of hostile firms' for 'Official Liquidator'; and in cases where the hostile firm is not an incorporated company, 'Partner' for 'Director', 'Secretary', 'Secretary or Chief Officer', 'Member' or 'Shareholder';

'Principal place of business' for 'Registered office.'

(*2*) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions such provisions may be construed with such alteration not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter under disposal.

(*3*) The Government, in any case of doubt as to the construction of any expression in the applied provisions, may by order declare the proper construction of any such expression in respect of the particular matter in question.

Power to delegate powers to Local Governments in winding up proceedings.

4. In any case where the Governor General in Council has made an order under section 4 of the Ordinance, he may direct that all proceedings in the winding up be transferred to a Local Government, and he may at any time direct that such proceedings be transferred to any other Local Government, and thereupon in such case such Local Government shall exercise all powers conferred upon the Governor General in Council under the applied provisions.

Date of commencement of winding up order.

5. A winding up order made under section 4 of the Ordinance shall be deemed to commence from the date of the notification in the Gazette of India directing such winding up :

Provided that, where a hostile firm is being liquidated under a license granted under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, the Government may by the winding up or any subsequent order provide for the adoption of all or any proceedings in such liquidation for the purposes of such winding up.

Insolvent hostile firms.

6. If, in the opinion of the liquidator of hostile firms, any hostile firm in respect of which a winding up order has been made under section 4 of the Ordinance is insolvent, such liquidator shall forthwith report the fact, together with the grounds of his opinion, to Government, and the Governor General in Council shall pass such special order in respect of such firm as appears to him to be necessary in the circumstances of the case.

Exclusion of provisions of certain parts of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

7. The following sections of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall not apply to winding up proceedings under section 5 of the Ordinance, namely, sections 183, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), 184, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201 and 202, and any reference in any of the applied provisions to contributories. VII of 1913.

Delegation of powers under section 195 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

8. The powers of the Court under section 195 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, may be exercised by any person, not being the liquidator of hostile firms, whom the Governor General in Council may empower in this behalf. VII of 1913.

Enforcement of orders.

9. All orders made by Government under the applied provisions or this Order may be enforced in the same manner in which orders of any Court exercising jurisdiction under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, may be enforced. VII of 1913.

Disclaimer of onerous property.

10. Where any part of the property of a hostile firm consists of land, of any tenure burdened with onerous covenants, or shares or stocks in companies of unprofitable contracts or of any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable by reason of its binding the possessor thereof to the performance of any onerous act or to the payment of any sum of money, the liquidator of hostile firms may, notwithstanding that he may have endeavoured to sell or have taken possession of the property or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto, at any time within twelve months after the date of the order to wind up or after he first became aware of such onerous property, whichever date shall be latest, disclaim the property.

Operation of disclaimer.

11. The disclaimer shall operate to determine as from the date thereof the rights, interests and liabilities of the hostile firm in or in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall

also discharge the liquidator of hostile firms from all personal liability, if any, in respect of the property disclaimed, as from the date when the property vested in him, but shall not, except so far as is necessary for the purpose of releasing the hostile firm and the liquidator of hostile firms from liability, affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

Disclaimer of leaseholds.

12. The liquidator of hostile firms shall not be entitled to disclaim any leasehold interest without leave of the Local Government, and the Local Government may before granting such leave require such notice to be given to persons interested, and impose such terms as the condition of granting leave as the Local Government may think just.

Power to call on liquidator to disclaim.

13. The liquidator of hostile firms shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of rule 12 in any case where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested in the property requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim, and the liquidator of hostile firms has for a period of twenty-eight days after the receipt of the application, or such extended period as may be allowed by the Government, declined or neglected to give notice that he disclaims the property; and in the case of a contract, if such liquidator after such application as aforesaid does not within the said period or extended period disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have adopted it.

Exclusion of claims of hostile foreigners.

14. In a winding up under the Ordinance, the claims of creditors who are not hostile foreigners are to be paid if there are sufficient assets, irrespective of the claims of hostile foreigners, and no provision is to be made for these latter by way of dividend or otherwise.

Proof of debts.

15. Subject as aforesaid, every creditor shall prove his debt, unless the Local Government in any particular winding up shall give directions that any creditors or class of creditors shall be admitted without proof.

Mode of proof.

16. A debt may be proved in any winding up by delivering or sending through the post to the liquidator of hostile firms an affidavit verifying the debt.

Verification of proof.

17. An affidavit proving a debt may be made by the creditor himself or by some person authorised by, or on behalf of, the creditor. If made by a person so authorised, it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

Contents of proof.

18. An affidavit proving a debt shall contain or refer to a statement of account showing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. the liquidator of hostile firms, to whom the proof is sent, may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

Statement of security.

19. An affidavit proving a debt shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor.

Costs of proof.

20. A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt, unless Government otherwise orders.

Discounts.

21. A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount not exceeding 5 per cent on the net amount of his claim which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.

Periodical payments.

22. When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the order to wind up is made at any time other than one of those periods, the persons entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof up to the date of the winding up order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day:

Provided that where the liquidator of hostile firms remains in occupation of premises let to a hostile firm which is being wound up, nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect the right of the landlord to claim payment by the hostile firm of rent during the period of occupation by the hostile firm or the liquidator as the case may be.

Interest.

23. On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for, and which is overdue at the date of the winding up order, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent per annum up to that date from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and if payable otherwise, then from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving notice that interest will be claimed from the date of demand until the time of payment.

Notice to creditors to prove.

24. Unless otherwise ordered by the Local Government, the liquidator of hostile firms in any winding up may, from time to time, fix a certain day which shall be not less than twenty-one days from the date of notice on or before which the creditors of the hostile firm are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, and the liquidator of hostile firms shall give notice in writing of the day so fixed by advertisement in such newspaper as he shall consider convenient.

Examination of proof.

25. The liquidator of hostile firms shall examine every proof of debt lodged with him, and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it.

Appeal by creditor.

26. If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the liquidator of hostile firms in respect of a proof, the Government may, on the application of the creditor, reverse or vary the decision.

Dividends to creditors.

27. (*1*) Not more than two months before declaring a dividend, the liquidator of hostile firms

shall give notice of his intention to do so by advertisement in such newspapers as he thinks fit. Such notice shall specify the latest date up to which proofs can be lodged, which shall not be less than twenty-one days from the date of such notice.

(2) Where any creditor after the date mentioned in the notice of intention to declare a dividend as the latest date up to which proofs may be lodged, appeals against the decision of the liquidator of hostile firms rejecting a proof, notice of appeal shall, subject to the power of the Local Government to extend the time in special cases, be given within seven days from the date of the notice of decision against which the appeal is made, and the liquidator of hostile firms may in such cases make provision for the dividend upon such proof and the probable costs of such appeal in the event of the proof being admitted. Where no notice of appeal has been given within the time specified in this rule, the liquidator of hostile firms shall exclude all proofs which have been rejected from participation in the dividend.

(3) Immediately after the expiration of the time fixed by this rule for appealing against the decision of the liquidator of hostile firms, he shall proceed to declare the dividend, and shall send a notice of dividend to each creditor whose proof has been admitted.

Payments into and out of a Bank.

28. All moneys received by a liquidator of hostile firms shall be paid into such Bank as the Government may direct to the credit of an account entitled "The Hostile Firms Liquidation Account", and all payments out of such account shall be made in such manner as the Government may direct.

Payments out of assets.

29. The assets of a hostile firm in a winding up under the Ordinance shall be liable to the following payments, which shall be made in the following order of priority, namely :—

Firstly.—Such fees as the Governor General in Council may approve in respect of the services of the liquidator of hostile firms.

Next.—The actual expenses incurred in realising or getting in the assets.

Next.—The necessary disbursements of the liquidator of hostile firms other than the actual expenses of realisation heretofore provided for.

Next.—The costs of any person employed under the general or special sanction of Government, or in accordance with these rules by the liquidator of hostile firms.

Next.—The dividend payable to creditors who are not hostile foreigners and whose proofs have been admitted.

Disposal of surplus.

30. Any surplus remaining after making the payments in the last preceding clause mentioned shall be held by the Custodian to be dealt with by him as the Governor General in Council may direct.

General order not to override special order.

31. Nothing in the foregoing general order shall be construed to override or conflict with any special order which the Governor General in Council may make in regard to the winding up of any hostile firm.

Interpretation of the order.

32. The General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply for the purposes of the interpretation of these rules in like manne as it applies for the purposes of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council. X of 1897.

No. 6055-W-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Section 4 of the said Act shall apply to the following payments, namely :—

Payments of debts, whether trade or otherwise, due to enemies the payment of which is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated the 9th September 1914, as amended and extended by subsequent Proclamations.

No. 6246-W-II.—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia) 1916 published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned persons are well disposed towards the British Government :

Christodoroff, Zares	Resht.
Keprielli	Meshed.
Missirian	Kermanshah.
Tabibian, M.	Hamadan

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd July 1916.

No. 6157-78-W.-II.—The following notifications of the Department of Import Restrictions, London, are published for general information :—

Department of Import Restrictions,

22, Carlisle Place, S. W.

9th June, 1916.

NOTIFICATION No. 1.

INTERPRETATIONS.

P. = Prohibited.

N. P. = Not Prohibited.

Description of Article and Decision.

Accessories for Filing Cabinets	P.
Acetic Anhydride	N.P.
Advocaat	N.P.
Air Guns	P.
Alabaster	*P.
American Poplar. (*See* Timber.)	
Angostura Bitters (*i.e.* Rum flavoured with certain vegetable extracts)	N.P.
Antimony Ware	N.P
Apparel—Articles made of Wool, Worsted and Cotton, except Cotton Hosiery, as Cotton, Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	P.
Artificial Flowers. (If made wholly or mainly of cotton as Cotton Manufactures)	P.
Bacon Cutting Machines	N.P.
Bags—Hand, Mesh, Rush, Vanity†	N.P.
Balls—Tennis	P.
Balloons, India Rubber	P.
Basket Making Materials	N.P.
Bath Chairs (Motor)	P.
Basalt Lava Stones	P.
Barytes, Sulphate of Powdered	N.P.
Beans (Dried)	N.P.
Beans, Lima	N.P.
Beans, Baked	N.P.
Beans, Baked, with Pork and Tomato Sauce	N.P.
Bead Fringes and Beads—Glass	N.P.
Bells, Hand, Call and Door	P.
Bicycle Valves—Metal, for inner Tubes	P.
Birch Logs. (*See* Timber.)	
Boot Button Fasteners	P.
Boot Protectors (made of Wood and Metal)	P.
Boxes—Soap, Iron Nickelled	P.
Braids—	
1. Hemp with Cotton Leaders	N.P.
2. Imitation of Silk, *i.e.*, a mixture of coloured vegetable grass with Cotton Leaders	N.P.
3. Hemp and Silk Wool with Cotton Leaders made from Wood Pulp	N.P.

* Except where admitted as Works of Art.

† In metal, silver plated or rolled gold.

4. Artificial Silk made from Wood Pulp with Cotton Leaders ...	N.P.
Brandy, Imitation	P.
Brass Burners, Lamp	N.P.
Bread Cutting Machines	N.P.
Bread Making Machines	P.
Buckles—Papier Maché (with Metal Bar and Prong)	P.
Bull Rings, Copper	P.
Butts, Steel	P.
Buttons, Wood or Metal. (All other kinds not prohibited) ...	P.
Can Openers	P.
Canvas Back Ground, *i.e.*, Unbleached Linen used for photographic purposes	N.P.
Casein	N.P.
Castings, Iron, fused with Carborundum	N.P.
Castors—furniture and truck	P.
Caustic Potash	N.P.
Ceiling Shades, enamelled iron	P.
Celery Soap	N.P.
Cement. (Term covers cement for building and engineering purposes)	P.
Chair parts—lacquered	P.
Chairs, Dental Surgical	N.P.
Cheque Protectors	N.P.
China Stone	N.P.
Churns, glass with metal tops	N.P.
Cigarette Cases—Metal (other than Aluminium)	N.P.
Cigarette Holders—Wooden	P.
Clips—Paper	P.
Clothes Clips	P.
Clothes Pins—Wooden	P.
Clothes Dryers	P.
Clothing—Ready-made Suits	P.
Coffee Making Machines	P.
Combs—Celluloid	N.P.
Cooking Pots	P.
Copper Pot Scourer (consists of fabric made by a strand of Copper twisted round jute thread, which is then woven in with the Cotton)	N.P.
Cotton Fabric, Rubber Faced	P.
Cotton Waste	N.P.
Cranberry Sauce	P.
Crochet	N.P.
Crystal Granulated Quartz	P.
Currants	N.P.
Note.—The term "Currants" does not include Sultanas, which are prohibited.	
Curtain Rods—Metal	P.
Dating and numbering Machines, and parts thereof	N.P.
Deals, Battens and Boards (Plain)	N.P.
Dolls	P.
Door Bells	P.
Dress Shields	N.P.
Drills—High Speed and other kind of machine tools	N.P.
Egg Beaters	P.
Electric—	
Labour Saving Appliances, Brass Lamp Holders, Hand Lamps and Torches, Instrument Counters (Meter Gears), Vacuum Cleaners, Pocket Lamps	N.P.

Electric Insulators made from Mica and Asbestos with steel centres or malleable iron	N.P.
Electric Light Accessory (Porcelain) with no brass fitment ...	P.
Embroidery (not included as Lace)	N.P.
Emeralite Desk Lamps	N.P.
Enamelled Iron Ceiling Shades	P.
Enamelled Iron Reflectors (Electric Light) ...	P.
Enamel Ware	P.
Evaporated Horse Radish	P.
Face Cream (not containing Glycerine)	N.P.
Felt Hoods	P.
Filing Cabinets (Accessories for)	P.
Filing Cabinets, Steel	P.
Fire Engines, Chemical	N.P.
Fire Extinguishers, Chemical...	N.P.
Fire Clay Goods	P.
Flowers, Artificial (if made wholly or mainly of Cotton) ...	P.
Fly Traps and Killers	P.
Food Choppers	P.
Frames—Bag and Pouch	P.
Fringes, Silk	N.P.
Fringes, Bead and Beads—glass	N.P.
Gas Lighters	N.P.
Gear Wheels, Rawhide	N.P.
Glass Bead Fringes and Beads	N.P.
Glass Churns, with metal tops	N P.
Glassware	N.P.
Gloves—	
Woven Fabric, cut and pieced	P.
Motor, made of Sheep-skins and Cotton Fabric	P.
Woollen, knitted, as Hosiery.	
Granulated Crystal Quartz	P.
Graphite	N.P.
Green Pea Soup	N.P.
Hack Saw Blades	N.P.
Hair Clippers	P.
Hand Grinders	P.

Hardware—

Comprises goods under that heading in General Railway Classification (January, 1916), with the following exceptions :—

Awl Blades, Bayonets, Bullet Moulds, Callipers, Caps for cartridge making, Cartridge cases, Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Gun Furniture, Hammers, and Hammer Heads, Horse Clippers, Jacks (Screw), Jacks (small), Percussion Cap Shells, Pliers, Pulleys and Pulley Blocks, Scythes and Sickles, Shears, Spanners, Tools (Carpenters', Coopers' Edge, Joiners', Masons', and Shipwrights'), Trenching Struts, Tubes (Brass or Copper).

Hasps	P.
Hay forks	N.P.
Hinges of all metals (as Hardware)	P.
Hoists—Chain, Electric (Yale)	N.P.
Hooping, Iron or Steel	N.P.
Horn and Hoof Horn Buttons	N.P.
Horns, Rhinoceros	P.
Horse Clipping Machines	N.P.
Horse Radish, Evaporated	P.

Hosiery—

1. Cotton	N.P.
2. Woollen	P.

Hosiery consists of any garment made of fabric made on a knitting or hosiery machine as distinguished from woven fabric, and consequently the following articles if so made may be properly classified as Hosiery :—

Pants, Vests, Ladies' and Gents' Combinations, Spencers and Bodices, Stockings and Socks (Men's, Women's and Children's), Gloves, Directoire Knickers, Footwear and Underwear, Stockinette Swiss Ribbed Underwear, Cardigan Jackets, Jerseys and Sweater Coats.

Hotchkiss Staple Presses	N.P.
Household Scales	P.
Imitation Brandy and Imitation Rum	P.
Implement Brackets	P.
India Rubber Hose	N.P.
Inner Tubes for Motor Cars (Included in Tyres)	N.P.
Insulating Silks and Cloths for Electrical Works—as Oilcloths ...	P.
Japanese Pin Cushions. (Covers made of Silk and stuffed with bran or rice husks)	N.P.
Jerseys. As Hosiery.	
Key Blanks	P.
Key Rings, steel	P.
Kirschwasser	P.
Kitchen Utensils	P.
Kolynos	N.P.
Lacquered Ware	N.P.
Lamps, Emeralite Desk	N.P.
Lamp Burners, Brass	N.P.
Lamp Holders, Brass, for Electric Lamps	N.P.
Lanterns, Hurricane	N.P.
Lanterns, Tubular, for Farm use	P.
Laths	N.P.
Laundry Irons	P.
Laundry Tablets (La France)	P.
Lava Stones. (*See* Basalt.)	
Lawn Sprinklers	P.
Lentils (Dried)	N.P.
Lighters—Metal, pocket	N.P.
Lima Beans	N.P.
Magnets—Motor-car Magneto	N.P.
Magnesium Mantle Rings	N.P.
Manicure Sets—(consisting of Scissors, Nail Files, Tweezers and Polishers, etc.)	P.
Mantlepieces (*See* Marble.)	
Marble.	

Ordinary tombstones and mantlepieces to be regarded as Stones and Slates.

Measuring Tapes and Rules	P.
Meat Chopper and Sausage Filler, combined	P.
Mechanical Razor Sharpeners	N.P.
Mem-index (Small card-index cabinet)	P.
Mesh in strips or rolls for the manufacture of bags	N.P.
Metal soap boxes—Iron, nickelled	P.
Metal Press Studs	N.P.
Metal—Pulverised (Used for hardening factory and other concrete floors)	N.P.

Mirrors	N.P.
Motor Bath Chairs	P.
Motor Boats	P.
Mower Machine Oil Cans	P.
Muslins (Cotton)	P.
Needlework	N.P.
Numbering and Dating Machines	N.P.
Nuts, Iron or Steel	N.P.
Oilers, Pocket	N.P.
Oil, Sperm	N.P.
Oleine	P.
Oxalic Acid	N.P.
Paper Clips	P.
Pastry Boards	P.
Peas (Dried)	N.P.
Peel in Brine	N.P.
Pencils—lead	N.P.
Pencils—slate	N.P.
Pencil Sharpening Machines	N.P.
"Perfectol"	P.
Perforators, Letter for Filing purposes	N.P.
Pin Cushions, Japanese (Covers made of silk and stuffed with bran or rice husks)	N.P.
Pine Blocks for Match Making	N.P.
Pipes—Tobacco	N.P.
Plum Water	P.
Pocket Lighters, Metal	N.P.
Pocket Oilers	N.P.
Porcelain Electric Light Accessories (No brass fitment) ...	P.
Porcelain Table-ware	P.
Potash, Caustic	N.P.
Powder Puffs	N.P.
Press Studs, Metal	N.P.
Pulverized Metal in Powder (Used for hardening factory and other concrete floors)	N.P.
Pumps—Semi-Rotary, Iron and Brass	N.P.
Pumps (included in Hardware List)	P.
Quartz—Granulated Crystal	P.
Rags, Woollen	N.P.
Rattans	N.P.
Razor Blade Sharpeners (Safety)	N.P.
Razor Strops and Razor Stroppers (Automatic)	N.P.
Reeds	N.P.
Reflectors, enamelled Iron (Electric Light)	P.
Registers	P.
Ribbons, Typewriter	P.
Rivets	P.
Rota Strop (Mechanical Razor Sharpeners)	N.P.
Rubber Faced Cotton Fabric	P.
Rum, Imitation	P.
Rush Bags	N.P.
Rushes	N.P.
Sand Stone—Scotch Stone	P.

Sauces—Cranberry, Tomato Fish	P.
Sawdust	N.P.
Scales—Household	P.
Scissors	P.
Screws and Rivets	P.
Screwing Tackle	N.P.
Shears—all descriptions of	N.P.
Shoe Laces—Cotton	P.
Shoddy—Blankets of	P.
Slate Pencils	N.P.
Smokers' Sundries—	
Smokers' Companions, Metal Pocket Lighters, Rubber Pouches, Pipe Cleaners, Cotton and Wire	N.P.
Sole Cuttings Shredded—Compressed	N.P.
Soups—Celery, Green Pea, Tomato	N.P.
Spaghetti a l'Italienne	N.P.
Sparterie, Real...	N.P.
Sparterie—Imitation (Cotton and Gum)	P.
Sperm Oil	N.P.
Splints for Match Making	P.
Stamp fixing Machines	N.P.
Staples	N.P.
Staple Presses—"Hotchkiss"	N.P.
Staves	N.P.
Stearine	P.
Steatite	N.P.
Steel Cooking Utensils	P.
Steel Soles for gardening Clogs, etc.	P.
Steel Tapes	P.
"Stek. O." (Powder used for fixing by Boot Making and Stationery Trades)	N.P.
Sugar Corn	N.P.
Suit Cases, vulcanized	N.P.
Sultanas	P.
Tack Lifters	P.
Talcum Powder (Toilet Requisite)	N.P.
Tapes, steel	P.
Tennis Balls	P.
Thread—Drawn	N.P.
Timber. (*See* separate list at end).	
Tin Boxes for Typewriting Sundries	P.
Tinned Wire and Steel Cooking Utensils	P.
Tomb Stones. (*See* Marble.)	
Tomatoes, Canned	P.
Tomato Chutney	P.
Tomato Fish Sauce	P.
Tomato Ketchup	P.
Tomato Paste	P.
Tomato Soup	P.
Tools—Engineers	N.P.
Tools—Agricultural	N.P.
Travelling Comforts or Stoves. (As Hardware.)	N.P.
Tubes, Inner for Motor Cars. (Included in Tyres.)	P.
	N.P.

Typewriter Ribbons	P.
Typewriter Spools	P.
Underwear. (*See* Hosiery.)	
Vacuum Flasks	N.P.
Vegetables in Brine	N.P.
Ventilators	P.
Visca Plait	N.P.
Vulcanised Suit Cases	N.P.
Willow Sticks	N.P.
Wire and Wire Nippers	N.P.
Wire Hat and Coat Hooks	P.
Wire Paper Clips	P.
Wood Flour	N.P.
Wood Pulp Tubs, &c.	P.
Wood Moulds	P.
Wood Parquet (Manufactured Wood)	P.
Wood Wool	N.P.
Woollen Rags	N.P.

TIMBER.

LIST OF WOODS OF WHICH THE IMPORTATION IS PROHIBITED.

Acacia or Locust Tree.
Alerce.
Amboyna.
American Poplar (American Whitewood).
Bass.
Beech.
Birch.
Blackwood.
Blackbutt.
Cedar.
Cocobolo.
Cocus.
Cochinella.
Ebony.
Gauicum.
Gum.
Hornbeam.
Iron Wood or Iron Bark.
Jarrah.
Juniper.
Karri.
Kingwood.
Letterwood.
Mahogany.
Maple.
Maracauba.
New Zealand.
Oak.
Olive.
Orham Wood, *i.e.*, Soft Elm.
Partridge.
Plane.
Purple.
Rock Elm.
Rose.
Sanders. (White or Yellow.)
Santa Maria.
Satin Wood.
Snake.
Speckled.
Sweet.
Tulip.
Walnut.
White (American).
Zebra.

THE PROHIBITION DOES NOT AT PRESENT APPLY TO :—

Fir.
Pine.
Spruce.
Teak.
Wainscot.
Pit Props and Pit Wood.
Sleepers or Staves.
Ash.

Department of Import Restrictions,
22, Carlisle Place, S. W.,
9th June, 1916.

NOTIFICATION No. 2.

ARTICLES FOR THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH A GENERAL LICENCE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO H. M. CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.

Description of Article.

Acid, Acetic Glacial.
Ball Bearings, Steel.
Empties—returned, *bonâ fide.*

Grinding Stones.
Hosiery Needles.
Magnesite.
Oil Stones.
Pumice-stone.
Sharpening Stones.

WOOD.

Barrels—tops and bottoms of.
Barrels—Wooden hoops for.
Birch Timber in Logs from—Canada.
Do. do. Labrador.
Do. do. Newfoundland.
Birch, Maple and Persimmon Blocks and Squares, for making Bobbins, Reels, Shuttles and Spools.
Box Boards.
Box Shooks.
Bobbins, Reels, Shuttles and Spools.
Case Boards.
Flooring Boards, planed and prepared, tongued and grooved. (Of non-prohibited woods.)
Oars made from Ash Wood.
Pine Blocks for Match Making.
Plywood.
Tool Handles.

No. 6165-158-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9175-W., dated the 19th June 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India, whether by the parcels post or otherwise, of all goods from Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland unless certificates of origin in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule are presented to the Customs-Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods :

Provided that

(*i*) a single certificate may be used to cover any number of parcels of goods shipped to the same consignee on the same vessel at the same time for the same port :

(*ii*) nothing in this notification shall apply to

(*a*) goods imported for the use of Government Departments ;

(*b*) goods imported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, as amended and extended by subsequent Proclamations, except so far as a certificate of origin may be required by the conditions of the licence itself ;

(*c*) goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel ;

(*d*) goods transhipped for consignment to other parts of the British Empire where the system of certificates of origin is in force, or carried forward in the same bottom to foreign ports ;

(*e*) *bona fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country ;

(*f*) imports of alabaster, articles of carved coral and shells, bulbs, carbide of calcium, codliver oil, coral (raw), curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flax seed, foodstuffs (other than sugar and spirits), fresh flowers, granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, quicksilver, Sienna-earth, slatestone, strawboard, sulphur, tar, timber of any kind (including pit-props, and wood hoops for making casks), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose) ;

(*g*) goods of Belgian origin re-exported from the United Kingdom :

(*iii*) the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods imported from the above mentioned countries, even if unaccompanied by certificates of origin on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct :

(*iv*) the Customs-Collector, in his discretion, may

(*a*) detain goods in respect of which a certificate of origin has been duly furnished, pending the production of such further evidence of origin as he may consider satisfactory ; or

(b) release such goods on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, , hereby certify that Mr. (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to , consigned to (a) (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.) in India, has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and description of cases.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value (b).	Contents.	Name of producer or manufacturer (c).

(a) If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser in India.

(b) This column may be left blank, if desired.

(c) This column may be left blank at the request of the declarant; but the name of the producer or manufacturer must be inserted in a separate document issued at the same time by the Consular Officer, which will only be inspected by the Customs Authorities at the port of importation. The separate document may be either a letter from the Consular Officer concerned or a copy of the certificate itself furnishing the necessary particulars.

In the case of the following articles, however, the particulars in question need not necessarily be furnished either in the certificate or in the separate document; in such cases the words "he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof" in the text of the certificate may be replaced by the words "I am satisfied that such is the case":—

(i) All articles in respect of which certificates of origin, though not required under this notification, are issued at the special request of the exporter.

(ii) Argols.
Berries.
Bones.
Charcoal.
Codliver oil.
Dried flowers.
Eiderdown.
Empty yarn and electric cable spools.
Essential oils of native fruits.
Fish oils.
Grease.
Hides.
Leaves.
Lichen, moss and other wild growths.
Medicinal herbs.
Metal foundry residues.
Old clothes and wearing apparel.
Olive meal (ground).
Old rags.
Old rails.
Old ropes, lines, etc.
Personal effects.
Returned empties (including casks).
Roots.
Ships' stores.
Spelter.
Squills.
Steel, zinc and other metal scraps.
Sumac.
Waste clippings of textile material.
Wax (bees-wax, etc.).

(d) The Consular authority will stamp all certificates in a prominent place with the words:—

"The present certificate must not be regarded as an absolute guarantee of the origin of the goods which remain liable to seizure if they should prove on examination by the competent British Authorities to be of enemy origin."

(e) In the case of goods partially produced or manufactured in enemy territory, certificates will only be granted, and accepted, when not more than 25 per cent. of the value of the finished article is due to enemy labour or material. The percentage of value derived from such enemy production or manufacture should be stated in the certificate. The percentage should be calculated, not upon the sale price of the finished goods in India, but upon the value delivered at the place of manufacture, excluding cost of packing and carriage to India.

(f) In the case of Belgian goods the certificate should state that the goods have been produced or manufactured in Belgium, or that less than 25 per cent of their value is due to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material and that the certifying officer is satisfied as to the truth of the declaration.

Goods manufactured in Holland which owe less than 25 per cent. of their value to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material but include also a Belgian element which raises the proportion to more than 25 per cent. are considered for the purpose of this certificate as goods of Belgian origin.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than from the date hereof and for not more than (the number of cases, bales, bundles, etc., specified in column 1).

(Signature of person declaring). *(Signature of Consular Authority issuing Certificate, and date.)*

No. 6167-158-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7050-W., dated the 22nd May 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no goods shall be taken either by sea or by land out of British India to China, Siam, Persia, Morocco, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, or any place in Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Russia, Italy and France, unless declarations of ultimate destination in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or, in the case of a limited company, by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the inquiries made and of the facts stated in the declaration are presented to the Customs-Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods:

Provided that

(*i*) in spite of the fact that such declaration of ultimate destination has been duly furnished, the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, require that the exporter shall enter into a bond for such sum not exceeding three times the value of the goods as the Customs-Collector may think fit, to produce evidence within such time as the Customs-Collector may direct, that the goods have not reached a person who is an enemy, or treated as an enemy, or a country which is an enemy country or treated as an enemy country.

(*ii*) a single declaration may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time:

(*iii*) nothing in this notification shall apply to goods exported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, as amended and extended by subsequent Proclamations.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Declaration.

I, of

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

I have made all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the schedule below, to be exported by me or on my behalf on board to , and consigned to (*a*) of , and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in, or for transit through, any State at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Schedule.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value.	Contents.

(*a*) This space may be left blank, if desired, provided that the name of the ultimate consignee of the goods, with a recognizable description of the same, has been separately furnished to the Customs Collector at the port of exportation prior to the shipment of the goods, by the forwarding agents in the United Kingdom.

Dated ,
This day of

(*Signature of declarant.*)

No. 6227.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of a leaflet entitled "Lakshmi Bai, leader of the Mutiny of 1857" published by the *Yugantar Ashram*, San Francisco, in Urdu or in any other language.

No. 6168 158-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 13467-W., dated the 14th August 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India, otherwise than by parcels post, of all goods from the United Kingdom which had previously been imported into that country from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, unless copies of the "Specification for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise" (Form 30) or the "Shipping Bill" (Form 64), as the case may be, in the forms prescribed by the Board of Trade and reproduced in the annexed schedule, duly certified by the Customs Authorities in the United Kingdom, are presented to the Customs-Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods which, on import direct from the foreign countries specified above, are not required to be covered by certificates of origin :

Provided also that the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods exported from the United Kingdom which have been imported into that country from the other European countries aforesaid, even if unaccompanied by certified copies of the documents above prescribed, on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.

SCHEDULE.

* *Specification for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, free of duty, or on which all duties have been paid.* No. 30 (Sale).

Port of ______ Ship's name ______ ______ Master, for ______

[CUS]TOMS [HO]USE.

Date of final clearance of ship ______

* The specification of goods exported must be delivered to the proper officers within six days from the time of the final clearance of the ship, as required by the customs laws.

Nos.	Number and description of packages.	Description of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in accordance with the requirements of the Official Import List.	Country whence goods were consigned when imported.	Net weights of quantities.	Value † (f. o. b.)	Final destination of the goods.	Name and address of the consignee.
				Total ...			

[Name a]nd address [of con]signor. { ______ ______ ______

[†] The "f. o. b.," or free on board, value should be given.

I declare that the particulars set forth above are correctly stated.

(Signed) ______ ††

Dated ______ 191 .

(Countersigned) ______
Officer of Customs and Excise.

(Address) ______

†† Adding Exporter or Agent, as the case may be.

Exportation Code, para. 360. S. C. 141 525.

No. 64 (Sale).

H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Shipping Bill for $\frac{*dry}{wet}$ *goods as merchandise.*

* Erase the word that does not apply.

Under Bond

Port of Collection ____________ Station No. ____________

District ____________

Station ____________ Month and Year ____________ 191 .

Export Ship ____________ Master ____________ for ____________

Entered outwards ____________ Bond given ____________

Station ____________ Lighterman ____________

Conveyance ____________ Carman ____________

Exporters or Agents.

Address

Shipping marks and numbers, and final destination.	Number of packages.	Description of packages.	Description of goods.	QUANTITY. Wet goods. Gallons, etc.	Dry goods. cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Country whence goods were consigned when imported.	Rate of drawback (if any) claimed.	Value.
			N. B.—These goods must be produced to the Officer of Customs and Excise at time of shipment, and any short-shipment notified.							
Total ...										

Officer.

Date.

________ declare that the quantity, description and value of the goods entered in this Shipping Bill are correctly stated.* ________ *further declare that the goods are of British manufacture and claim drawback on* ________.

* Strike out words in italics if not required.

Exporter or Agent.

Port ____________

Date ____________ 191 .

Received the above mentioned packages on board this ship. ____________ Master, Mate, or authorised person.

____________ Countersignature of Officer of Customs and Excise.

Particulars of examination and certificate of shipment to be inserted here.

Export Officer.

N. B.—The Lightermen or Carmen are particularly required to give immediate notice to the Export Officer if any of the above mentioned goods be shut out of the vessel, and on no account to take them to any other ship than the one above named without his permission.

Exportation Code, paragraphs 40 and 134.

Sec. No. $\frac{5345}{1915}$.

234CID

No. 6183-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entries shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 5558-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, *viz.* :—

Chiris, A. (Coffiney and Charrie), Chungking.

Chung Yue and Company, Tientsin.

Coffiney and Charrie (A. Chiris), Chungking.

Henningsen, H. F., Peking.

Hsin-li and Company, Chungking.

Mascarello, H., Chungking.

Matsuda Yoko, Tientsin.

Minemura, S. and Company, Tsingtao.

Philippidi, C. M., Chungking.

Thomson, J., Tsingtao.

Widler and Company (E. Widler and A. Woodgate), Chungking.

Widler and Woodgate, E. and A. (Widler and Company), Chungking.

No. 6186-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entries shall be inserted in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 5563-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, *viz* :—

Comptoir Francis du Siam, Bangkok.

Johansen, P. and Company, Bangkok.

Kia Seng Chan, Bangkok.

Samsen Power Station, Bangkok.

Spicer Brothers (Colonial and Foreign) Limited, Bangkok.

No. 6234-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 5910-W.-II, dated the 15th July 1916, *viz.* :—

ARGENTINE.

For "Clausen & Company, Misiones, Esq. Piedras, Uruguay." *read* "Clausen & Company, Calle Piedras, 193, Montevideo."

For "Hoffmann and Stocker, Culle Moreno, 443, Buenos Aires." *read* "Hoffman and Stocker, Calle Moreno, 443, Buenos Aires."

For "Moller & Co., Bolivia." *read* "Moller & Coy. Calle Bartolome Mitre, 722, Buenos Aires."

For "Raplmeyer, C. C., (partner of Clausen & Company), Uruguay." *read* "Koppelmeyer, Carl Christian, (partner of Clausen & Company), Uruguay."

For "Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Co., Buenos Aires" *read* "Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Coy., Buenos Aires."

For "Wayss and Freytag, Calle Moreno, 505 Buenos Aires" *read* "Wayss & Freytag Calle Moreno, 508, Buenos Aires."

BOLIVIA.

For "Reinecke Finkel & Coy., Oruro" *read* "Reinecke Findel & Coy., Oruro."

BRAZIL.

For "Ahrns, Edouard, Rua dos Algibebes, Bahia" *read* "Ahrns, Edouardo, Rua dos Algibebes, Bahia."

For "Empreza Hoepeke, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina" *read* "Empreza Hoepcke, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina."

For "Fuchs, J. & Co., (Casa Fuchs), Rua Sao Benta, 83, Sao Paulo." *read* "Fuchs, J., & Company, (Casa Fuchs), Rua Sao Benta, 83, Sao Paulo."

For "Graef, Gustaf, Para." *read* "Graeff, Gustaf, Para."

For "Guimaraes, N. & Co., Rua Luiz de Camoes, 6, Rio de Janeiro" *read* "Guimaraes, N. and Company, Rua Luiz de Camoes, 16, Rio de Janeiro."

For "Jordon Gerken & Co., Sao Franasco do Sul" *read* "Jordan Gerken & Company, Sao Francisco do Sul."

For "Kroncke & Coy., Parahyba do norte" *read* "Kroncke & Company, Parahyba do Norte."

For "Kuchlen, Otto, Para." *read* "Kuehlen, Otto, Para."

For "Lind, Vonder & Coy., Rua das Princezas, Bahia." *read* "Lind, Von der, & Company, Rua das Peincezas, Bahia."

For "Riberio Armando, Porto Alegre." *read* "Ribeiro Armando, Rua Voluntarios da Patria, 40 and 42, Porto Alegre."

For "Rotllchild, & Co., Rua 15 de Novembro, 31, Sao Paulo" *read* "Rothschild & Coy., Rua 15 de Novembro, 31, Sao Paulo."

For "Steinberg Meyer, & Co., Avenida Rio Braneg, 65, Rio de Janeiro; and Sao Paulo." *read* "Steinberg Meyer & Co., Avenida Rio Branco, 65, Rio de Janeiro; and Sao Paulo."

For "Weissflog, Bros, Rua Liberdo Badaro 70, Sao Paulo." *read* Weissflog Brothers, Rua Libero Badaro, 70, Sao Paulo."

CHILE.

For "Compania Salitrere, H. B. Stoman & Co." *read* "Compania Salitrera H. B. Sloman and Company."

For "Paraman and Krebs Valparaiso" *read* "Paarman & Krebs, Valparaiso."

GREECE.

For "Assdel Peppa, Salonika" *read* "Assael, Peppo, Allatini Han, Salonika."

For "Jenny and Vock (Fridolin Jenny Emil Vock) Salonika" *read* "Jenny & Vock, (Fridolin Jenny; Emil Vock), Rua Franque, Salonika."

For "Pfister and Assael (Rupdoph Von Pfister and Peppo Assael) Salonika" *read* "Pfister & Assael, (Rudolp Von Pfister & Peppo Assael), Allatini Han Salonika."

For "Rossini Alexander (*Alias* Rosalini) Salonika and Porto Lagos" *read* "Rossini, Alexander, (*alias* Rosalini), Odos Vasilissa Olga, 162-A, Salonika, and Porto Lagos."

For "Schewend August, Candia" *read* Schewend, August, Candia, Crete."

JAPAN.

For "Evers, Simon & Co., 25 Yamashitacho, Yokohama; 101 Yedomachi, Kobe" *read* "Simon Evers & Coy. 25 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 101 Yedomachi, Kobe."

For "Shoten, Schmidt, 1 Yayesucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo." *read* "Schmidt, Shoten, 1 Yayesucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo."

NORWAY.

For "Bosnak, Herman, Wouwermanstraat, 38, Amsterdam" *read* "Bosnak, Herman, Frans van Mierisstraat, 31, Amsterdam."

For "Bruhm Halfdan, Co., Nobelsgaade, 31, Cheistiania" *read* "Brun, Halfdan C., Nobelsgade, 31, Christiania."

For "Christensen, Hjabmar, Rodfyldgade, 24 Christiania" *read* "Christensen, Hjalmar, Rodfyldgade, 24 Christiania."

For "Gundersen, Adolf, Frederick'stad" *read* "Gundersen, Adolf, Frederikstad."

For "Henricksen, G. A. & Coy., Ruselskveien, 4, Christiania." *read* "Henriksen G. A. & Coy., Ruselskveien, 4, Christiania."

For "Kristianssands Eleiktrochemiske A/S., Fiskaa, near Kristianssands." *read* "Kristianssands Elektrochemiske A/S, Fiskaa, near Kristianssands."

For "Muller, H. A. & Co., Drammen-svein, 194-C., Christiania." *read* "Muller, H.A. and Company, Drammersveien, 194-C, Christiania."

For "Schoers, Karl, Stoomvaart, Maatschappy, Prins Hendrikkade, 82, Rotterdam." *read* "Schroers, Stoomvaart Maatschappy, Prins Hendrikkade, 82B, Rotterdam."

For "Schwedersky & Company, Gravendijkwalloo, 5, Rotterdam." *read* "Schwedersky's, A. H., Succ's, Gravendijkwal, 100, Rotterdam."

For "Van Dam, C. W. H, & Company, Mathenesserlaan, 235, Rotterdam." *read* "Van Dam, C. W. H., & Company, Rivierstraat, 7A, Rotterdam."

For "Voogt, A. De, Prinsenstraat, 65A, Amsterdam." *read* "Voogt, A. De, Princensstraat, 65A, Rotterdam."

For "Zuid-Hollandsche Elektrische Blikdrukkerij Speelgoed & Emballage Fabrieken Company (J. Norden), Stationsweg, 43, Rotterdam." *read* "Zuid-Hollandsche Blikdrukkerij Speelgoed and Emballage Fabrieken (J. Norden), Jacob Catsstraat, 113B, Rotterdam."

PERSIA.

For "Hajji Muhammad Hussaini Kazeruni, Ispahan." *read* "Hajji Muhammad Hussain Kazeruni, Ispahan."

PERU.

Delete the entry "Dauselsberg and Co., Mollendo Dolmann and Einfeldt., Lima."

For "Garua, Antenar & Co., Paita." *read* "Garcia, Antenor & Company, Paita."

For "Palette, A. A., Pacasmayo." *read* "Pallette, A. A., Pacasmayo".

Insert the entries "Dauelsberg & Co., Mollendo Dolmann & Einfeldt, Lima."

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.

For "Connot J. A. Manila." *read* "Connor, J. A., Manila."

PORTUGAL.

For "Companhia Do Congo Portuguez, Lisbon." *read* "Companhia Do Congo Portuguez, Rua do Commercio, 35, Lisbon."

For "Jerenias, E. Lisbon." *read* "Jeremias E., Largo do Campo Santo, 13, Lisbon."

For "Kramer. W. O., Oporto." *read* "Kramer, W. O., Rua das Flores, 31, Oporto."

For "Mellert, Jose, Antonio, Lisbon." *read* "Mellert, Jose Antoine, Lisbon."

For "Moos and Carvalho (Christian Moos and Mario de Carvalho), Lisbon." *read* "Moos & Carvalho, (Christian Moos ; Mario de Carvalho), Travessa da Ribeira Nova, 26, Lisbon."

For "Negalha, J. M. Estremadura." *read* "Negalha, J. M., Sines, Estremadura."

For "Parals Jose, Estremadura." *read* "Prats, Jose, Sines, Estremadura."

For "Reys, Fernandes and Baptista Antonio Leonardo Da Silva Reys Bernardo Eugenio Vieira Fernandes and Jacinto Ferreria Baptista, Lisbon" *read* "Reys, Fernando and Baptista, (Antonio Leonardo Da Silva Reys ; Bernardo Eugenio vieira Fernandes ; Jacintho Ferreria Baptista), 3 Calcada do Correio Velho, a Se, Lisbon."

For "Santos Joaquin Da Assumpeao, Artino, Travessa a Estrella, 19, 4°, Lisbon," *read* "Da Assumpeao Santos Artino, Joaquim, Travessa Oliveira á Estrella, 19, Lisbon."

For "Wesstl, Helge, Lisbon." *read* "Wessel, Helge, Rua da Conceicao, 85, Lisbon."

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

For "Christophides Cesristo, Porto Amelia." *read* "Christophides, Christo, Porto Amelia."

SPAIN.

For "Arrabat Gabriel, Malaga." *read* "Arrabal, Gabriel, CalAcazabilla, 20, Malaga."

For "Beiltserg, Josef or Jose or Bleiberg Joseer or Jose, Madrid." *read*
"Beilberg, Josef (or Jose) ... } Martin de los,
or
Bleiberg, Josef (or Jose) ... } Heros, 83 Madrid.

For "Burmester Hermann and Filho, Vigo and Tuy." *read*
"Burmester, Hermann ... } Arsenal, 58, Vigo. Martinez Padin, 21,
Burmester, Hermann and Filho. } Tuy.

For "Chamizo Fulgencio, Malaga." *read* "Chamizo, Fulgencio, Casas Quemadas, 14 Malaga."

For "Freudenthal Gustaf, Zaragoza" *read* "Freudenthal, Gustaf, Calle del Coso, Zaragoza."

For "Gaissert, Emilio, M., Barcelona." *read* "Gaissert, Emilio M., Calle Princesa, 59. Barcelona."

For "Heusche Hugo & Co., Barcelona and Paama Mallorca" *read* "Heusch, Hugo and Coy., Calle Diputacion, 112-118, Barcelona and Palma Mallorca."

For "Hoppe, Carlos E., Sylvi, Bilbao." *read* "Hoppe Carlos Y Sylvi, Alameda de Mazarredo, 1, Bilbao."

For "Linan Antonio, Ruiz, Malaga." *read* "Linan, Antonio Ruiz, Lagunillas, 30, Malaga."

For "Lopez Jose, Barcelona." *read* "Lopez, Jose, Calle Diputacion, 112-118, Barcelona."

For "Lorento, M. Garrigan, (commonly called Garzon), Calle de la Regente 2, Malaga.

For "Martin, Juan Gonzales, Malaga." *read* "Martin, Juan Gonzales, Calle Cabello, 2, Malaga."

For "Muller Hermanos, Barcelona." *read* "Muller Hermanos, Avino, 20, Barcelona."

For "Noregarrd Lauis, Tarragona." *read* "Norregaard, Luis, Tarragona."

For "Rafols, Jaime, Barcelona." *read* "Rafols, Jaime, Dormitorio San Francisco, 5, Barcelona."

For "Salvador Hermanos, Castellon." *read* "Salvador Hermanos, Falco, 10, Castellon."

For "Segalerva Rafael Baquira, Malaga." *read* "Sagalerva, Rafael Baquera Malaga."

Insert the entry "Siemens Schuckert Industria Electrica, Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia."

For "Sociedad Expanola Amonima Para Fabrication De Perlas imitacion, Barcelona." *read* "Sociedad Espanola Anonima Para Fabricacion De Perlas imitacion, Calle Diputacion, 87, 91, 108 and 110, Barcelona."

For "Teickner (or Teikner) Maximo, Barcelona and Valencia." *read* "Teickner (or Teikner), Maximo, Mercado del Ensauche, 5, Bilbao; Barcelona and Valencia."

SWEDEN.

For "Svenska Limammes-Fabriken, Komandit bolag. Franz Meyer & Co., Landskrona." *read* "Svenska Limmammes-fabriken Komanditbolag, Franz Meyer & Coy., Landskrona."

No. 6237-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in supersession of the Notifications in this Department Nos 16411-W., dated the 30th October 1915, and 221-W., dated the 15th January 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation of unset diamonds into British India from all destinations:

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to :—

(*i*) Diamonds shipped by or for the use of the Crown or from an Indian port ;

(*ii*) Diamonds imported under a license granted by a local Government or Administration.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible] "[illegible], Eduardo, [illegible]," read "[illegible] y [illegible], Calle [illegible], [illegible]."

"Fernandez [illegible]," read "[illegible], Calle del [illegible], Zaragoza."

"[illegible], M., Barcelona," read "[illegible], Calle [illegible], Barcelona."

"[illegible] y Cia, [illegible]," read "[illegible], Calle [illegible] and [illegible] Malaga."

"Hoppe, Carlos E., [illegible]," read "Hoppe, Carlos, Y [illegible], [illegible]."

"[illegible] Antonio, [illegible]," read "[illegible], [illegible], Malaga."

"Lopez [illegible]," read "[illegible], Calle [illegible], Barcelona."

Lorento, M. [illegible], [illegible].

"Moreno, [illegible], Malaga," read "[illegible], Calle [illegible], Malaga."

"[illegible] Hermanos, Barcelona," read "[illegible] Hermanos, [illegible], Barcelona."

"[illegible], Tarragona," read "[illegible], Tarragona."

"[illegible]," read "[illegible], [illegible], Barcelona."

"Salvador Hermanos, [illegible]," read "Salvador Hermanos, [illegible], 10, Castellon."

"[illegible], Malaga," read "[illegible], Malaga."

[illegible] the entry "[illegible], Valencia."

"[illegible], Barcelona" read "[illegible], Calle [illegible], Barcelona."

"[illegible]," read "[illegible], Barcelona and Valencia."

SWEDEN.

"[illegible] & Co. [illegible]," read "[illegible]."

No. [illegible].—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] 1910 [illegible] dated the [illegible] October 1916, [illegible] the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import [illegible] into British India from all [illegible]:

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to—

(a) [illegible] shipped by or for the use of [illegible] Indian ports;

(b) [illegible] imported under a licence granted by a local Government or Administration.

[illegible] LOWE,

[illegible].

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Abata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DATED SIMLA, MONDAY, JULY 24TH, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th July 1916.

No. 6337-*W-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to the Sandwich Island :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

No. 6340-*W-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to Porto Rico :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Collector of Customs at the place of export.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

760 PGG—868—28-7-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 29, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July, 1916.

No. 36.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation 1B (*b*) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following non-official persons, who have been selected from the classes mentioned opposite their respective names, to be Additional Members of the said Council in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council :—

Names.	Classes.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.I.E.	The Indian Commercial Community.
Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E. ...	The Muhammadan Community in the Punjab.
Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, C.S.I., of Maler Kotla ...	The Landholders in the Punjab.

880 PGG

No. 38.—In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November 1912, as subsequently amended, the names of the following candidates, elected to be Additional Members of the said Council by the electorate mentioned opposite their respective names, are hereby published :—

Names of candidates.	Electorates.
* * * * * *	* * * * * *
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia ..	The Non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
* * * * * *	* * * * * *

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th July, 1916.

No. 628.—The services of Major F. C. Nicolas are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 17th July, 1916.

S. R. HIGNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 28th July, 1916.

No. 1103-*F*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1941-F., dated the 29th March 1911, namely :—

For the words "a motor car or a motor boat" the words "a motor car, a motor boat or a motor cycle" shall be substituted.

H. F. HOWARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th July, 1916.

No. 6337-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to the Sandwich Islands :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

No. 6340-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to Porto Rico:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Collector of Customs at the place of export.

The 29th July, 1916.

No. 6428-*W.-II.*—*Erratum.*—In condition (2) of the license published in this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade), No. 5221-W.-II, dated the 1st July 1916, *for* the words "Any such licenses" in the third line *substitute* "The holder of any such license."

No. 6529-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 5558-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, *viz*—

Additions.

Glaeser, F. A., Limited (Conrad Wm. Schmidt)	
Green, S.	... Shanghai.
Grilk, G. J.	... Shanghai.
Honigsberg, H. S., & Co.	... Shanghai.
L'Imprimerie de Tou Se Wei	... Shanghai.
National Mercantile Corporation	... Shanghai.
Norwegian Lloyd Insurance Company	... Shanghai.
Pfister, R., and Company	... Shanghai.
Quan Yuen and Company	... Shanghai.
Sanitas Packing Company	... Shanghai.
Schmidt, Conrad, Wm. (F. A. Glaeser, Ltd.)	
Serebriannikoff, S. A.	... Shanghai.
Shanghai Life Insurance Company	... Shanghai.
Volkart, Adolf	... Shanghai.

Alterations.

After "Abe, Yoko." *insert* "(is branch of Abekobei)."

For "Comptoir Mandchourien d'Exportation, et-d'Importation Harbin" *read* "Comptoir Mandchourien d'Exportation et Importation, Harbin."

For "Ramsay, H. E., & Company, Hankow" *read* "Ramsay and Company, Hankow."

For "Reynaud, Eugene and Company" *read* "Reynaud and Colinet, Newchang."

No. 6555-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alternations shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 5563-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, *viz.*—

For "Comptoir Francis du Siam, Bangkok" *read* "Comptoir Francais du Siam, Bangkok."

For "Motiwalla, E. J., Rangkok" *read* "Motiwalla, E. J., and Company, Bangkok."

CUSTOMS.

The 29th July, 1916.

No. 6425-78-*W.-II.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gun-powder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation;

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the sixth day of July 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.* —

Such motor cars, chassis, parts and accessories (other than tyres) as were expressly exempted from the prohibition on the importation of motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories thereof which was imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 3) Proclamation, 1916.

Vacuum cleaners.

Yeast.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under license given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 7) Proclamation 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 6432-*W.-II.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

MAKING CERTAIN ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of October, 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation, specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities, or until We did give further public notice ; and

Whereas on the 27th day of January, 1916, and the 12th day of April, 1916, We did by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates make certain additions to and modifications in the said list of articles to be treated as contraband ; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said list :

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war, or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned :—

Electric appliances adapted for use in war and their component parts.
Asphalt, bitumen, pitch, and tar.
Sensitized photographic films, plates, and paper.
Felspar.
Goldbeaters' skin.
Talc.
Bamboo.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 6435-90-*W.-II.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 28th day of June, 1916,

By the Lords of His Majesty's Mos Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state

of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited;

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars;

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

Woods, the following:—

(C) Lignum vitæ;

(C) Mahogany.

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

(C) Bristles;
(A) Cape garnets or rubies;
(A) Copper stamps used for stamping woven piece-goods;
(A) Fire bricks and fire clay;
(C) Insulating materials, the following:—
Leatheroid;
Oiled cloth and tape;
Vulcanised fibre;
(C) Rattan, woven;
(C) Tea;
(C) Varnishes, spirit, containing gum;
(B) Vinegar containing not more than 6 per cent. of acetic acid;
(A) Vinegar essence and similar preparations containing more than 6 per cent. of acetic acid;
(A) Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire;

Woods, the following:—

(A) Beefwood;
(A) Birch;
(A) Boxwood;
(A) Dogwood;
(A) Greenheart;
(A) Hickory;
(A) Lancewood;
(A) Lignum vitæ;
(A) Mahogany;
(A) Padouk;
(A) Sabicu;
(A) Teak;
(A) Whitewood.

(3) That on and after the 17th day of July, 1916, the headings "(A) Bags and sacks made of jute" and "(A) jute wrappers (Surrat tare)" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "(A) Bags, wrappers or sacks made of jute, other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings."

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 29th July, 1916.

No. 6430-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding-up of the business carried on in British India by or on behalf of the hostile firm of Jacques Hurlimann; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding-up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding-up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 24th July, 1916.

No. 361.—Major R. A. Needham, D.S.O., M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to be Health Officer, Simla.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th July, 1916.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 851.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be temporary Majors.

* * * * * * * *

28th July 1916.

* * * * * * * *

Deneys Henry Vanrenen, Army Remount Department.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 866.—Colonel Shafto Longfield Craster, Royal Engineers, to be Colonel Commandant, *vice* Colonel C. H. Cowie, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 20th April 1916.—

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language (who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

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MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) .. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3. M. Bodh Raj ... ... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

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RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

SIALKOT.

1. M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi Saddar Bazar, Sialkot.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED JULY 31, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st July, 1916.

No. 6597-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to the Dutch East Indies :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED AUGUST 1 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st August, 1916.

No. 6651-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to Iceland :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

83 PGG—893 -11-8-16—SGPP Lahore

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1916.

PART II.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 361-E.-A.

Simla, the 24th July, 1916.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

In Chapter III of their Report the Royal Commission on Decentralisation made certain recommendations regarding (*a*) the general financial relations between the Government of India and the local Governments, and (*b*) the enhancement of the powers of sanction enjoyed by the latter. The orders of the Government of India on the Commission's recommendations in respect of the first of these questions have already been published in their Finance Department Resolution No. 27-F., dated the 18th May 1912. The Government of India have now examined, with reference to the Commission's recommendations, the question of enhancing the powers of sanction of local Governments in respect of Provincial and Imperial expenditure; and they are pleased, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to issue revised rules defining the financial powers of sanction and control which will be exercised by local Governments with which regular Provincial Settlements have been concluded, and stating the terms and conditions under which the administration of Provincial revenue and expenditure will in future be regulated by them. These rules are contained in the annexure to this Resolution, and supersede those contained in the Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 3531-A., dated the 11th August 1897. Some of them have already been published in the Finance Department Resolution No. 249-E.A., dated the 15th July 1912, but are included in the annexure to the present Resolution so as to make it a complete and self-contained document. For the sake of convenience, the general terms and conditions of the

Provincial Settlements, so far as they define the duties and obligations of Provincial Governments, have also been reproduced in the annexure.

NOTE.—The term "regular Provincial Settlements" as used in this Resolution includes settlements made on a provisional basis pending the subsequent introduction of a permanent settlement, as is at present the case in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. But it excludes the *quasi*-provincial settlements referred to in paragraph 2 of the Resolution.

2. Subject to the exception stated in note 4 to clause (18) of rule 10 of the annexed rules, the local Administrations of the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, with which "*quasi*-provincial" settlements have been concluded, will exercise, in the case of all items of revenue and expenditure included in these settlements, the same powers of control and sanction as are given by those rules to the Provincial Governments mentioned above, in respect of revenue and expenditure classified under heads of account which are wholly Provincial or are divided in fixed proportions between Imperial and Provincial. Such powers shall be exercised subject to—

(*a*) The rules of finance and procedure given in rules 5 to 10 and 24 to 26 appended to this Resolution.

(*b*) The condition that all growth in the *quasi*-provincial expenditure must be restricted by the development of the assigned revenues, except in special cases where a contribution has been sanctioned by the Government of India outside the terms of the settlement.

These two Administrations will also exercise in respect of Imperial expenditure not included in their *quasi*-provincial settlements the powers of sanction which are given by the rules appended to this Resolution to Provincial Governments in respect of wholly Imperial expenditure. They will not, however, possess the powers in respect of loans and advances mentioned in the rules, except to the extent mentioned below :—

(*i*) They may sanction loans falling within class I mentioned in rule 27 out of allotments placed at their disposal by the Government of India, subject to the rules contained in Section VI of the annexure.

(*ii*) They may, under similar conditions, sanction loans to land-holders and notabilities up to a limit of Rs. 20,000 in any year and of Rs. 5,000 in any one case.

3. The Civil Service Regulations and other authorised codes will be eventually amended in accordance with the terms of this Resolution. Pending such revision, the provisions of these codes and regulations will remain in force except in so far as they are clearly superseded by any rule in this Resolution.

4. It is to be clearly understood that the rules now issued deal solely with the specific financial powers of sanction and control possessed by local Governments. The power of administrative control which is vested in the Government of India is not affected.

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations; to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance); to the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to all Accountants General and Comptrollers; to all Examiners and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; and to the Examiner, Government Press Accounts.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

By order, etc.,

H. F. HOWARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE TO RESOLUTION.

RULES DEFINING THE FINANCIAL POWERS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

I.—Certain conditions common to all Provincial Settlements.

1. The revenue received and the expenditure incurred on the public service in each province is to be classified as Imperial or Provincial according to the lists in Schedules A and B attached to this Resolution. All revenue recorded on the books of the Account Officer of the province, which, according to the established system of public accounts is classified under the heads named in column 2 of Schedule A, will be Provincial to the extent stated in column 3 of the Schedule; and all expenditure recorded on the books of the Account Officer of the province which is similarly classified under the heads named in column 2 of Schedule B, will be provincial to the extent stated in column 3. This definition gives the sole test prescribed in the settlement made with the local Government for deciding whether any item of revenue or expenditure is provincial.

NOTE.—The term "divided heads" refers to those major and minor heads the revenue or expenditure under which is divided in fixed proportions between Imperial and Provincial.

2. Inter-provincial adjustments are not ordinarily allowed. But such adjustments may be made through the exchange accounts by mutual agreement, and with the approval of the Comptroller General, in special cases where (*a*) the services of a joint establishment are utilised by two or more Provincial Governments; or (*b*) a local Government desires for special reasons to contribute from its Provincial revenues towards an educational or other institution or to any other scheme of expenditure in another province; or (*c*) if any charge of an exceptional nature which ought ordinarily to be borne by one province is paid in another province. All cases of dispute between Provincial Governments regarding such adjustments should be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

3. Expenditure under the head "33—Famine Relief" will be wholly Provincial in Burma and Assam. In the other provinces its incidence will be determined according to the following rules :—

(*a*) The amount shown against each of the seven provinces in column 2 of the table below will, until the limit indicated in column 3 is reached, be added to its revenues annually by a special Imperial contribution which will be adjusted through the head "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial."

Province.	Amount to be credited annually.	Limit of amount to be held at credit of Provincial Government.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs
Madras	2,50,000	25,00,000
Bombay	13,70,000	80,00,000
Bengal	60,000	5,00,000
United Provinces	4,50,000	30,00,000
Punjab	1,40,000	10,00,000
Bihar and Orissa	2,00,000	20,00,000
Central Province	12,80,000	80,00,000

(*b*) The amount thus added to the revenues of a province will in each year be debited in the Provincial section of its accounts under the head "36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

(*c*) An administrative or *pro-formâ* account will be maintained by the Comptroller General for each province, showing on its credit side

the amount charged each year in the Provincial section of its accounts under the head "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" [*vide* clause (*b*)], and on the debit side the charges incurred for famine relief as in clause (*d*) below. The net amount at the credit of any province in any year will be carried forward to its *pro-formâ* account for next year, and the balance at credit of each province will be allowed to accumulate until the figure shown in column 3 of the table in clauses (*a*) has been reached. The procedure described in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) will then cease until the balance at credit of the province in its *pro-formâ* account is reduced by actual famine relief expenditure.

(*d*) When famine occurs in a province, all expenditure which, under the ordinary rules of account, is debitable to the head "33—Famine Relief" will be wholly Imperial up to the limit of the balance standing to the credit of the Provincial Government in the *pro-formâ* account prescribed in clause (*c*).

(*e*) If the expenditure under the head "33—Famine Relief" exceeds the amount of such credit the excess will be charged to Imperial and Provincial in equal shares.

4. Provincial Governments are expected to maintain all the provincial services in a state of administrative efficiency, providing any additional funds which may be necessary for this purpose either from the curtailment of other expenditure, or from the development of Provincial revenues.

II.—General limitations to the financial powers of Provincial Governments.

5. The delegation to Provincial Governments of the power of control over a portion of the public revenues is subject to the following general conditions.

Without the previous sanction of the Government of India*:—

(1) No additional taxation may be imposed, and no fundamental change may be made in any existing system of revenue management.

(2) No new general service or duty may be undertaken.

(3) The rates of duty on spirits and drugs may not be altered in any case in which the alteration is likely to affect the excise arrangement of neighbouring provinces, without the concurrence of the Provincial Government concerned.

(4) The rates of discount upon the retail of stamps and court-fees labels may not be altered.

(5) As a general rule, no item hitherto credited to general revenues, Imperial or Provincial, may be alienated to form an asset of any local or special fund.

But a Provincial Government may, without previous reference to the Government of India, assign to a local body or a special fund, constituted by law, petty items of wholly Provincial revenue of a recurring character, which are not derived from the proceeds of general taxation and the yield of which does not on an average exceed Rs. 25,000 a year.

NOTE.—For the definition of a local fund or local body as used in this clause, see Article 33, Civil Service Regulations.

(6) No public money may be removed from the public treasury for investment or deposit elsewhere. The Government of India, who are responsible for the provision of ways and means for the public service in all departments, retain in their own hands unconditional control over all money in the public treasury; and a Provincial Government may not withdraw such money except for expenditure upon the public service.

* In many of the cases mentioned in this rule, the sanction of the Secretary of State will also be required, but the responsibility for obtaining such sanction will rest with the Government of India who will first have been addressed.

(7) No alteration may be made in the form or procedure of the public accounts. In particular, Provincial Governments may not issue orders directing the division of a charge between two or more heads of account; the Comptroller General ordinarily decides the proper classification of an item in the accounts.

(8) No services previously rendered to other departments at the charge of departments made over to the control of the Provincial Governments may be diminished, and no services previously rendered to the latter departments at the charge of the former may be increased.

(9) No main artery of communication, such as a trunk road, may be abandoned, or allowed to fall out of repair.

(10) No delegation of financial powers may be made to an authority subordinate to the Provincial Government except in cases where such delegation is expressly provided for in any authorised code, or by any order of the Secretary of State in Council or by any existing order of the Government of India.

But when a Provincial Government is empowered to create an appointment (permanent or temporary), and on the creation of such an appointment certain powers can be vested in the incumbent, it may, as an alternative to the creation of such appointment, delegate the same powers to some existing authority of lower status. Such delegation shall remain in force only for such term as that for which the Provincial Government would have been competent to sanction the new appointment above referred to.

(11) No expenditure may be incurred (except in cases in which authority is granted to a Provincial Government under these rules) which is:

(*a*) Of an unusual nature; or—

(*b*) Devoted to objects outside the ordinary work of administration; or—

(*c*) Likely to involve at a later date expenditure beyond the powers of sanction of the Provincial Government.

(12) No pension or gratuity may be granted to an official that is not admissible under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations or any other authorised general code, or under any general authority conferred on Provincial Governments by, or with the approval of, the Secretary of State in Council.

(13) A Provincial Government cannot raise for its own finances any loan in the open market. Its power to sanction the raising of loans in the open market by local bodies is subject to the provisions of Acts of the legislature and of rules framed thereunder by competent authority.

6. The financial powers of Provincial Governments are subject to the supervision and control of the Government of India; and a Provincial Government is bound to observe any general or specific instructions which the Supreme Government may issue from time to time in the exercise of its powers of supervision and control. The Governor-General in Council expressly reserves the right of issuing instructions to local Governments on general or particular matters affecting Provincial estimates, and revenues and services, when such action seems to him expedient.

7. Subject to the limitations and restrictions prescribed in these rules, Provincial Governments can exercise, in respect of Provincial and Divided heads of revenue and expenditure, all the financial powers of sanction and control which are exercised by the Government of India over the revenues of India or the expenditure therefrom under the Finance Department Resolution No. 368-Gl. (E.A.), dated the 15th March 1913, as amended from time to time. In addition

they can also exercise, in respect of the same heads, the powers vested in Provincial Governments under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations, the Civil Account Code, the Public Works Department Code, the Forest Code and any other authorised code issued with the approval of the Government of India. They are, however, bound to observe the rules in these codes, except where authority is granted by this Resolution to incur expenditure not admissible thereunder. As regards revenue and expenditure which is wholly Imperial, their powers are further limited by the rules contained in this Resolution. As regards wholly Imperial expenditure recorded under the head "33—Famine Relief", a Provincial Government exercises the same powers of sanction as it does in the case of expenditure which is wholly or partly Provincial.

8. Any payments which are in excess of those admissible under the codes referred to in rule 7 or under any general or specific orders of the Secretary of State in Council or the Government of India, as well as any expenditure which is beyond the power of a Provincial Government to sanction, will require the sanction of higher authority.

But a Provincial Government may in individual cases, and for special reasons which should be communicated to the audit officer :—

(1) Grant an officiating officer a higher salary than is authorised by the codes, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 250 per month, and subject to the condition that his salary must not exceed the pay of the officer for whom he acts.

(2) Relax the conditions or limitations prescribed by any rule in any authorised code, without contravening its general spirit, so as to grant to an officer travelling allowance, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in any case, in cases where no travelling allowance is admissible under a strict interpretation of the rule.

(3) In cases not coming under clauses (1) and (2) above, relax the conditions or limitations prescribed by any rule in an authorised code or by an order of the Government of India, without contravening its general spirit, subject to the condition that the total amount payable under the sanction does not exceed Rs. 5,000 in any case if charged wholly or partly to Provincial and Rs. 1,000 if charged wholly to Imperial, funds.

NOTE.—All sanctions given under the above conditions must be subject to the further condition that the expenditure would in any case be within the power of the Government of India to sanction and would not require a reference to the Secretary of State. Each such sanction must moreover quote the appropriate provision of the present rule for the information of the Audit Officer concerned.

9. A Provincial Government has no authority to give effect to any part of a scheme of which any one item requires the sanction of higher authority, though in seeking the sanction of such authority to the scheme as a whole, it will be sufficient to indicate the total financial effect of the remaining items of the scheme without entering into the details comprising that total, save in so far as some exposition of these may be necessary to justify the item requiring higher sanction.

III.—*Restrictions on powers of local Governments with regard to expenditure which is wholly Provincial or is charged to a divided head.*

10. The sanction of the Government of India is required*:

(1) To the creation of any new permanent appointment which would ordinarily be held by a gazetted civil officer recruited in England or

*In many of the cases mentioned in this rule, the sanction of the Secretary of State will also be required, but the responsibility for obtaining this will rest with the Government of India who will first have been addressed.

by an officer of an Imperial service as defined in Article 29-B., Civil Service Regulations; to the raising of the pay of such an appointment or officer; and, except as permitted by an authorised code, to any addition to the emoluments of such an appointment or officer by the grant of allowances of any kind (whether included or not in the definition of "remuneration").

DEFINITION.—Remuneration includes, besides monthly substantive pay or salary, all payments to officers from general revenues (*i.e.*, Imperial and Provincial revenues, as well as the revenues of local funds administered by Government) whether in the nature of fixed allowances, subject to the exceptions specified below, or of fees, rewards (except language rewards other than those which take the form of monthly allowances) or recurring honoraria. It does not include the pension of an officer who is re-employed, or local allowances granted on account of the unhealthiness or expensiveness of particular localities, exchange compensation allowance, travelling, tentage or conveyance allowance, house rent allowance or grant of free quarters, allowances to civil surgeons for charge of railway employés, office allowances, Simla or other hill allowances, and non-recurring honoraria. But without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State no exchange compensation allowance can be granted in cases in which it is not now admissible; nor may any modification be made of the broad principles on which the rules relating to the Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon house allowance schemes are based, including the rates and the general conditions of eligibility laid down in them.

(2) To the creation of a permanent appointment not belonging to either of the classes specified in clause (1) of this rule, of which the remuneration exceeds Rs. 800 a month; to the raising of the remuneration of an officer, or of a sanctioned permanent appointment, not belonging to the classes specified in clause (1), to an amount in excess of Rs. 800 a month; or to the increase of a remuneration which is already in excess of that amount.

NOTE 1.—In the case of incremental pay the test for the application of this rule is the maximum pay attainable. But the grant of an increased remuneration to an officer on an incremental or time-scale pay the maximum of which rises to or exceeds Rs. 800 a month, on the condition that it shall be continued only so long as it does not cause his total remuneration to exceed that limit, does not require the sanction of the Government of India.

NOTE 2.—Where the remuneration of an officer of the class mentioned in this rule cannot equitably be fixed at a monthly rate because it would in consequence of its source be liable to fluctuation from month to month, the sanction of higher authority is required to the grant of a remuneration in excess of Rs. 9,600 a year, instead of Rs. 800 a month.

(3) To the abolition of an appointment of the classes mentioned in clause (1) above; and to any reduction in the remuneration of such an appointment.

(4) (*a*) To the creation of a temporary appointment, or to the deputation of any officer, when the remuneration exceeds Rs. 2,500 a month; or when the remuneration, though not exceeding Rs. 2,500 a month, exceeds Rs. 800 a month and the temporary appointment or deputation is expected to last, or does last, for more than two years.

(*b*) To the creation of a temporary appointment for an officer belonging to an Imperial service as defined in Article 29-B., Civil Service Regulations, or to the deputation of such an officer on special duty, for the discharge of work lying outside the ordinary course of the administration, when such appointment or deputation is expected to last or does last for more than six months.

NOTE 1.—The powers of Provincial Governments to sanction deputations are limited to deputations in India. They have no power to sanction deputations outside India except in the cases mentioned in Note 2 to Article 85 of the Civil Service Regulations.

NOTE 2.—In the case of temporary appointments required for Settlement work, Provincial Governments have full powers of sanction as to their number and duration, subject as regards remuneration, to the rules contained in Appendix 4-A., Civil Service Regulations.

NOTE 3.—In the case of temporary appointments in the Public Works Department, which are not filled by the deputation of pensionable officers in permanent employ, Provincial Governments have full powers of sanction, irrespective of the duration of such appointments, so long as the remuneration does not exceed Rs. 2,500 a month.

NOTE 4.—The period for which a temporary appointment or deputation has been sanctioned by higher authority may, if necessary, be extended without further reference to the authority which granted the original sanction, provided that such extension does not exceed one month.

NOTE 5.—When the remuneration of an officer appointed to a temporary appointment or placed on deputation in accordance with the limits prescribed in clause (4) of this rule is increased beyond those limits by reason only of an increase of the pay or acting allowance which the officer holding it would draw in normal circumstances, the specific sanction of the Government of India will not be required to the continuance of the temporary appointment or deputation on the increased remuneration until the expiry of the period originally sanctioned.

(5) To the grant to an officer in the service of Government, who is appointed to a temporary appointment or deputed on special duty in India, of a higher remuneration than is permitted by the following rules :—

(*a*) Article 78-A., Civil Service Regulations, in respect of a temporary appointment filled by an officer in the service of Government.

(*b*) Article 81, Civil Service Regulations, in respect of an officer deputed on special duty, provided that a Provincial Government may, in exceptional cases, grant to an officer not belonging to an Imperial service (as defined in Article 29-B., Civil Service Regulations), a deputation allowance exceeding that ordinarily admissible under Article 81, Civil Service Regulations.

NOTE.—This rule is to be understood as definitely precluding the grant of deputation allowances in all cases except those in which the special duty involves a decided increase of work or responsibility or a change of station. Moreover, a change of station is an ordinary incident of service in India and does not in itself constitute a reason for an addition to an officer's emoluments: accordingly the fact that the transfer to special duty involves a change of headquarters, affords a reason for the grant of a deputation allowance only if the officer is thereby placed at unusual expense, owing to the period of deputation being a short one or to some other exceptional cause. Audit Officers should question any cases in which the orders of the authority sanctioning a deputation allowance do not show that such authority definitely considered and decided that the grant of an allowance was fully justified under the terms of this rule.

(6) To revisions of permanent establishments which involve additional expenditure exceeding Rs. 50,000 a year. Further, orders involving either (*a*) the revision of the rates of substantive pay of any one branch of the public service at a cost to that branch of the service alone of more than Rs. 25,000 a year, or (*b*) the raising of the average pay of a service, of which the maximum pay exceeds Rs. 500 a month, above the average rate approved at the last revision of the service as sanctioned by the Secretary of State or the Government of India, or (*c*) the grant of local allowances as compensation for dearness of living, or for increase of rents in any locality in which a considerable number of officers paid from Imperial revenues is employed, must be submitted in draft to the Government of India. If no orders are received by the Provincial Government thereon within three months from the date of their receipt in the Government of India, the scheme may then be brought into effect forthwith.

NOTE 1.—For the purpose of determining the above limit of Rs. 50,000 a year, the cost of any temporary establishment which the new scheme will replace may not be taken as a set-off.

NOTE 2.—In the case of establishments, such as process-serving establishments, the scale and remuneration of which are determined by courts of law under rules having the force of law, the sanction of the Government of India is not required under this clause unless the net extra expenditure involved, after allowing for the receipt of fees, exceeds Rs. 50,000 a year.

NOTE 3.—For the purposes of this clause, the cost of any particular revision is to be determined with reference to the definition of "remuneration" in clause (1) of this rule.

NOTE 4.—For the purpose of cases falling within class (*b*) referred to in this clause, an incidental increase of average pay which does not amount, for any single sanction, to more than one per cent may be neglected.

(7) To the grant to non-officials, on political considerations, of (*a*) land either free of revenue or on favourable terms, or (*b*) of assignments of land revenue, if the value of the land or land revenue exceeds Rs. 1,000 a year.

Grants of either kind on other than political considerations are subject to : (*i*) the statutory rules which have been published by the Government of India, under the authority of the Secretary of State, in their Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 933, dated the 20th February 1894, and their Finance Department Resolution No. 5751-Ex., dated the 31st October 1910, and which have been reproduced in the Appendix to the Finance Department Resolution No. 465-Ex., dated the 26th January 1911 ; or (*ii*) the rules published by the Government of India in their Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolutions No. 1-141-151, dated the 6th February 1872 (as amended by Resolution No. 1-127-4, dated the 28th February 1912), No. 21-223-12, dated the 7th October 1895, and No. 12-73-17, dated the 7th September 1897 ; and (*iii*) such other general or special orders as the Government of India may have issued from time to time.

(8) To the grant to a non-official who is injured (or to the family of a non-official who is killed) during or in consequence of service rendered to Government, or who though not injured has rendered some exceptional service to Government, of a pension exceeding Rs. 1,000 a year or a gratuity exceeding Rs. 3,000 in any one case.

(9) To the grant to a civil officer, who is in Government employ or in receipt of a service pension, of :

(*a*) Land, except where the grant is made under the ordinary revenue rules of the province concerned, and involves no special concession in money or its equivalent beyond the fact that the grantee has received the grant in preference to others ; or—

(*b*) An assignment of land revenue when the total amount exceeds Rs. 600 a year, or the assignment, if within that amount, is not limited to three lives and reduced by one-half on each succession. All grants of assignments of land revenue made by a Provincial Government to civil officers should be confined to cases in which the services are of a very distinguished and exceptional character, *i.e.*, to cases in which a special pension would be admissible with reference to the orders of the Secretary of State embodied in Appendix 9 of the Civil Service Regulations. An annual return should be submitted by each Provincial Government to the Government of India, showing any assignments of land revenue made by it to civil officers, and the grounds on which such assignments have been made.

(10) To any cash grant to a charitable or religious institution (not being a grant for a church under the Public Works Department Code) which exceeds Rs. 10,000 a year if recurring or Rs. 50,000 if non-recurring ; and to any grant to a charitable or religious institution outside India.

NOTE.—Institutions designed for medical relief are included in the category of charitable institutions.

(11) To expenditure on State ceremonies and assemblies, and on the entertainment, at the public charge, of distinguished visitors to India, when the outlay is estimated to exceed Rs. 1,00,000.

(12) (*a*) To recurring grants to local bodies from Provincial revenues exceeding Rs. 1 lakh a year in any one case.

(b) To non-recurring grants to local bodies from Provincial revenues exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in any one case.

NOTE.—Where the grant takes the form of a contribution towards the construction of a building or other public works by Government agency, and the cost of establishment, tools and plant is thus included in the real value of the grant made, the limit on the total assistance given will be Rs. 12½ lakhs.

(13) To expenditure for the direct benefit of native states which is estimated to exceed Rs. 10,000 a year on any one project, or Rs. 50,000 if non-recurring.

(14) To any expenditure on railway carriages specially reserved for the use of high officials otherwise than in connection with the maintenance of the carriages already set apart, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, for the exclusive use of the head of the province. The previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained to all expenditure required to replace any such carriage.

(15) To the increase of the contract grant of the head of a province.

(16) To expenditure of public money (a) on the purchase of a motor car or motor-cycle for the use of an official; or (b) on the maintenance of such a motor car, otherwise than from the contract grant of the head of the province, except as provided in the rules published by the Government of India in their Finance Department Resolution No. 250-E.A., dated the 15th July 1912.

NOTE.—Expenditure on the hire of motor cars for the use of the head of the province may be incurred from his contract grant without the sanction of a higher authority.

(17) To the construction or the purchase of a vessel required for inland navigation and for use at ports, the cost of which exceeds Rs. 1 lakh. Within this limit a Provincial Government may sanction the construction or purchase of such vessels subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The advice of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, as regards the type and cost of the vessel to be constructed or purchased shall invariably be obtained and shall be adopted on all material points.

(b) Without the previous sanction of the Government of India no boat or vessel shall be built otherwise than at a government dockyard.

Otherwise the Government of India must be referred to.

NOTE.—These conditions do not apply to the acquisition or construction of non-seagoing vessels of any kind other than those driven by engine-power.

(18) To expenditure on an irrigation or other public works project of which the estimate of cost chargeable to general revenues exceeds Rs. 16 lakhs when provision for establishments, tools and plant is not included, and Rs. 20 lakhs when such provision is included. When the estimate for the construction of a project has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council or the Government of India, a Provincial Government can sanction outlay in excess of the original sanctioned estimate, up to an amount of 10 per cent in excess of the estimate, provided that such excess is not more than Rs. 12½ lakhs including establishment, tools and plant; but any excess over a revised estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council or the Government of India can be sanctioned by these authorities only.

NOTE 1.—The rule in this clause does not apply to cases in which a work, though subsidised by a lump sum grant from Government, is undertaken by, and on the responsibility of, a local body.

NOTE 2.—The necessity for obtaining the sanction of higher authority to a project which consists of a group of works is not avoided by reason of the fact that the cost of each particular work in the project is within the powers of sanction of the Provincial Government; but this restriction does not apply to the case of irrigation projects the construction estimates of which have been closed and further capital outlay on which is being incurred under the rules for open capital expenditure.

NOTE 3.—The following projects shall be submitted to the Government of India irrespective of their cost :—

(a) Projects which affect the interests of more than one local Government or Administration.

(b) Projects which are attended with more than ordinary engineering difficulties, e.g., docks and harbour improvements.

NOTE 4.—In the case of divisible expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan of the classes mentioned in this clause, the limit of the Provincial Government's power of sanction, both in respect of original estimates and of outlay in excess of the original sanctioned estimate, is Rs. 4 lakhs exclusive of charges for establishment, tools and plant, and Rs. 5 lakhs inclusive of those charges.

IV.—Powers of Provincial Governments with regard to expenditure which is wholly Imperial.

11. (1) No expenditure which is wholly Imperial may be sanctioned by a Provincial Government except in cases where authority is given by the rules in this Section, or by :—

(a) The provisions of any Act of the legislature or of rules framed under such an Act.

(b) Any rule in the Civil Service Regulations, the Civil Account Code, or any other code issued by, or with the approval of, the Government of India.

(c) Any order of the Government of India, laying down a scale, or a maximum scale, of expenditure.

NOTE.—A Provincial Government may sanction expenditure on the construction and repair of public works executed by civil officers, subject to the rules which govern its powers of sanctioning similar expenditure incurred by officers of the Public Works Department.

(2) A Provincial Government may sanction non-recurring expenditure, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in any individual case, on any object for which no scale or limit to its power of sanction is separately prescribed in these rules or in the Civil Service Regulations and other authorised codes, provided that the sanction does not involve express contravention of an existing rule of the Government of India, and that the expenditure would be within the power of the Government of India to sanction and would not require a reference to the Secretary of State.

12. A Provincial Government may (a) create a new permanent appointment which does not belong to the classes specified in clause (1) of rule 10 and the pay and allowances of which do not exceed Rs. 500 a month, or (b) make an addition to the pay and allowances of a sanctioned permanent appointment or of an officer, not belonging to these classes, if this does not have the effect of raising the total pay and allowances of the appointment or of the officer to an amount in excess of Rs. 500 a month; provided that (i) the additional cost involved can be met by permanent savings in the same department or some other department charged to the same major head of account, and (ii) no revision of permanent establishment, or any other scheme of expenditure, may be sanctioned which deals with any class or grade of officers as a whole.

NOTE.—All increases of establishment sanctioned under this rule should be reported to the Government of India in the Finance Department in annual statements. The sanctions may be held to have been confirmed unless exception is taken to any of them by the Government of India on a review of the statements.

13. When no savings can be effected to meet the additional cost involved but there is sufficient budget provision, a Provincial Government may, subject to proviso (ii) in rule 12 :

(1) Create a permanent non-gazetted appointment the pay and allowances of which do not exceed Rs. 250 a month, or make an addition to the pay and allowances of a permanent non-gazetted appointment or officer, if this does not have the effect of raising the total pay and allowances of the appointment or officer to an amount in excess of Rs. 250 a month.

(2) Sanction the revision of permanent non-gazetted establishments, provided that its powers of sanction in respect of individual appointments, as defined in clause (1) of this rule are not exceeded, and that the additional expenditure involved does not exceed Rs. 6,000 a year.

NOTE.—The note under rule 12 applies here also.

14. A Provincial Government may abolish, or reduce, the pay and allowances of any permanent appointment which does not belong to the classes specified in clause (1) of rule 10 and the pay and allowances of which do not exceed Rs. 500 a month.

15. A Provincial Government may sanction temporary appointments and deputations in India for any period, if the pay and allowances including deputation allowance do not exceed Rs. 250 a month. But the remuneration of an officer in the service of Government who is thus appointed to a temporary appointment or deputed on special duty must not exceed the amount which the Provincial Government is competent to sanction under clause (5) of rule 10.

16. (1) A Provincial Government may sanction recurring contingent expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 200 a year in each case; provided that it may exercise the full powers of the Government of India in respect of expenditure on the renting of ordinary office accommodation and the payment of municipal and other taxes.

NOTE.—Recurring expenditure means a charge which binds Government beyond a single payment.

(2) A Provincial Government may sanction an increase not exceeding Rs. 6,000 a year in a contract grant for contingent expenditure. It may also sanction the substitution of a contract grant for varying budget grants in respect of any heads of contingent expenditure for which countersignature has hitherto been required, provided that the former does not exceed the aggregate of the latter (calculated with reference to the budget figures of the year in which the change is made) by more than Rs. 6,000.

17. A Provincial Government may sanction :—

(1) Reduced political pensions to heirs or other representatives of existing pensioners in cases in which it is already authorised to do so, and in accordance with the practice explained in the Financial despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 222, dated the 9th September 1909.

(2) New political life pensions up to a limit of Rs. 200 a year in each case.

(3) Increases in existing political life pensions, provided that in no case is the total pension thereby raised beyond Rs. 200 a year.

(4) Political gratuities not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in any one case.

(5) Non-recurring expenditure on behalf of political pensioners—such as grants towards the funeral expenses of deceased pensioners, the provision of dowries for daughters, allowances to meet the expense of proceeding under orders of competent authority from one locality to another, and expenditure on other than ordinary repairs (as for example the installation of electric lights and fans) in connection with the residences with which pensioners are provided in certain cases at the cost of the State—if the amount does not exceed, in any case, Rs. 1,000.

Definition.—Political pensions and gratuities are pensions and gratuities granted to non-officials whose services, descent, or connections are such that it is on general grounds of policy very desirable that the Government should extend to them some measure of assistance or recognition.

NOTE 1.—It is not permissible to grant a pension and a gratuity to the same individual under clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this rule.

NOTE 2.—A Provincial Government may sanction expenditure on the ordinary maintenance of residences provided for pensioners at the cost of the State, subject to the rules in the Public Works Department Code.

18. A Provincial Government may :—

(1) Sanction an original work, including additions and alterations, required for an existing church up to a limit of Rs. 1,500 at one time, provided that the total expenditure on the church does not exceed the total grant permissible under the rules in part V of the Ecclesiastical rules embodied in Appendix 10 of the Public Works Department Code.

(2) Sanction works in cemeteries attached to churches, and in cemeteries the expenditure on which is Imperial, up to a limit of Rs. 1,500 at one time, when the works are admissible under the Ecclesiastical rules embodied in Appendix 10 of the Public Works Department Code.

(3) Sanction additions and alterations to chaplains' quarters, provided that the expenditure does not exceed the limit laid down in paragraph 917-IV of the Public Works Department Code.

(4) Sanction proposals relating to the renewal and repair of furniture and articles of service in churches which are admissible under rule 27 in part V of the Ecclesiastical rules embodied in Appendix 10 of the Public Works Department Code.

(5) Sanction ecclesiastical expenditure in excess of that permissible under, or not covered by, the rules in part V of the Ecclesiastical rules embodied in Appendix 10 of the Public Works Department Code, on additions or alterations to a church which is the property of Government under rule 32 of those rules, or to a building subsidiary thereto, up to a maximum aggregate of Rs. 500 in the case of any one church.

V.—Budget rules restricting the spending powers of Provincial Governments.

19. The exercise by a Provincial Government of its financial powers is subject to the ordinary rules of the budget system. The most important of these rules affecting the exercise of such powers are given below.

20. Provincial Governments are required, in ordinary circumstances and apart from famine requirements, to maintain balances of the following minimum amounts :—

				Rs.
Madras	...	...	...	20 lakhs.
Bombay	...	...	...	20 ,,
Bengal	...	...	...	20 ,,
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh			...	20 ,,
Punjab	...	...	...	10 ,,
Burma	...	...	...	12 ,,
Bihar and Orissa		...	...	12 ,,
Central Provinces and Berar ...			...	10 ,,
Assam	...	...	...	10 ,,

21. A Provincial Government may not budget for a deficit unless it satisfies the Government of India that the cause is exceptional and non-recurring, and also, if the deficit involves a reduction of the provincial balance below the prescribed minimum, that suitable arrangements will be made for the restoration of the minimum. Accountants General are required to make a report to the local Government and to the Government of India when it appears to them that there is any likelihood of the balance being reduced below the minimum.

When a Provincial Government proposes to budget for a considerable deficit, the proposal should be forwarded to the Government of India for separate consideration in advance of the estimates.

22. If a Provincial Government exhausts its own balances and receives permission to overdraw upon the general balances, it will be required to take the necessary amount as a short loan from the Government of India. The loan will bear interest at such rates, and will be repayable in such instalments as the Government of India may prescribe.

23. In passing the provincial budgets for any year, the Government of India will fix a limit for ordinary *plus* fresh recurring expenditure. All extraordinary receipts, whether recorded in the accounts as such under "XXV.—Miscellaneous" or as ordinary revenue under any other head, will, subject to the approval of the Government of India to the necessary provision being made in the budget, be applied to such non-recurring outlay on public works or other objects as the local Governments (assisted by the advice of their Legislative Councils where these exist) may determine. The Government of India will not ordinarily allow such receipts to be used for the purpose of affording relief towards meeting the ordinary civil works expenditure of a province in such a manner as indirectly to set free funds for recurring expenditure under any head. Moreover, when a Provincial Government has taken a loan under rule 22, the Government of India will not, save in very exceptional circumstances, allow extraordinary receipts to be used for non-recurring expenditure on public works or other objects until the whole of such loan is repaid. In a year in which there is no object of sufficient urgency and importance to justify the expenditure thereon of such extraordinary receipts, they should be added to the provincial balances as a reserve against future emergencies. In submitting the budget estimates the local Government should draw the attention of the Government of India to the existence of these special items of revenue and to the manner in which it is proposed to dispose of them.

24. A Provincial Government cannot sanction any expenditure during a year which will involve an excess over the Budget grant for the year under any head of account, unless it can effect re-appropriation (*i.e.*, reduce by the amount of the excess the sanctioned grant under some other Imperial or Provincial head of account under its control, as the case may be), subject to the provisions of rule 25.

NOTE.—In the case of Forest expenditure, a Provincial Government may sanction outlay for which no provision exists in the Budget and which it cannot meet by re-appropriation, provided that such expenditure is covered by additional revenue earned within the same financial year. All such cases should be reported to the Government of India in the Finance Department.

25. A Provincial Government may sanction re-appropriations :—

(1) Between the grants for Provincial expenditure included in its estimates, whether under a wholly Provincial or a Divided major or minor head, provided that—

(*a*) The aggregate grant for Provincial expenditure is not exceeded.

(*b*) Any portion of the aggregate grant which has been specially sanctioned by the Government of India to meet non-recurring expenditure from Provincial balances or from extraordinary receipts (*i.e.*, any excess of the aggregate grant over the limit for ordinary *plus* fresh recurring expenditure referred to in rule 23) cannot be diverted to meet recurring expenditure.

NOTE.—To enable audit officers to see that this rule is properly observed, Provincial Governments should show in their published estimates under each major head of account the amount of the grant specially sanctioned by the Government of India to meet non-recurring expenditure.

(2) Between the grants for Imperial expenditure included in its estimates under Divided major or minor heads, the head "23—Ecclesiastical," and the wholly Imperial major or minor heads included in the groups "Direct Demands on the

Revenue," "Interest" and "Miscellaneous Civil charges"; provided that the total of the Imperial grants for all these heads is not exceeded.

26. Any excess over the Budget grants for Imperial expenditure under any head not mentioned in clause (2) of rule 25, as well as any excess which causes the limits mentioned in clauses (1) and (2) of that rule to be exceeded, requires the sanction of the Government of India. A Provincial Government cannot sanction any expenditure which may lead to such an excess unless it has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to a supplementary grant.

VI.—Powers of Provincial Governments to grant loans.

27. Advances and loans may be granted by Provincial Governments, for any of the purposes enumerated below, out of allotments placed at their disposal by the Government of India :—

Class I.—Advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the Agriculturists' Loans Act, or any other Acts; loans under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act; and loans under the Burma Fisheries Act.

Class II.—Advances under special laws not coming within class I such as the Bengal Drainage and Embankment Acts, and the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act.

Class III.—Loans to native states; and loans to land-holders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law.

Class IV.— Loans to municipalities (other than Presidency corporations), district or local boards and other local authorities, under the Local Authorities Loans Act or any other Act.

Class V.—Miscellaneous loans and advances which do not fall strictly under any of the above classes, and are not expressly provided for in the Civil Account Code or other authorised codes.

28. All loans and advances granted by the Provincial Governments under rule 27 are subject to the following limitations and restrictions :—

(1) The procedure described by the various Acts of the legislature, and by rules framed thereunder by competent authority, for making applications for loans should be observed, as well as any conditions laid down in such Acts and rules governing the grant of the loans.

(2) No loan can be granted, which is—

(*a*) Of an unusual nature.

(*b*) Devoted to objects outside the ordinary work of administration.

NOTE.—In any case where a cash grant would be within the powers of sanction of the Provincial Government, the grant of a loan of an amount not exceeding that of the cash grant, does not require the sanction of higher authority.

(3) No loan can be granted under class III in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs; nor can a series of separate loans under this class be granted at short intervals to the same recipient, so as to make the aggregate amount exceed Rs. 5 lakhs.

(4) Loans to private individuals under class III may only be made when they involve some purpose of a public or political character.

(5) No loan may be granted under class V without the sanction of the Government of India.

(6) No loan may be granted at a lower rate of interest than 4 per cent, except where otherwise provided in any rules framed by competent authority under an Act of the legislature.

(7) Borrowers should be required to adhere strictly to the terms settled for the loans made to them; and no modification of those terms in their favour should be made subsequently except for very special reasons.

Provincial Governments may remit, without reference to the Government of India, the payment of interest on loans and may also remit and write off as Provincial expenditure any irrecoverable balances of the loans. They may also permit the postponement of an instalment in repayment of principal, subject to the condition that such postponement does not involve a longer period for the repayment of the loan than could have been fixed by the local Government when the loan was given.

(8) A penal rate of compound interest not less than 6 per cent a year should be enforced, at the discretion of the Provincial Government and so far as the law allows, upon all overdue instalments of interest or principal and interest.

(9) The amount of loans granted in any year should not be such as to cause the total amount sanctioned by the Government of India for net payments on account of loans and advances of all classes coming under the Provincial Loan Account, to be exceeded. Subject to this condition, a Provincial Government may transfer funds sanctioned for one class to meet demands falling under another class, and may utilise any excess repayments during the currency of the year in making fresh loans and advances; but no re-appropriations to class III for loans to private individuals are permissible from undisbursed portions of allotment provided for the other classes.

(10) The rules of procedure and accounting in Articles 123 to 130-A of the Civil Account Code should be observed.

29. Provincial Governments may sanction housebuilding and other miscellaneous advances, subject to the rules in the Civil Account Code and other authorised codes.

VII.—General Instructions as to Audit.

30. In applying these rules, audit officers may assume that all the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations, the Civil Account Code, the Public Works Department Code, the Forest Code, and any other authorised code, have received the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council in all cases in which that sanction is necessary.

For the admission of any charges which do not, under the conditions stated in these rules, require the sanction of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State in Council, the authority of the Provincial Government is sufficient. But the head of an audit office is at liberty, in his discretion and when the matter is of importance, to draw the attention of the Comptroller General to special cases not referred to in these rules in order that the Comptroller General may consider whether the case should be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

31. In all cases in which there is reason to doubt whether the expenditure is within its competence to sanction, a Provincial Government should, before sanctioning the expenditure, invariably obtain a report from its audit officer showing whether the expenditure is within its powers of sanction. Any objection raised by the audit officer under these rules to any order issued by a Provincial Government should be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, together with a copy of the audit officer's objection statement : provided that a Provincial Government can in certain circumstances remit disallowances by audit officers under the rules in Article 279-A of the Civil Account Code. In submitting to the Government of India any proposal which involves expenditure beyond the powers of sanction of a Provincial Government, the latter should obtain and forward with it a report from the audit officer indicating whether the expenditure is within the powers of sanction of the Government of India or requires a reference to the Secretary of State.

A.

Schedule of Provincial Revenue.

Major Heads.	Minor or Detailed Heads.	Provincial share.
1	2	3
I.—Land Revenue ...	"Collections from Government Estates." (Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa).	The whole.
	Recoveries from zamindars and raiyats for the maintenance of boundary marks erected in the course of a survey and record of rights (Bengal and Bihar and Orissa).	The whole.
	"Collections from Terai, Bhabar and Dudhi Government Estates," "Land Revenue from resumed Goraits' Jagirs in Basti," "Miscellaneous rents of water mills and stone quarries," "Partition fees" (United Provinces).	The whole.
	"Assessment of alienated lands less quit rents" (Bombay).	The whole.
	All other heads except recoveries from zamindars and raiyats on account of special survey and settlement operations in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.	Five-eighths in Burma, three-eighths in the United Provinces and one-half elsewhere.
IV.—Stamps ...	All	One-half.
V.—Excise	All	One-half in Burma, Punjab and Madras, three-fourths in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces; and the whole elsewhere.
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	All	The whole.
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	All, except "tax on surplus profits of Railway Companies" (Bombay).	One-half.
IX.—Forest	All	The whole.
X.—Registration ...	All	The whole.
XII.—Interest ...	1. Interest on Provincial loans and advances.	The whole.
	2. Interest on Government securities ...	The whole.
	3. Miscellaneous	Items classified as Provincial in Burma in 1906-07 and in the United Provinces in 1907-08; and the whole in the Central Provinces, Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
XVI. A.—Courts of Law...	All	The whole.
XVI. B.—Jails ...	All	The whole.
XVII.—Police ...	All	The whole.
XVIII.— Ports and Pilotage.	All	The whole.
XIX.—Education ...	All	The whole.
XX.—Medical ...	All	The whole.
XXI. A.—Agriculture ...	All	The whole.
XXI. B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	All	The whole.

Major Heads.	Minor or Detailed Heads.	Provincial share.
1	2	3
XXII.—Superannuation receipts.	1. Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	The whole.
	2. Miscellaneous	
	3. Deduction for Pilotage Pension Fund (Bengal).	
	4. Family subscriptions of Indian members of the Covenanted Civil Service.	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	All except value of supplies from Central Stores to Railways, Local Funds, Municipalities and other independent bodies.	The whole.
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	Extraordinary items	Items not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
	All other Minor Heads, except— ...	The whole.
	1. Gain by exchange	
	2. Premia on bills	
	3. Unclaimed bills of exchange ...	
	4. Recovery of insurance and other charges on Europe stores.	
	5. Receipts on account of lapsed Wasika pensions payable in lieu of interest on the Ondh Loans (United Provinces).	
	6. Value of old currency notes assumed to be no longer in circulation.	
	7. Receipts for the purchase, sale, etc., of Government securities by Accountant General, Bombay. (Bombay).	
XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.	Jorhat Railway. (Assam.) ...	The whole.
XXIX.—Major Irrigation Works.	All. (Punjab, Madras, Bombay.) ...	One-half.
	Direct receipts (Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces) except the receipts from Protective Irrigation Works (United Provinces).	One-half in Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa and the whole in the United Provinces.
XXX.—Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	Works classified as Provincial in 1904-05 (Punjab); elsewhere, all.	One-half in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Bombay; elsewhere the whole.
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	All	The whole, except receipts on account of buildings for the use of Imperial departments.

B.

Schedule of Provincial Expenditure.

Major Heads.	Minor or Detailed Heads.	Provincial share.
1	2	3
1.—Refunds ...	The heads of which the corresponding receipts are wholly or partly Provincial.	The same share as in the corresponding heads of receipt.
2.—Assignments, etc. ...	Purchase of life pensions (Punjab) ... Miscellaneous compensations (Bombay)	The whole.
	All other Minor Heads except miscellaneous compensations elsewhere than in Bombay.	The same share as in the corresponding heads of receipt.
3.—Land Revenue ...	All except special expenditure on large survey and record of right operations in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa.	The whole.
6.—Stamps ...	All	One-half.
7.—Excise	All	One-half in Burma, Punjab and Madras; three-fourths in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and United Provinces; and elsewhere, the whole.
8.—Provincial Rates ...	All	The whole.
10.—Assessed Taxes ...	All	One-half.
11.—Forests	All	The whole.
12.—Registration ...	All	The whole.
13.—Interest ...	Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Account.	The whole.
18.—General Administration.	Civil Offices of Account and Audit ...	Examiner or Inspector of Local Fund Accounts and his establishment and the Outside Audit Establishment in Madras.
	All other Minor Heads except "Currency Department," "Reserve Treasury" and "Allowances to Presidency Banks."	The whole.
19. A.—Courts of Law ...	All	The whole.
19. B.—Jails ...	All	The whole.
20.—Police	All	The whole.
21.—Ports and Pilotage ...	All	The whole.
22.—Education ...	All	The whole.
24.—Medical	All	The whole.
25.—Political ...	All in the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam.	The whole.
	In all other Provinces except the Punjab, all except the following : (1) Refugees and State prisoners. (2) Political Agent with the ex-Amir of Afghanistan (United Provinces). (3) Miscellaneous (Madras). (4) Charges for Aden and Persian Gulf (Bombay). (5) Special political expenditure (Bengal and Bihar and Orissa).	The whole.

Major Heads.	Minor or Detailed Heads.	Provincial share.
1	2	3
26. A.—Agriculture ...	All	The whole, except the charges of the Camel Specialist and his establishment in the Punjab.
26. B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	All Minor Heads, except—	
	(1) Census	The whole.
	(2) Ethnographic Survey ...	
	(3) Archæological Department in Burma.	
29.—Superannuation Allowances, etc.	All, except (1) pensions of the Civil and Military Funds, (2) pensions of the Military Orphans Fund, and (3) pensions of the Medical Retiring Fund (Madras).	The whole.
30.—Stationery and Printing.	All, except "Stationery purchased for Central Stores" in Madras and Bombay and stationery supplied from Central Stores to officers of Imperial Departments in Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the Punjab.	The whole.
32.—Miscellaneous ...	Extraordinary items	Items not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
	All other Minor Heads, except—	The whole.
	(1) Charges for remittance of treasure	
	(2) Discount on bills	
	(3) Loss by exchange	
	(4) Refunds of value of old currency notes credited to Government.	
33.—Famine Relief ...	......	See note below.
36.—Reduction or avoidance of debt.	All	
40.—Subsidised Companies	Land	The whole, except in cases in which the outlay is specially incurred from Imperial funds. But Provincial expenditure under these heads is permitted only under special orders of the Government of India in regard to each railway.
41.—Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	Surveys	
44.—Construction of Railways.	All	
42.—Major Irrigation Works.	......	In the United Provinces all charges on account of Major Works of which the revenue is Provincial, including interest on Capital outlay from Imperial funds on all Minor and Navigation Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. One-half in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, Madras and Bombay, with the exception of Interest on Debt classified as Imperial in 1911-12 in the first two Provinces.
43.—Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	Punjab: Works classified as Provincial in 1904-05.	The whole.
	All other Provinces	The whole in the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, United Provinces, and Madras; and one-half in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Bombay.
45.—Civil Works ...	All	The whole, except expenditure on buildings for the use of Imperial departments and, in the United Provinces, on Forest buildings at Dehra Dun. In Madras, expenditure chargeable to this head on account of joint Salt, Customs and Excise buildings is Provincial.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 12, 1916.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language (who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

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KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) .. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3. M. Bodh Raj ... ... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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SIALKOT.

1.	M. Ajab Shah Anand ...	... Officers' Munshi Saddar Bazar, Sialkot.

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

891 PGG--893--18-8-16--SGPP Lahore.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st July, 1916.

No. 6597-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to the Dutch East Indies :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

The 1st August, 1916.

No. 6650-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to Japan and Japanese possessions :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

No. 6651-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to Iceland :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

The 5th August, 1916.

No. 6763-78-W.-II.—The following notifications of the Department of Import Restrictions, London, are published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE,
Office of Import Restrictions,
22, Carlisle Place, S. W.,
June 26th, 1916.

NOTIFICATION No. 3.

INTERPRETATIONS.
P.=Prohibited.
N.P.=Not Prohibited.

Description of article.	*Decision.*
Automatic Fire Escape	N.P.
Ball—Glass coloured	N.P.
Bands—Chrome Leather Picking (used in looms for weaving Cotton Cloth) ...	N.P.
Banners and Pennants, decorative	P.
Beans—and Pork tinned	N.P.
Bicycle Accessories—	
Carriers	P.
Rims	P.
Chains	P.
Handles—Grips,—Celluloid	P.
Pumps,—Celluloid	P.
Valves	P.
Black Wadding	P.
Blankets—Printing Machine (manufactured of Cotton Felt, with a waterproof covering)	P.
Block Fasteners (spring) for Shoe Lasts	P.
Blotting Stones	P.
Blow Lamps and parts	P.
Brass Caps for electric metal Filament Lamps	P.
Brassieres, *i.e.*, Corset Covers	P.
Brass Parts—component for electric lighting	P.
Buttons—Automatic Batchelor, Tin Japanned as Press Buttons	N.P.
Buttons (Nickelled, Steel, India rubber covered, for Sock Suspender Fittings)—as Sock Suspender Fittings	P.
Button-hole Machines	N.P.
Cabbage (Savoy) Powder	P.
Calipers—as Engineer's Tools	N.P.
Camel Hair Cloth—as Woollen Goods	P.
Canvas Lined Rattan	P.
Caps (Metal) Screws for Milk Bottles (as Hardware)	P.
Carpet Cleaners, Hand, Vacuum	P.
Carraway Seeds	N.P.
Carrot Powder	P.
Castings—Iron Burner	N.P.
Cattle Dehorners	N.P.
Celluloid Bicycle Pumps	P.
Celluloid Handle-Grips	P.
Cherry Juice	P.
Chrome Leather Picking Bands (used in looms for weaving Cotton Cloth) ...	N.P.
Cloth—Cotton Knitted Aercel (Sanitary Towel)	P.
Cork Pullers	P.
Cutters (Glass)	N.P.
Dies and Die Stocks	N.P.
Electric Hand Lamps	N.P.
Electric Tramway Signals and parts thereof	N.P.
Empty Cases, made of soft Iron. Scrap, for Pocket Flash Lamps	P.
Fasteners, Spring block for Shoe Lasts	P.
Felt for Paper-Making Machines	P.
Fire Escape—Automatic	N.P.
Forks—Garden	

Frames, metal—loose leaf or perpetual ledger	N.P.
Garden Forks, Hoes and Rakes without handles	P.
Garden Forks, Hoes, Rakes with handles	N.P.
"Garlock" Packing (for refrigerating Plant of Mail Steamers, etc.)	P.
Gas Burner Castings—Iron	N.P.
Glass Balls—Coloured	N.P.
Glass Cutters	N.P.
Grasses—Dried	N.P.
Gredag—(Mineral Grease with small % of Graphite)	N.P.
Gunward (made entirely of Cow Hair)	N.P.
Hand Lamps, Electric	N.P.
Hand Vacuum Carpet Cleaners	P.
Hoes—Garden	P.
Hooks—Brass Picture	P.
Hooks—Shoe Lacing	P.
H. O. Slides (same as Domes of Silence)	P.
Hospital Shears or Scissors	P.
Incubators—cast iron and wood	N.P.
Iron Nails with Brass Heads	N.P.
Japan Wax, used for lubricating Cotton Driving Ropes	N.P.
Kolynos (Cancel entry on Notification No. 1) Now Prohibited.	
Lamps—hand, Electric	N.P.
Lead Pencils	N.P.
Leather Boards	N.P.
Leather—Russian Red (for book binding)	N.P.
Leather sheets	N.P.
Loose Leaf Ledger Binder—complete (Cover made of Card Board covered with Cotton Canvas)	P.
Machines—Button Hole	N.P.
Machines—Pencil Sharpening	N.P.
Magnesia Rings (manufactured of Magnesia and Potters-Clay for Incandescent Gas Mantles)	N.P.
Mandalay Sauce	P.
Meat Seals—made of cold rolled steel strip	N.P.
Metal Lever Fittings (for Correspondence Files)	P.
Metal Mounts for Ice Bags	P.
Metal Screw Caps for Milk Bottles (as hardware)	P.
Mincing Machines, worked by power	N.P.
Moss	N.P.
Mustard Dressing	P.
Nails—iron with Brass Heads	N.P.
Needles—Sewing Machine	P.
Oildag (a concentrated lubricant composed of Acheson-Graphite, Mineral Oil, Rice Powder, and Ammonia)	N.P.
Oil Stoves	P.
Olives in brine	N.P.
Onion Powder...	P.
Palms—dried	N.P.
Pencil Holders—Metal—no wood	N.P.
Pencil Sharpeners, Metal	P.
Pencil Tips—Brass	P.
Pennants and Banners, decorative	P.
Piercers, round hole	N.P.
Pipes (Tobacco)	N.P.
Pocket Flash Lamp Cases—made of soft iron scrap	P.
Pork and Beans—tinned	N.P.
Poultry Farming Ironware and Furniture	P.
Printing Machine Blankets (See Blankets)	P.
Pumps—bicycle, celluloid	P.
Rattan—Canvas Lined	P.
Round Hole Piercers	N.P.
Sanitary Towels (See Cloths)	P.
Sapolio (as Soap)	P.
Saw Screws	P.
Screw Caps (Metal) for Milk Bottles (as Hardware)	P.
Screws—Metal, of all kinds	P.
Seals (cold rolled steel strip) for Meat	N.P.
Shears or Scissors—Hospital	P.
Sock Suspender Fittings—Nickelled Steel Wire	P.

Spring Block Fasteners for Shoe Lasts	P.
Steel Wool	N.P.
Stockinette	P.
Surgical Dressings—Abso bent Cotton Surgeons' Lint and other Medical requiremen ts of Cotton manufacture	P.
Tanks—glass, enamelled steel	N.P.
Tarbox, Triangular Mop and Handle for same	N.P.
Tarbox, Handle Duster	N.P.
Tarbox, Self Wringing Mop	N.P.
Tobacco Pipes	N.P.
Tomatoes—Preserved and preparations thereof	P.
Trucks—Warehouse	P.
Tubes—Brass Coated	N.P.
Vacuum Hand Carpet Cleaners	P.
Valves—Pneumatic Tyre (unless fixed in tubes)	P.
Vegetables—prepared	P.
Wadding—Black	P.
Warehouse Trucks	P.
Wax—*ex.* Jaqan, used for lubricating Cotton, Cotton Driving Ropes	N.P.
Wheels Iron cog. (as Hardware)	P.

TIMBER.

LIST OF WOODS OF WHICH THE IMPORTATION IS PROHIBITED.

Cottonwood.
Chestnut.
Cypress.
Tupelo.
Magnolia.

LIST OF WOOD MANUFACTURES OF WHICH THE IMPORTATION IS PROHIBITED.

Wood-grips for Electric Lamps.

The prohibition does not at present apply to :—

Battens—Slating	of Non-prohibited woods.
Matchings or Sheetings	ditto.
Staves—unplaned	ditto.
Strips—wood	ditto.

BOARD OF TRADE,
Office of Import Restrictions,
22, Carlisle Place, S. W.,
June 26th, 1916.

NOTIFICATION No. 4.

ARTICLES FOR THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH A GENERAL LICENCE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO H. M. CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.

Description of Article.

Acetic Acid—all kinds. Amending Notification No. 2.
Brass screws and screws made of wood.
Cotton Duck for belting weighing 18 ozs. and upward per square yard.
Dates from Basra and from Mohammera.
Pumice Stone and Pumice Powder *ex.* Italy. Amending Notification No. 2.
Screws—Brass and Wood.
Tool handles of any wood from Canada—admitted under licence for the present.
Tool handles—Amendment of entry in Notification No. 2 should read :—
Tool handles of Ash and Hickory.
Wooden Pulleys.

No. 6792-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 5910-W.-II, dated the 15th July 1916, *viz.* :—

ARGENTINA.

Add—

" La Germano Argentina " :—

Ellerhorst, Fernando, (of " La Germano Argentina ").

Hasberg, P., (of " La Germano Argentina").

Kobelt, G., (of " La Germano Argentina ").

Meyer, Martin, (of " La Germano Argentina ").

BRAZIL.

For " Cia Lithographica Hartmann Ruchenbach, Sao Paulo " *read* Cia Lithographica Hartmann Reichenbach, Rua Gusmoes 93, Sao Paulo and Santos."

For " Weissflog, Max, Sao Paulo." *read* " Weiszflog, Max, Sao Paulo."

DENMARK.

For " Beldring & Co., Copenhagen." *read* " Beldring & Company, Vodroffsplads 2, and Vestre Boulevard 47, Copenhagen."

For " Biehl, G. Copenhagen." *read* " Biehl, G., Tordenskoldsgade 22, Copenhagen."

For " Peterseb, P. Carl, Copenhagen." *read* " Petersen, P. Carl, Holmens Kanal 9, Copenhagen."

For " Rasmussen All and Coy., Copenhagen." *read* " Rasmussen, Alf., and Company, Martinsv. 9 ; Vestre Boulevard 9, Copenhagen."

For " Riis, C. Bonne Linoleum A-S, Copenhagen." *read* " Riis, C., Bonne Linoleum A/S., Kronprinsensgade 6, Copenhagen."

For " Winkel and Wondt., Copenhagen." *read* " Winkel and Wondt, Borsen 7, Copenhagen."

MOROCCO.

For " Abitbol Moses and Sons (Abitbol Jospeh M. Samuel Rafael M.), Laraiche." *read* " Abitbol, Moses, and Sons, (Abitbol, Joseph M., Samuel M., Rafael M.), Laraiche."

For " Amar Messod J., Laraiche." *read* " Amar, Mesod J., Laraiche."

For " Azlot Abdeslam, Laraiche." *read* " Aztot, Abdeslam, Laraiche."

For " Azlot Fedol Ben Mohamed, Laraiche." *read* " Aztot, Fedol Ben Mohamed, Laraiche."

For " Azlot Siddeh Ben Ahmed, Laraiche." *read* "Aztot, Siddeh Ben Ahmed, Laraiche."

For " Botbolv Sentob Haim, Laraiche." *read* "Botbol, Sentob Haim, Laraiche."

For " Cohen S. and J. (Cohen Simon J. Joseph J. Scialon J. Jacob S.), Laraiche." *read* " Cohen, S. and J., (Cohen, Simon J., Joseph J., Scialom J., Jacob S.), Laraiche."

For " Cohen Simon D. (Simon D. Jacob S.), Laraiche." *read* " Cohen, Simon D., (Cohen, Simon D., Jacob S.), Laraiche."

For " Dudali Hadj Ben Maati El Hayani, Laraiche." *read* "Dukali, Hadj Ben Maatiel Hayani, Laraiche."

For " Dudali Hamed Ben Fekik, Alcazar." *read* " Dukali, Hamed Ben Fekik, Alcazar."

For " Eljarrat Jacob (Eljarrat Ameam J. Judah J. Meir J.), Alcazar." *read* " Eljarrat, Jacob, (Eljarrat, Amram J., Judah J., Meir J.), Alcazar."

For " Hossein Selam (Abdeslam) El, Alcazar." *read* " H'Sissen, Selam (Abdeslam), El, Alcazar."

For " Hussein Ben El Hadj El Jemali, Alcazar." *read* " Hussein, Ben el Hadj el Jemili, Alcazar."

For "Meskahi Mohamed El Kasri, Alcazar." *read* "Mesbahi, Mohamed El Kasri, Alcazar."

For "Moryusef Fortunate S. (Moryusef F. S. Judah S. Saiman J.) Laraiche." *read* "Moryusef, Fortunate S., (Moryusef F. S. Judah S., Sliman, J.), Laraiche."

For "Moryusef Joseph and Yaham, Laraiche." *read* "Moryusef, Joseph and Yahia, Laraiche."

For "Oushise Abdelrahman El, Alcazar." *read* "Oushibi, Abdelrahman el, Alcazar."

NETHERLANDS.

For "Biorneveld & Schellen, Rotterdam," *read* "Binneveld &, Schellen, Boompjes 40B ; Pickstraat 63B, Rotterdam."

For "Goldschmeding, G. A., Amsterdam," *read* "Goldschme ding, G. A., Kalverstraat 56, Amsterdam."

For "Hertzfeld, L. H. Van, Rotterdam," *read* "Hertzfeld, L. H. Van, Wijnhaven 24B, Rotterdam."

For "Kan Alfred Abraham, J. Lzn., Amsterdam." *read* "Kan, Alfred Abraham, J. Lzn., Van Aemstelstraat 2G, Amsterdam."

For "Leeuw Simeon Be, & Company, Amsterdam" *read* "Leeuw, Simeon de, & Company, Kloveniersburgwal 72, Amsterdam."

For "Molenberg and Dekker, Zaandam" *read* "Molenberg & Dekker, Stationsstr. 53, Zaandam."

For "Olie and Vetfabriek De Schie N/3., Schiedam." *read* "Olie & Vetfabriek "De Schie" N/V., Westerkade 6, Schiedam."

For "Peereboom, S., Hilversum." *read* "Peereboom, S., & Company, Taludweg 45, Hilversum."

For "Rompu, J. Van, Terneuzen." *read* "Rompu, J. Van, Dejongestraat, Terneuzen."

For "Verstegan, J. H., Rotterdam" *read* "Verstegen, J. H., Goudschesingel 26, Rotterdam."

For "Visser, E. E., & Zonen Handelsvereeniging, Amsterdam." *read* "Visser, E. E., & Zonen Handelsvereeniging, Kromboomsloot 57, Amsterdam."

For "Wallig, Gebruder, Amsterdam." *read* "Wallig, Gebruder, Singel 260, Amsterdam."

For "Wiener, H., & Company, Amsterdam." *read* "Wiener, H., & Company, Raadhuisstraat 3, Amsterdam."

NORWAY.

For "Andresen, Christian, Christiania." *read* "Andresen, Christian, Raadhusgade 10, Christiania."

For "Arnemann, Hans Th., Christiania." *read* "Arnemann, Hans Th., Toldbodgade 8B, Christiania."

Delete the entry "Authen Behrexz Andreas Aaleund Otto, Christiania."

Insert the entry "Authén, Otto, Munkedamsvn. 9, Christiania."

Insert the entry "Behrentz, Andreas, Aalesund."

For "Didrichsen, Moy & Company, Christiania." *read* "Didrichsen, Moy & Company, Kongensgt, 14, Christiania."

Delete the entry "Forenede Feldspatrud A/S., Sarpiborg, Hudtwalcker & Company, Christiania."

Insert the entry "Forenede Feldspatbrud A/S., Sarpsborg."

Insert the entry "Hudtwalcker & Company, Toldbodgade 8B, Christiania."

For "Johannesen, Ragnar, Christiania" *read* "Johannesen, Ragnar, Lovenskioldgst. 3, Christiania."

CUSTOMS.

The 5th August, 1916.

No. 6714.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Why India is in revolt against British rule".

No. 6800-90-W.-II.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 4th day of July, 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings, should be deleted :—

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(c) Meats of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;

(c) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc).

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(c) Bamboo ;

(c) Feathers and Down ;

(c) Felspar ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(c) Meat of all kinds, not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ;

(c) Poultry and game ;

(A) Rennet powder, rennet extract and other preparations of rennet ;

(c) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and articles containing resins and resinous substances;

(c) Tobacco.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

EMIGRATION.

No. 6687.

The 2nd August, 1916.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

The following letter received from the Government of the East Africa Protectorate is published for general information :—

P. S.

THE SECRETARIAT,

No. S.-99-30. NAIROBI,

East Africa Protectorate,

June 27th, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the British East Africa Protectorate has recently had under consideration the desirability of enforcing more strictly the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1906 and the Immigration Restriction Amendment Ordinance, 1910, copies of which are enclosed herewith.

2. Section 11 of the original enactment provided that any person appearing to be a prohibited immigrant under Section 5 (*a*)* might be permitted to enter the Protectorate on payment of a deposit according to nationality†. In the course of time this restriction was shown to be acting as a deterrent in the case of persons who might well be admitted to the country, and the amending Ordinance was promulgated whereby the Immigration Officer was empowered to accept security in lieu of the deposit.

3. In the great majority of cases no arrangements for this security are made prior to embarkation and in consequence such persons have hitherto been allowed to land in order that they may be given the opportunity of finding a surety. This concession has led to abuse and is in itself objectionable inasmuch as the deposit prescribed by Section 11 of the Ordinance of 1906 is payable before landing, and if this Section is read together with Section 3 (I) of the amending Ordinance of 1910 it is clear that the demand for security must also be complied with before landing.

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* The Section prohibits the immigration of any person without visible means of support or any person who is likely to become a pauper or a public charge.

† The deposit required from a native of India is Rs. 50.

4. The Government has therefore decided that all immigrants should either make the necessary deposit, or provide the security required, before leaving the ship on arrival in port. The strict enforcement of this regulation will take effect as from the 1st of September 1916 and I have the honour to request that steps may be taken to make this procedure known in those districts from which immigrants to British East Africa usually arrive. Persons who cannot deposit the necessary sum or have failed to find the requisite security will after that date be sent back to India, and the Government of this Protectorate will not hold itself responsible for any expenditure thus incurred.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary to the Government.

Local Governments and Administrations are requested to make the intimation contained in the letter as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to British East Africa is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned of the risks they run in proceeding to the Protectorate if they are unable, before landing, to deposit the sum of Rs. 50 or to comply with the demand for the requisite security in lieu of the deposit.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Foreign and Political Department for communication to the Native States.

Ordered, also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

POST OFFICE.

The 5th August, 1916.

No. 6640-121.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 :—

The following shall be inserted below rule 119 :—

119-A. Telegraphic money orders may be issued from any post office in India (including Burma) for any Indian post office in the Persian Gulf or Mesopotamia or from any Indian post office in the Persian Gulf or Mesopotamia for any post office in India (including Burma) or from one Indian post office to another in the Persian Gulf or Mesopotamia. The limits of value and the other conditions laid down in the foregoing rules relating to inland telegraphic money orders shall apply to such telegraphic money orders :

Provided that the fees for such telegraphic money orders shall be made up of (1) the money order commission at the rates applicable to inland ordinary money orders and (2) a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for private telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance.

Provided also that telegraphic money orders for repayment to the remitters shall be returned by post to the offices of issue.

Explanation.: An "Indian Post Office" in this rule means a Post Office established by or under the management of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

No. 6781-132.

The 3rd August, 1916.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st September 1916, the following additions and alterations in the rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks published with the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department No. 1446-1449-29, dated the 5th March 1914, as subsequently amended :—

(*a*) The word "public" shall be inserted before the word accounts wherever it occurs in rule 42 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) and the words "a public" shall be inserted before the word account in explanation (2) to rule 42 (*a*).

(*b*) The following rule shall be inserted after rule 42 :—

"42 A.—The Secretary, Treasurer or Manager of any Fund not entitled to a public account under the preceding rule or a conjoint account under rule 44, may open an account solely for the purpose of making investments in Government securities through the Post Office and for receiving interest thereon, provided that the securities to be purchased are to be kept in the safe custody of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs. No deposits at call will be allowed through an account opened under this rule.

NOTE 1.—If the Secretary, Treasurer or Manager of the Fund concerned desires to take delivery of the securities held by the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, in an account opened under the above conditions, the account will have to be closed.

NOTE 2.—The special conditions laid down in clauses (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*l*) of rule 42 will also apply to accounts opened under this rule."

(*c*) The following note shall be added below rule 48 :—

"NOTE.—Securities purchased through the Post Office on behalf of a Fund other than one belonging to a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and kept in the safe custody of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, will be sold by him on application by the person or persons who have furnished a declaration under rule 17 or rule 42 (*g*). If delivery of the securities is applied for, the notes will be delivered endorsed in the name of such party or parties."

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and that it be communicated to the Finance Department, the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 5th August 1916.

No. 6803-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Registration of Enemy Property Rules.

Definitions. 2. (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Enemy" means any person, or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty ;

(*b*) "Enemy Property" means any property, movable or immovable, belonging to, or managed or held whether in trust or otherwise for or on behalf of an enemy, and includes the right to transfer that property ;

(*c*) "Dividends, interest or share of profits" includes any of the following, namely :—

(*i*) Any dividends, bonus or interest in respect of any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any company.

(*ii*) Any interest in respect of any loan to a firm or person carrying on business for the purposes of that business, and any profits or share of profits of such a business.

(*iii*) Where a person is carrying on any business in British India on behalf of an enemy, any money which, had a state of war not existed, would have been transmissible by a person to the enemy by way of profits from that business.

(*iv*) Any money which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable or paid in British India to enemies,

(1) in respect of interest on securities of or issued by or on behalf of the Government of India or His Majesty's Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's dominions or any foreign Government or of or issued by or on behalf of any company, or

(2) by way of payment off of any securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise, being such securities as aforesaid.

(*d*) "Custodian" means the officer appointed as Custodian of enemy property under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915, for the province in which the person whose duty it is to make the return prescribed in these rules is residing or carrying on business. XIV of 1915.

(*e*) "Prescribed period" means three months from the date of this Notification.

(2) Words and expressions used in these rules shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916. V of 1916.

Classes of returns specified.

3. There shall be six classes of returns of enemy property, namely,

(1) Returns showing particulars of dividends, interest, or share of profits due to enemies.

(2) Returns showing particulars of property of enemies [other than property included in (3) (4) and (6)].

(3) Returns showing particulars of shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations or any share of profits or interest belonging to or held whether in trust or otherwise for or on behalf of or by or due to enemies.

(4) Returns showing particulars of property held for safe custody on behalf of enemies.

(5) Returns showing particulars of income received from property already recorded with the Custodian in accordance with these rules and held for or on behalf of or in trust for enemies.

(6) Returns showing particulars of debts, bank deposits and bank balances due to or held for or on behalf of or in trust for enemies.

These returns shall respectively be in Form A, Form B, Form C, Form D, Form E and Form F of the forms given in the Schedule annexed to these rules.

Returns in Form A.

4. Every person, or company residing or carrying on business in British India by whom or which any money, if a state of war had not existed, would have been payable or paid to or for the benefit of an enemy by way of dividends, interest or share of profits shall, within the prescribed period, or if such money becomes payable after the expiry of that period, then within one month after it becomes payable, communicate to the Custodian full particulars of such money in Form A.

Returns in Forms B and D.

5. Save as otherwise provided in these rules, every person or company residing or carrying on business in British India who or which has in his or its possession or control any enemy property shall, within the prescribed period, or if

the property comes into his or its possession or control after the expiry of that period, then within one month after the time when it comes thereinto, communicate to the Custodian full particulars of such property (*i*) in Form D in the case of property held for safe custody, and (*ii*) in Form B in the case of property held otherwise.

Returns in Form F.

6. The provisions of rule 5 shall also apply to balances and deposits standing to the credit of enemies at any bank, and to debts which are due or which, had a state of war not existed, would have been due to enemies, and such bank or debtor shall be bound to make the communication prescribed by that rule, save that particulars of such balances, deposits or debts shall be communicated in Form F.

Returns in Form C.

7. Every company incorporated in British India and every company which though not incorporated in British India has a share transfer or share registration office in British India shall, within the prescribed period, communicate to the Custodian in Form C full particulars of all shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of the company which are enemy property, and the partners or partner or manager of every firm, carrying on business in British India one or more partners of which on the commencement of the war became enemies or to which money had been lent for the purposes of the business of the firm by a person who so became an enemy, shall, within the prescribed period, communicate to the Custodian in Form C full particulars as to any share of profits and interest due to such enemies or enemy.

Returns in Form E.

8. Where a return of any enemy property has been made to the Custodian in Form B or Form D, particulars of any income derived from such property during each quarter after the expiry of the prescribed period shall be communicated to the Custodian in Form E within one month of the expiry of that quarter; and if no income has been so derived since the date of the last return, the fact shall be reported to the Custodian in the same Form within the period aforesaid.

Changes of lien on property to be reported.

9. Where a return of any enemy property has been made to the Custodian in Form B, any change in respect of any lien on the property claimed by any person making the return shall also be reported to that officer in the same Form within one month after the change has occurred or has been effected.

Responsibility for making returns on behalf of companies or firms.

10. Every director, manager, secretary or officer of a company, and every partner of a firm to which the provisions of these rules apply shall be responsible for communicating to the Custodian the particulars prescribed.

Explanation.—In the case of payments specified in rule 2 (1) (*c*) (*iv*) (1), the duty of making the prescribed return shall rest with the person, firm or company through whom the payments in British India are made.

Registers of returns open to public inspection.

11. The Custodian shall record in a register or registers all property, returns whereof have been made to him under the foregoing rules, and such register or registers may be inspected by any person who, in the opinion of the Custodian, is interested as a creditor or otherwise.

Penalty for infringement of the rules.

12. Any person, who, under these rules is bound to perform any act and who fails to perform such act within such time as may be specified in the rules, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

SCHEDULE.

(RULE 3.)

Ref. No.______

FORM A.

[*Rule 4.*]

From (*Name*) ______

(*Address*) ______

______

(*Date*) ______

o

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

______

Return showing particulars of dividends, interest, or share of profits due to enemies.

[*N.B.*—For the purpose of this return "enemy" means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.]

Full name of enemy to whom due. (Surname first.)	Full address.	Description of Dividends, Interest, or Share of Profits.	Period in respect of which Dividends, Interest, or Share of Profits are payable.	Amount.		
				£	s	d.

FORM B.

Ref. No. B.

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

______________________.

[*Rules 5 and 9.*]

From (*Person by whom held*)

(*Name*)______________________

(*Address*)______________________

____

Nature of Lien claimed (*if any*)______________________

(*Date*)______________________

Return showing particulars of property of enemies other than those to be returned in Forms C, D and F.

[*N.B.*—For the purpose of this return, "enemy" means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.]

Full Name of Person for whom held (surname first).	Full Address of Person for whom held.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY. (Each item to be		MOVABLE PROPERTY. stated separately.)		
		Full description of any Landed Property held.	Approximate Capital value.	Full description of any Personal Property held.	Nominal Value.	Approximate Annual Income.
		Total or Carried forward £		Total or Carried forward £		

Ref. No. C. ____________

FORM C.
[*Rule 7.*]

From (*Name*) ____________________

(*Address*) ____________________

____

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

____________________.

Nature of Business ____________________

If a Company, issued Capital ____________________

Date ____________________

urn showing particulars of shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations, share of profits or interest belonging to or held whether in trust or otherwise for or on behalf of or by or due to enemies.

[*N. B.*—For the purpose of this return, "enemy" means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.]

Name of Shareholder or Partner for whom held. (Surname first)	Address of such person.	Where a Company makes the Return.				Where a Partner makes the Return.						
		Description of Shares, Stock, Debentures or Debenture Stock held for each Enemy Shareholder, etc.	Nominal value of each holding.			Enemy Capital.			Interest or Share of Profits.			Period covered by Interest or Share of Profits.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		Brought forward £ ...										

Ref. No. D. ____________

FORM D.

[*Rule 5.*]

From (*Name*) ______

(*Address*) ______

______

(*Description*) ______

Date ______

To

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

______ ______

Return showing particulars of property held for safe custody on behalf of enemies.

N. B.—(1) Where not known, the contents of sealed boxes, packages, etc., need not be ascertained.

(2) For the purpose of this return, "enemy" means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.

Name of person for whom held.	Address.	Description of property held.	Estimated Value (if known).		
			£	s.	d.
		Total, or carried forward £ ...			

FORM E.

(Quarterly Return of Income.)

[*Rule 8.*]

Ref. No. E. ______

From (*Person by whom held*)

(*Name*) ______

(*Address*) ______

______

Custodian of Enemy Property,

______

Nature of Lien claimed (if any) ______

(*Date*) ______

n showing particulars of Income received from property already recorded with the Custodian and held for or on behalf of or in trust for enemies.

This form must not be returned by a company or firm in respect of dividends, coupons presented under license, interest or share of profits due to enemy shareholders or partners, in which cases Form A will apply.

If no Income has been received since date of previous return, the fact should be recorded and the order returned to the Custodian.

The amount of any lien on the income recorded, or on the property from which it is derived, should be notified if this has not already been done.

For the purpose of this return, "enemy" means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.

		(Each item to be stated separately.)			
		IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.		MOVABLE PROPERTY.	
e of Person for whom held (surname first).	Full address of Person for whom held.	Full description of any Landed property held in respect of which Income has been received.	Amount of Income received since date of last return.	Full description of any movable Property held in respect of which Income has been received.	Amount of Income received since date of last return.
		Total or Carried forward £		Total or Carried forward	

To

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,

____

FORM F.

[*Rule 6.*]

From (*Person by whom held*)

(*Name*)______________________

(*Address*)______________________

____

Nature of Lien claimed (*if any*)______________________

*Date*______________________

Return showing particulars of Debts, Bank Deposits and Bank Balances due to, or held for or on behalf of, or in trust for enemies.

N. B.—(1) This form must not be returned by a company or firm in respect of enemy shareholders or partners, in which cases Form C will apply.

(2) For the purpose of this return, " enemy " means any person or company residing or carrying on business in the dominion of any State at war with His Majesty.

Full Name of Person to whom due, or for whom held (surname first).	Full Address of Person to whom due, or for whom held.	MOVABLE PROPERTY. (Each item to be stated separately.)					
		Nature of Debt, Deposit or Balance.	Amount.			Amount and Particulars of Lien (if any).	
			£	s.	d.	£	s.
		Total, or carried forward £ ...					

No. 6806-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses carried on in British India by the undermentioned hostile firms; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of Bengal.

1. Messrs. Posner and Company.
2. The Indian Radium Company.
3. Messrs. A. Menges and Company.
4. Messrs. Otto Shacke and Company.
5. Messrs. Wolpert and Company.
6. The Decauville Company.
7. Messrs. Smidt Sanders and Company.
8. Messrs Hadenfeldt and Company.
9. Messrs. R. Jager and Company.
10. Messrs. F. Ad. Assmann and Company.
11. Messrs. Orenstein and Arthur Koppel.
12. Jos. Rosenfeld.
13. Messrs. F. Schonert and Company.
14. Messrs. E. Grueber and Company.
15. Messrs. Holzmuller and Schmidt.
16. Fritz Kapp.
17. Thomas Paar.
18. E. J. Morgenstern, Florist & Agriculturist, Darjeeling.
19. Messrs Meyer Soetbeer and Company.
20. A. Janowitzer.
21. The Austrian Export and Import Company, Limited.
22. Messrs. Alois Schweiger and Company, Limited.
23. Messrs. R. Ditmar Brunner Brothers, Limited.
24. Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company, Limited.
25. The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.
26. Mr. H. Boeckel.
27. The Beechwood Estate Company, Limited.
28. O. K. Rasch.
29. A. Schloss
30. M. Wehmeyr.
31. F. Wurthle.
32. M. Schlesinger.
33. A. Grabowski.
34. A. Vonschuh.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 12, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th August, 1916.

No. 41.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 64 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Tuesday, the 5th September, 1916, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 11th August, 1916.

No. 425.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the institution known as the United Provinces State Board of Medical Examinations to confer, grant or issue in British India degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates or other documents stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise western medical science.

PUBLIC.

The 11th August, 1916.

No. 666.—It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned officers will take rank in the articles, indicated against them, of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899 :—

(*i*) Officers of the Public Works Engineer establishment of 19 years' standing who hold the rank of Executive Engineer, in article 73.

(*ii*) Officers of the Public Works Engineer establishment of 12 years' standing who hold the rank of Executive Engineer, in article 78.

2. It is further notified that the words "or of the Public Works Engineer establishment" occurring in items (16) and (18) of the Home Department notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913, are deleted.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Loans and Advances.

Simla, the 11th August, 1916.

No. 629-*A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Local Authorities Loans Act (IX of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Rule 9 (*e*) of the Rules published with Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1020-A., dated the 10th November 1914, namely,

In line 2 *for* the words "4 per cent." the words "5 per cent." shall be *substituted*.

H. F. HOWARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 11th August, 1916.

No. 709-23-21.—With reference to Notification No. 394, dated the 12th May 1916, the services of Mr. M. L. Darling, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th August 1916.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th August, 1916.

No. 7108-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 5558-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, *viz.* :—

Additions.

British Flower Shop.

Canton Club.

Duff, John L., & Co...Kiukiang and Kuling.

Marco, Finkelstein and Company, Vladivostock and Shanghai.

Pang, C. E...Hankow.

Societe Franco-Chinoise d'Entreprises Generales et de Travaux Publics.

(Successors of Establissements Fei Yen Ateliers de Constructions Mecaniques)......................Peking.

Tungshan Golf Club........................ Canton.

Alterations.

Delete the entry "Establissements Fei Yen, Ateliers de Constructions Mecaniques."

For "British Municipal Council, Hankow" *read* "British Municipal Council, Hankow and Tientsin."

No. 7109-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 5563-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, *viz.* :—

Additions.

Ah Choi...Senggora.

Lee Moh Whatt...Bangkok.

Seng Chiang... Do.

No. 7117-140-*W.-I.*—In modification of the Notifications in this Department, No. 1203-W., dated the 28th November 1914, No. 829-W., dated the 11th December 1915, and No. 2337-W., dated the 29th April 1916, the following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 7th day of July 1916.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the 20th day of August 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the provisions of the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government :

And whereas the said Declaration was adopted as aforementioned in common with His Majesty's Allies:

And whereas it has been necessary for His Majesty and for His Allies from time to time to issue further enactments modifying the application of the articles of the said Declaration:

And whereas Orders in Council for this purpose have been issued by His Majesty on the 29th day of October 1914, the 20th day of October 1915, and the 30th day of March 1916:

And whereas the issue of these successive Orders in Council may have given rise to some doubt as to the intention of His Majesty, as also as to that of His Allies, to act in strict accordance with the law of nations, and it is therefore expedient to withdraw the said Orders so far as they are now in force:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, 1914, and all Orders subsequent thereto amending the said Order are hereby withdrawn;

And His Majesty is pleased further to declare, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and it is hereby declared, that it is and always has been His intention, as it is and has been that of His Allies, to exercise their belligerent rights at sea in strict accordance with the law of nations:

And whereas on account of the changed conditions of commerce and the diversity of practice doubts might arise in certain matters as to the rules which His Majesty and His Allies regard as being in conformity with the law of nations, and it is expedient to deal with such matters specifically:

It is hereby ordered that the following provisions shall be observed:—

(*a*) The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist, until the contrary is shewn, if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority, or an agent of the enemy State, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.

(*b*) The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and of blockade.

(*c*) A neutral vessel carrying contraband with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(*d*) A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight, forms more than half the cargo.

And it is hereby further ordered as follows:—

(*i*) Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the Order in Council of the 11th March, 1915, for restricting further the commerce of the enemy or any of His Majesty's Proclamations declaring articles to be contraband of war during the present hostilities.

(*ii*) Nothing herein shall affect the validity of anything done under the Orders in Council hereby withdrawn.

(*iii*) Any cause or proceeding commenced in any Prize Court before the making of this Order may, if the Court thinks just, be heard and decided under the provisions of the Orders hereby withdrawn so far as they were in force at the date when such cause or proceeding was commenced, or would have been applicable in such cause or proceeding if this Order had not been made.

This Order may be cited as "The Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Almeric Fitzroy.

COTTON DUTIES.

The 12th August, 1916.

No. 7121-1.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 12929-7, dated the 21st November 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 19th August 1916 :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb. A. P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¾″	8 6
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	7 3
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over ¼″	8 9
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ¼″ but not over ¾″	9 0
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ¾″ but not over 2″	9 9
6. Patals and saris with headings over 4″ wide and only coloured borders not over ½″	9 6
7. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over ½″	8 6
8. Drills and jeans, plain	8 3
9. Fents	6 9
10. Printers and sadlapat	8 6
11. Printers (bhagavad)	8 6
12. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	10 6
13. " " bleached	12 0
14. Tent, sail, commissariat and double threaded cloth (dosuti)	8 0
15. Zanzibar cloth	8 3

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

	Tariff value per lb. A. P.
16. Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths, with borders not over ½″ ...	8 9
17. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets, and chadars, coloured warp or weft	10 0
18. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	11 0
19. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	8 9
20. Check gumchas and check cholas	11 0
21. Cholis and saris(coloured)	11 9
22. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	10 6
23. English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	11 6
24. Drills, striped	8 9
25. " checked	8 9
26. " dyed	10 6
27. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	11 0
28. Fents	8 0
29. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	10 0
20. " " " " " " coloured weft	11 0
31. Lungis, coloured	11 0
32. Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	8 6
33. Napkins, grey	8 9
34. " bleached	10 0

Figured or coloured goods—concld.

		Tariff value per lb. A. P.
35.	Susi check, English, grey ground	10 9
36.	" checks, ordinary, grey ground	10 6
37.	" " " coloured warp or weft	10 9
38.	" checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	10 3
39.	" ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	9 6
40.	" " " weft	10 9
41.	Tent cloth, blue and red	10 6
42.	" " khaki	10 9
43.	Towels, Turkish, grey	11 0
44.	" " bleached	12 6
45.	" honeycomb and other sorts, grey	8 9
46.	" " bleached	10 9
47.	Zephyr cloth	9 3
48.	" striped and checked	11 3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th August, 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 922.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bruce Melville, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Officer, resigns his commission. Dated the 1st July 1916.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th August 1916.

No. 204-*P.*-16.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, Lahore, having inspected the Jind Junction-Jind City section of the Jind-Panipat Railway, authorised its opening to passenger traffic with effect from the 7th August 1916.

The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language (who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... .. Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

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DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie

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FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

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KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... .. Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

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MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) .. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3. M. Bodh Raj ... ... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

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RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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SIALKOT.

1. M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Sialkot

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiner.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 19th August 1916.

No. 7416-*W.-II.*—In pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Trading License (Persia), 1916, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 2274-W., dated the 29th April 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that Albert Hougui Saleh of Mohammerah is well disposed towards the British Government.

CUSTOMS.

The 19th August 1916.

No. 7374-158-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6167-158-W.-II., dated the 22nd July 1916, namely :—

> In the first sentence for the words "any place in Europe" substitute the words "any foreign place in Europe" and in the same sentence omit the words "the United Kingdom."

No. 7413-*W.-II.*—*Erratum.*—In the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5134-W.-II., dated the 28th June 1916, *for* the words "the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (III of 1915)" *read* the words "the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915)."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 18th August 1916.

No. 304.—The Revd. E. J. Warlow, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 15th November 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

959 PGG—893—31-8-16—SGPP L

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.

PART II.

No. 7333-W.-I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

WHEAT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 17th August 1916.

The Government of India have had under their consideration the Report by Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.I.E., I C.S., on the operations conducted under his control as Wheat Commissioner for India during the period from April to October 1915. The Report is now published for general information, with the exception of certain passages dealing with details of the business management of the exporting agent firms, the relations of which with the Government were on an intimate and confidential basis: and as the purchase and export of wheat on a large scale under the scheme of agency came to an end some time before

the close of the period with which the Report deals, and were not resumed again to any appreciable extent before the re-opening of private export on the 1st May 1916, the Government of India take this opportunity of reviewing the work accomplished by the Wheat Commissioner and his staff during the export season of 1915.

2. The main lines of the action taken by Government are already well known to the public, and the general wheat policy of the Government of India and its financial results have been explained in some considerable degree of detail by the Honourable the Finance Member in introducing the Financial Statement. Few further remarks are, therefore, required on that portion of the Wheat Commissioner's Report which deals with the Wheat Scheme as a whole. The Wheat Commissioner places the approximate net expenditure incurred in India in connection with the scheme at £4,634,156, leaving as the estimated profits of the scheme from receipts in England the substantial balance of £132,211. The figures for expenditure are not yet entirely based on actuals, but no large variation is to be expected. A brief Report on the operations subsequent to October 1915 will be published later, and this will contain the final figures of the net profits of the scheme. Much of the success of the scheme depended on the judgment shown in determining the Government purchase price from time to time and in fixing the maximum quantities up to which the firms were authorised to purchase. Unduly large allotments and undue hesitancy in reducing prices might have resulted in larger exports, but would have been injurious to the interests of the consumer. In advising the Government of India in respect of these very important points, the Wheat Commissioner depended for his data on the collation of reports from the provincial Directors of Agriculture and from officers of selected wheat districts and of States and Agencies in Central India and Rajputana and weekly statements of the movements of wheat on the railways. The Wheat Commissioner rightly expresses his indebtedness to the officers concerned for the information supplied, and the Government of India gratefully acknowledge the assistance thus given by the Local Governments, the Darbars and the Railway Administrations.

3. The greater portion of the actual work performed by the Wheat Commissioner and his staff was concerned with the operations of the ten selected firms in their capacity of Government agents. The general lines of the scheme were as follows. The firms were treated as agents; their remuneration consisted solely of a commission, all profits arising from their operations being credited to Government account and the actual cost of the wheat being paid by Government as well as the charges of railing, storing, handling and shipping at the port of shipment. In addition, Government undertook to re-imburse the firms their establishment and other fixed charges incurred in connection with the purchase of wheat on the basis of actual and approved expenditure. All allowances and discounts admitted by the custom of the trade, as well as any actual recoveries from sellers or from other sources in respect of wheat purchased for Government,

were credited to Government. The actual cost of each parcel purchased could not be exactly ascertained immediately on its arrival at the port, and it was therefore necessary for the Wheat Commissioner to settle with each firm individually a *pro formâ* invoice or formula on which, given purchase price and railway freight, the cost of the wheat for shipment at the ports could be ascertained with a considerable approach to accuracy, thereby enabling all but a small proportion of the outgoings of the firms to be made over to them almost immediately in the form of advance payments. The initial formula was based on the firms' method and cost of working, as determined by their experience in previous years, but the details were eventually modified to a considerable extent in consequence of the close and continuous check applied by the Wheat Commissioner and his staff. An audit of the actual charges incurred by the firms had ultimately to be effected, and the advance payments made on the *pro formâ* invoices adjusted against the actual totals as ascertained by audit. The final figures, as adjusted, subject to a settlement of payments due for godown rents and establishment charges, amount to Rs. 6,90,37,103, and it is a tribute to the efficient initial organisation devised by the Wheat Commissioner for the working of the system and to the services of Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., and the Assistant Wheat Commissioners, in Mr. Gubbay's acknowledgment of which the Government of India fully concur, that the whole of the accounts of the transactions of the agent firms were offered for audit within six weeks of the last shipment. The report of the Auditor showed that the firms' accounts had been prepared with a high degree of accuracy and carefulness. For these results much credit is due to the loyal co-operation and the whole-hearted assistance of the members of the selected agent firms; to these gentlemen the thanks of the Government of India have been separately conveyed.

4. In conclusion, the Government of India note with satisfaction that these large and complicated transactions were disposed of by the Wheat Commissioner with a comparatively small and inexpensive staff, and that the total expenditure which must be debited against the receipts of the scheme on account of the staff and office up to the end of December was Rs. 66,065-12-2.

5. The Report is a most valuable record of an entirely novel and very successful Government enterprise, and the Government of India desire to place on record their full appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Gubbay in connection with the scheme.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab and the United Provinces, to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Department of Revenue and

Agriculture, the Finance and the Foreign and Political Departments, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, the Director of Statistics and the Wheat Commissioner for India.

ORDERED also that the Resolution and the Report (with the omission of paragraphs 63 to 76 and Appendix B) be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India for general information.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th August 1916.

No. 7689-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7133-W.-II., dated the 12th August 1916, *viz.*—

Against item 62 in the second column of the schedule, *for* " Holland " *read* " Holland and Sweden, " and in the first column *after* the word " Netherlands " *insert* the words " or Sweden. "

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th August 1916.

JUDICIAL.

No. 987.—The following is published for general information :—

Notice is hereby given that the War Office desire it to be known that it is not the intention to enforce at present the Military Service Acts in respect of British subjects *ordinarily* resident in Great Britain, but *temporarily residing* abroad, so far as the liability may exist.

The War Office will endeavour to utilise the services of such persons if they return home, but they are to understand that such return will be at their own risk and expense.

The liability in question does not in any case exist in regard to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain. For example :—Government officers, permanent employés of firms in India.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language (who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

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DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

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2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

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1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

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3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

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2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

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2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

3. M. Bodh Raj ... ... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

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2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.

3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.

4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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SIALKOT.

1. M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Sialkot

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiner.

FROM

M. M. S. GUBBAY, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
LATELY WHEAT COMMISSIONER,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 27th January 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report on the operations conducted under my control as Wheat Commissioner for India. These operations cover the period from the 9th April 1915, the date on which I assumed charge of my duties in India, until the middle of October 1915. The last consignment of wheat bought on account of Government in that period was shipped from Karachi in the middle of August. The present is, therefore, a suitable opportunity for reviewing the operations undertaken in the first stage of the Wheat Scheme. Complete figures are, it is true, not yet available so as to show the final profit or loss. But all the wheat purchased and shipped in the period referred to has been sold in England. Again, the transactions in India for the period in question have so far been completed that final accounts have been made up and have been audited by officers appointed for the purpose by Government, the only outstanding points being the fixed charges for Establishment and Godown Rent, as to which a final settlement is only possible at the close of the year.

The various matters dealt with in this report cannot, however, be fully understood without a brief review of the circumstances leading up to Government's decision in February 1915 to prohibit all export of wheat from India except under the supervision of Government and save in certain exceptional cases, for Government account.

PART I.

THE GOVERNMENT WHEAT POLICY.

Wheat crop of 1913-14.

2. The wheat crop of 1913-14 was an indifferent crop. The seasonal conditions were favourable in the Punjab where, despite a contraction in the area sown, the outturn was estimated at nearly 25 per cent above that of the preceding year. In the United Provinces, however, and in the Bombay Presidency, as also in most of the Rajputana and Central India States, the crop suffered considerably through drought. The total area under wheat in India was returned at 27,697,000 acres; the yield at 8,427,000 tons. Both these figures were the lowest on record since 1908-09.

Other food grains.

3. Other food grains fared even worse. In the United Provinces the acreage under barley, jowar, bajra, maize and gram fell considerably short of the previous year's figures. In Bombay and the Central Provinces the jowar crop, which is grown over a considerable area in these Provinces, yielded less than in 1912-13. Complete statistical data are not available as regards the area and yield of these subsidiary food crops, but the following table based on the Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in 1913-14 published by the

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Department of Statistics will illustrate the character of the harvest of these crops :—

—		1911-12	1912-13.	1913-14.
Barley.				
Area (in thousands of acres)	...	8,315	7,236	6,121
Yield (in thousands of tons)	...	975	878	714
Jowar.				
Area (in thousands of acres)	...	18,290	20,728	19,931
Yield (in thousands of tons)	...	2,459	4,368	3,808
Maize.				
Area (in thousands of acres)	...	5,523	6,57	4,847
Yield (in thousands of tons)	...	1,893	2,181	1,620
Gram.				
Area (in thousands of acres)	...	13,322	11,351	5,700*
Yield (in thousands of tons)	...	4,356	3,324	1,874†

*Excludes Punjab.
†Includes Punjab.

Wheat exports.

4. Consequently, on the opening of the wheat export season in April 1914, all indications pointed to a serious contraction in the amount of wheat available for export. So far were the United Provinces from being in a position to spare wheat for export, they were, in fact, attracting supplies from the Punjab to supplement the deficiency in the harvest of wheat and food grains. Similarly, the Central Provinces, Central India and Bombay could not be counted on to furnish supplies of wheat for export. Nevertheless a not inconsiderable quantity of wheat was shipped in the first four months of the export year. The export in this period, amounting to 372,000 tons, was almost exclusively confined to Karachi, and, as subsequent events proved, must have represented a substantial portion of the surplus available for export from the wheat harvest of 1913-14.

Price retail and wholesale.

5. The character of the season was reflected in prices both wholesale and retail. Even before the outbreak of the war prices of wheat in India had already reached a level considerably above the normal. At the end of July 1914, the retail price was 9 seers to the rupee at Jubbulpore, 9½ seers at Cawnpore, 9¾ seers at Delhi, and 10¾ seers at Meerut, compared with an average price during the latter half of July in the years 1910-13 of 11⅓ seers to the rupee. In August prices slightly hardened and a similar tendency was observed in September. But it is not clear how far these variations were entirely due to the war. That an important factor, at this stage, was the long break in the monsoon, with the consequent fear of a serious crop failure, is indicated by the fact that with the copious rainfall in the middle of September, the tendency to a rise received a slight check, notably in the Punjab. On the 30th September retail prices were as follows :—

At Lahore 10¼ seers to the rupee.

" Delhi and Meerut 9 seers to the rupee.

" Cawnpore and Jubbulpore 8¾ seers to the rupee.

In October, the upward movement became more marked and more rapid. The closing of the Dardanelles to the export of Russian wheat and the intervention of Turkey in the war, were doubtless the main factors in this rise. An additional factor in the situation was the demand for seed, the sowing for the coming season being unusually large. There had also in the meanwhile been no slackening in the external demand for Indian wheat. The combination of these factors resulted in a very rapid advance in prices which, by the end of November, had risen fully fifty per cent above normal. Prices at five selected centres on the 30th November compare with prices on the 1st and 15th October and 1st and 15th November as follows :—

——	1st October.	15th October.	1st November.	15th November.	30th November.
Lahore (seers to the rupee) ...	10¼	10	9¼	8¼	8
Delhi	9	9	8¼	7½	7½
Cawnpore	8¾	8¼	8¼	7½	7¼
Meerut	9	8¾	8½	8	7½
Jubbulpore	8¾	8½	8½	8	8

Wholesale prices had in the same period risen, but rather more unevenly. At Karachi wheat was selling on the 31st July at Rs. 3-15-2 per maund. By the 15th September it had risen to Rs. 4-8-9. The mid-September rains probably account for the slight fall to Rs. 4-7-9 on the 30th September and to Rs. 4-7-3 on the 15th October. On the 31st October the price jumped to Rs. 4-12-3 and again to Rs. 5-3-9 on the 15th November. On the 30th November the price had receded to Rs. 5-0-3. Calcutta recorded an even greater rise though the intermediate fluctuations—probably as a result of the presence of the "Emden" in the Bay of Bengal—were more violent : on the 31st July Club No. 2 was quoted at Calcutta at Rs. 4-5-10 per maund, on the 30th November the quotation rose to Rs. 5-9-6. In Bombay, on the other hand, the rise was not so marked, and Delhi No. 1 was quoted on the 30th November at Rs. 4-8-0 as against Rs. 4-1-9 on the 31st of July. In estimating the influences affecting the wholesale prices at ports, it must be remembered, as already observed, that exports from Calcutta and Bombay were insignificant, and that of the total exports up to 30th November from India amounting to 620,000 tons, Karachi shipped no less than 610,000 tons.

Government action. The Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914.

6. The situation created by the general rise of prices following the outbreak of war had as early as August formed the subject of anxious consideration both by the Government of India and the Local Governments. In September the Government of the Punjab drew attention to the economic disturbance and political danger likely to be caused by the rise which had even then taken place. The chief cause of this rise was ascribed to speculation and to purchases for export. The high prices were, it was stated, not justified by the then existing stocks or by future prospects which, consequent on the mid-September rains, had become extremely good. Again, the unforeseen rise had benefited not the producers who had already parted with their stocks, but the middlemen. Various remedies were suggested to meet the situation ; but it was felt that any drastic or unusual action should be deferred until it could be clearly determined whether the rise in prices was merely temporary. In October, however, complaints were frequent in the Indian Press to the effect that prices of country produce had risen seriously owing to combinations of merchants whose object was to force up prices artificially ; and Local Governments were invited to consider the situation *de novo.* By November the rise had, as indicated above, become so marked that in the Punjab and Delhi the prices of wheat were practically at famine rates. Both the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the

Chief Commissioner urgently recommended the intervention of Government to mitigate a situation which threatened to become dangerous. The prospects of the rabi crop were excellent, and the rise was believed to have been caused by speculative buying for export. Proposals were submitted to the Government of India that the export of wheat should be controlled, if not prohibited. A prohibition of export could, however, be only partial since it could not be extended to apply to shipments to the United Kingdom: while any measure affecting exports, whether prohibition or control, would require the previous consent of the Home Government. In the meantime urgent action was essential and Government on the 30th November accordingly took power by Ordinance to call for returns of food stocks and to take over stocks unreasonably withheld from markets. It was, however, recognised that this measure would probably need to be supplemented by some measure of control over exports; and it was decided to convene a Conference at which the export trade would be represented, as well as the Local Governments of the Punjab, United Provinces and Delhi.

Restriction of exports of wheat and wheat flour from 28th December 1914 until 31st March 1915.

7. This Conference, which was held on December 4th, recommended the restriction of exports between the 1st December 1914 and the 15th April 1915. The representatives of the export trade admitted that some control of exports was essential if the Ordinance were to be effective; and they realised that the situation in the Punjab called for remedial measures. It was also felt that the application to Indian middlemen of the Ordinance would be resented if no restrictions were placed on the operations of the European export firms. The proposal to restrict exports was accepted by the Secretary of State, and on the 28th December Government announced that the export of wheat and wheat flour till the 31st March 1915 would be limited to 100,000 tons, exports to places outside the British Dominions being prohibited except under special license. This amount, which was fixed after estimating the surplus of the 1913-14 crop available for export and the probable demand for local consumption, was distributed between Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta on the basis of the average trade of these ports for the last three years. The quantity allotted to each port was distributed among exporting firms in proportion to the average of the business done by them in the same period.

Course of prices subsequent to the Government order of the 28th December 1914.

8. The announcement made on December 28th, 1914, marks the first stage of State intervention. It was hoped, though it was perhaps not generally believed, that the effect of the measures taken would be to reduce, or at any rate to check the rise in prices. In this, however, they failed. Prices continued to rise. The following table compares prices on the 15th and last day of December with those recorded on the corresponding dates in January and February.

—	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	31st January.	15th February.	28th February.
Lahore (seers to the rupee).	8¼	8	8	7½	6½	7¼
Delhi	7	7¼	7	7	6¼	6¾
Cawnpore ...	7¼	7¼	7	6¾	6	6½
Meerut	8	7¾	7	6½	5¾	6½
Jubbulpore ...	7½	7½	7	6½	6	6⅛

These prices have scarcely been exceeded in the worst famine years. At Lyallpur the retail price of wheat on February 6th was 7¼ seers to the rupee as compared with 12½ seers on the same day in 1914, the highest figure ever recorded in Lyallpur being 7 seers in the famine year 1896-97.

9. As to the causes responsible for this rise in prices and the failure of the measures described above to check this rise, opinions will differ. In some quarters the belief was at one time held that the rise in prices from September was

APPENDICES.

to some considerable extent due to activity by the exporting firms, who, it was stated, were buying, not entirely to meet an existing demand in markets outside India, but for speculative purposes with the object of selling subsequently at a profit when stocks had been depleted by the war. It is, of course, the fact that the high prices offered in the United Kingdom did stimulate exports. Choice White Karachi, for instance, which was selling in England at s. 37-6 per quarter on the 22nd June 1914 was quoted on the 30th November at s. 48 and on the 4th January at s. 54. But speculative transactions of this character are opposed both to the ordinary practice of the European exporting houses and to their own interest, nor do the statistics of exports confirm the view just quoted. Of the total exports from India in the twelve months April 1914 to March 1915, amounting to 706,000 tons, 372,000 tons were shipped before the end of July 1914, and an additional 248,000 tons before the 30th November. Certainly if such speculative transactions had really been responsible for the rise in prices before December 1914, the action taken by the Government in limiting exports for the rest of the season, whereby such transactions became almost impossible in respect of the old crop, must have reacted, to some extent at least, on prices. In my view, the most potent factor in the situation was the depletion of stocks. As has already been shown, the wheat crop of 1913-14 was the smallest on record since 1908-09 : while many of the other food crops were also indifferent. No definite statistics are available as regards the internal consumption of wheat, but the following figures will show the relation between production and export since 1908-09 :—

Year.	Production in 000 tons.	Export in 000 tons in following year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4
1908-09	7,639	1,050	6,589
1909-10	9,633	1,266	8,367
1910-11	10,061	1,361	8,700
1911-12	9,924	1,660	8,264
1912-13	9,599	1,202	8,397
1913-14	8,427	706	7,721

If the figures shown in column 4 can be regarded as indicating the amount required in India to provide for food, seed, and the usual stocks, whether domestic or trading, the average annual requirement according to the statistics for the five years 1908-09 to 1912-13 will be 8,063,000 tons. But it has also to be remembered, firstly, that there is evidence that the consumption of wheat in India has recently been increasing and, secondly, that in 1914 there was an additional demand for seed for the increased area of about five million acres which were sown with wheat. On the other hand, account must be taken of the influence of prices on consumption. To what extent this influence operates in India is obscure, since there is evidence that in the Punjab, at any rate, the substitution of other grain for wheat is attended with some difficulty. In particular, in 1914. the application of this general law must be regarded as qualified by the failure of other crops. While it is not possible to translate these considerations into exact arithmetical quantities, it will probably be admitted that the demands both from within as well from outside India, were of such a magnitude as to impose a considerable strain on the stocks in the country. My personal view is that the crop of 1913-14 was barely sufficient to meet the requirements of India for food, stocks and

seed; and that therefore the export of 706,000 tons in 1914-15 must be regarded in the light of an overdraft which it was hoped to make good from the surplus of the following year's crop. This view is confirmed by the reports received from the Local Governments of wheat available on the 31st January 1915 as compared with the same date in the preceding year. The deficiencies in stock were estimated as follows:—

Punjab and Sind :	25 per cent.
United Provinces :	7½ "
Central Provinces :	47 "
Bihar and Orissa :	50 "
Bombay :	7 "

In parts of the Central Provinces, it was stated that the agriculturist could only obtain seed for his crop of 1914-15 with the greatest difficulty. The Punjab Government reported that replies to censuses made under the Articles of Commerce Ordinance 1914 had made it clear that no large stocks were held. From Lyallpur, the principal wheat market of the province, it was reported that purchases for export of the old crop had ceased and that the stock of wheat in the district was estimated to be not more than was normally required for local consumption in four months.

The above considerations appear to justify the conclusion that the shortage stocks was the principal cause of the continued rise of prices during January and February 1915.

Necessity for further action.

10. The action taken by Government on the 28th of December 1914 was clearly only of a temporary character. It did not apply to the new crop which would become available for export from April 1915 onwards. It was reported in January and February 1915 that forward purchases were being made of the new crop at high prices, and the state of the world's markets pointed to a large further demand for export. The Punjab Government reported in February that both export firms and Indian dealers were buying forward at prices varying from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 per maund and that it was probable, in view of the recent news of the phenomenal price of May wheat in Chicago, that higher prices were already being offered and a still further enhancement might be expected in the near future. In addition, the general uncertainty caused by the war was a potent factor in maintaining prices at a high level.

Announcement on the 26th February 1915 of prohibition of private export of wheat and wheat flour after 1st April 1915.

11. The position in the middle of February made it clear that unrestricted export could not be permitted after the 31st March. Famine prices were causing acute distress among the poorer classes of the population and had already led in the Punjab to a considerable increase in dacoities and other serious attacks on property and to an increasing spirit of lawlessness over a large part of the province. Agitators also were taking advantage of the distress caused by high prices to arouse dangerous political feeling. About this time serious incidents occurred at Lahore, grain riots were anticipated not only in the Punjab but at Peshawar, and the necessity for further remedial measures was being urged on the Government in the Press and at public meetings by representatives of all classes and interests. Immediate action was clearly called for and on the 26th February the Government of India issued the following communiqué announcing the prohibition of private export of wheat and wheat flour up to the 31st December 1915:—

"The Government of India have decided to prohibit private export of wheat and wheat flour up to the 31st December next. The sole object of the Government in effecting this prohibition is to control local prices, which would otherwise rise in sympathy with prices all

over the world, and produce distress in India in spite of an excellent harvest. It is not, however, the intention of the Government, especially during a year when so many of the crops produced in India have lost their market and when there is reason to believe that the wheat crop is largely in excess of the requirements of the country, to disappoint the legitimate expectations of the Indian cultivator by continuing to prevent all export beyond the point when it has been established clearly that there is a surplus available over and above the needs of the country, and so long as prices can be successfully controlled. The necessary arrangements are therefore under consideration to permit of the exportation of any available surplus through the ordinary channels of trade and at the usual season, but subject to the strictest supervision of and control by Government."

12. So far as the danger from high prices in India was concerned, the situation could perhaps have been met by the continuation of the prohibition on export until prices reached a reasonable figure, but the interests of the Indian cultivator had also to be considered. Moreover, since India is a regular exporter of wheat to the United Kingdom, especially in the months from April to July before the American crop comes on the Home markets, it was evident that the prohibition of export of wheat from India, unless accompanied by an announcement calculated to reassure the market that a supply from India would be forthcoming, would have seriously affected supplies and prices in the United Kingdom. The conditions caused by the war, particularly the closing of the Dardanelles to the export of Russian wheat, made this consideration particularly important. The Government of India readily accepted the view that Imperial considerations required that during the regular season of active exports there should be a continuous export from India of reasonable quantities of wheat. Every indication pointed to a large surplus being available for export. An exceptionally large area had been sown, the winter rains had been favourable and an outturn of approximately 10¼ million tons was anticipated, so that it was estimated that the surplus available for export might even reach 2 million tons.

13. The scheme framed by Government had, therefore, to satisfy three conditions and three separate interests. Firstly, from the point of view of the Indian consumer it had to ensure the reduction of prices in India as soon as possible from the dangerous height to which they had risen and their maintenance at a reasonable level. Secondly, from the point of view of the Indian cultivator, it had to secure a fair price for his crop so as not to disappoint his legitimate expectations of a good profit. Thirdly, from the point of view of the United Kingdom and of the Empire, it had to guarantee that the quantity available for export should be directed to the United Kingdom where it was urgently required and that this supply should be forthcoming in the early months of the season when it was most wanted.

14. Various schemes were considered and rejected as not satisfying all the three necessary conditions, *e.g.*, (*a*) a limitation of export to some specified quantity either for the entire year or for some portion of the year, (*b*) an export duty either with limited or unlimited exports and either on a fixed or sliding scale, (*c*) a fixed maximum retail price with an export duty corresponding to the difference between English and Indian prices. Opinions will doubtless differ as to how far the situation could have been met by the adoption of these or any other scheme which may have been suggested. It will be sufficient for the purpose of this report to state briefly the scheme approved by Government and to indicate how far it effected the three objects which Government had in view.

15. The essential feature of the scheme was, as has already been explained, the prohibition of the export of wheat from India save on behalf of the Crown, exceptions being made only in favour of contracts for export entered into prior to the 26th February 1915, the date on which the Government of India announced their intention to prohibit exports. This embargo, which it was eventually decided after consultation with the export trade to maintain till the 31st March 1916, instead of, as was at first intended, the 31st December 1915, was promulgated

in a Notification No. 3195-W. of the 25th March 1915 under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a similar restriction on the export of wheat flour being applied under Notification No. 3196-W. of the same date.

A complete control over exports was thus secured to Government, who simultaneously announced their intention to adopt the following measures in pursuance of their assurance to provide, under certain conditions as to price and destination, an outlet for the exportable surplus of the crop of 1914-15 :—(1) Government would purchase, up to a certain quantity, wheat for export through the leading exporting firms in India. (2) A price would be announced at which Government would begin to purchase for April shipment. This initial price would be relatively high and would be lowered for May and later shipments, with the intention of effecting a steady reduction in prices to a figure which would take due account of the necessities of the consumer and the reasonable expectations of the cultivators. (3) Any difference between Indian and world prices, less the remuneration of the Agent Firms and other necessary expenses, would accrue to the Government of India as a profit, and would probably be earmarked for special purposes. (4) The interests of Indian consumers in Eastern countries would be considered and care would be taken that the necessary supplies of wheat should be made available for them. (5) The export of wheat flour would be restricted for the same period to an amount approximately equal to the quantity exported during the year 1913-14, which would be allotted among the various milling interests concerned.

It is important to note that an assurance was received from His Majesty's Government that the net loss, should such arise in working the scheme for purchase of wheat for the United Kingdom, would be borne by the Treasury. The control of exports to places outside the United Kingdom and the Eastern countries specified above vested in a Committee, known as the Indian Wheat Committee, appointed at Home to represent His Majesty's Government.

16. How far the objects aimed at by this scheme were effected will appear from what follows :—

How far the scheme effected its three main objects.

(1) *The reduction in Indian prices.*—This was the first and most urgent consideration. On the publication of Government's decision on the 26th February prices began to fall. On the 28th February retail prices of wheat were $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers to the rupee at Delhi, $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Jubbulpore, Cawnpore and Meerut, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers at Lahore. On the 15th March they were $6\frac{2}{3}$ seers at Jubbulpore, $6\frac{3}{4}$ seers at Cawnpore, 7 seers at Delhi, $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers at Meerut and $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Lahore. By the 31st March prices at Delhi and Meerut had relapsed to 6 and $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers, respectively, but at Cawnpore and Lahore they had fallen to $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers and at Jubbulpore to $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers. By the 15th April prices at Delhi were $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers, Lahore 8 seers, Meerut $8\frac{1}{4}$, Jubbulpore and Cawnpore $8\frac{1}{2}$, and by the 15th May at Cawnpore 9 seers, at Jubbulpore and Delhi $9\frac{1}{2}$ at Meerut 10 and Lahore $11\frac{1}{4}$. The movements of prices and their relation to Government's purchases and the fixation of the maximum price will be examined in the narrative of operations. It is sufficient at the present stage to point out that the general effect of Government's policy undoubtedly was to relieve the extreme distress caused by high prices in the early months of the year.

(2) *The profits of the Indian cultivator.*—The maximum price fixed at first by Government, Rs. 5-12-0 per maund f.o.b. at Bombay and Karachi, was admittedly a very generous one. It corresponds approximately to a wholesale price of Rs. 4-10-0 at Lyallpur, and cultivators who hastened to sell at this price reaped a handsome profit. The lowest price fixed at any time by Government was Rs. 4-10-9 per maund f.o.b. corresponding to Rs. 3-8-9 at Lyallpur, and the price at which the majority of purchases were made was Rs. 4-14-9 (equivalent to a price at Lyallpur of Rs. 3-12-9). The price of Rs. 4-10-9 was freely offered throughout July without attracting sellers on any large scale and this offer was continued throughout August, September and October without any purchases resulting. It is clear, therefore, that the interests of cultivators were liberally considered. In normal years an upcountry wholesale price of Rs. 3 per maund has been estimated as providing a fair profit, and the following are the average

annual wholesale prices of wheat per maund in each of the last ten years at Ferozepore and Delhi :—

—	1913.	1912	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferozepore ...	3·28	3·10	2·72	3·06	3·90	4·18	3·07	2·75	2·65	2·21
Delhi	3·66	3·36	3·14	3·46	4·30	4·77	3·67	3·18	3·06	2·46

(3) *The provision of supplies for the United Kingdom.*—The actual quantity shipped on account of Government to the United Kingdom was 528,533 tons, to which must be added 95,440 tons shipped on private account. This supply appears to have been sufficient to meet requirements and the fact of a steady supply of Indian wheat being assured during the inter-harvest months was undoubtedly one of the factors which resulted in the fall in Home prices of about 17*s.* per quarter which took place during the first half of June. In estimating the value of this supply to the United Kingdom it should be remembered that although the total quantity exported during the early months of the present season was less than had been anticipated, the export of wheat from British India to the United Kingdom during the four months April to July of the present year was larger than exports in the same period in any year since 1910-11.

Year.	Total exports 1st April to 31st March in 000 tons.	Exports to United Kingdom 1st April to 31st March in 000 tons.	Total exports April to July in 000 tons.	Exports to United Kingdom April to July in 000 tons.
1910-11	1,266	1,042	441	408
1911-12	1,361	1,033	659	455
1912-13	1,660	1,185	747	526
1913-14	1,202	784	772	498
1914-15	706	603	372	305
1915-16	643 (to end of August.)	624 (to end of August.)	595	579

Decision as to the policy to be adopted in the autumn of 1915.

(a) Conference of 23rd September 1915.

(b) Corrected estimate of the crop of 1914-15 and of exportable surplus.

17. To complete this review of the leading features of the Government wheat policy it is necessary to refer in some detail to the proceedings of and the decisions taken at the Conference held in Simla on September the 23rd. This Conference, which was attended by representatives of the Governments of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay and the Central Provinces, was called to consider the policy which should be adopted during the autumn of 1915. Under the influence of the monsoon, prices had risen by the end of July to such a level as to make ineffective the offer to purchase at Rs. 4-10-9 f.o.b. per maund. Certain preliminary questions, however, had to be considered. Firstly, whether the experience of the

harvest indicated that any change was necessary in the Forecast as to the outturn of the crop of 1914-15. Secondly, what stocks had accumulated in the wheat producing provinces, and whether these would be sufficient to provide for home consumption, seeding and the usual carry-over into the new year and to make good the depletion in the stocks of the previous year. Thirdly, what modification, if any, was necessary in the estimate of the exportable surplus. On the answer to these questions depended largely what policy should be adopted in the autumn of 1915. Accordingly in August Local Governments were invited to examine the situation in their provinces from the point of view suggested by these preliminary considerations. The Conference, however, at which the views of the Local Governments on these questions came up for discussion, was not held till the end of September when the character of the September rains, which are of special importance for seeding operations, had been ascertained.

In paragraph 12 above, it has been explained that the probable exportable surplus of the crop of 1914-15 was taken at two million tons. This estimate was made in February 1915, when it was estimated, subject to certain reservations, that the outturn would reach 10½ million tons; so that, assuming the internal consumption to be 8 to 8½ million tons, the amount available for export could be estimated at 2 million tons. It was, however, pointed out that this estimate was liable to correction.

The first general Memorandum on the wheat crop of 1914-15 issued on the 30th December 1914, on which the above estimates were based, was only a preliminary forecast of the cropped area which was placed at 28,694,000 acres. The second forecast, issued on the 6th March, carried matters generally down to the middle of February and placed the acreage at 32,028,000 acres. Of the condition of the crops this forecast stated that the Punjab crop was in exceptionally good condition everywhere except in a few districts in the west. As to the United Provinces crop, where the acreage was placed at 7,450,000 acres (that is to say, 44·2 per cent above the area at the corresponding date in the previous year) it was stated that :—

(1) in the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhund divisions the crop was a good one and was then (24th February) estimated at 90 to 100 per cent of the normal;

(2) in the Allahabad and Oudh divisions it was estimated at 85 to 90 per cent;

(3) in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions owing to damage caused by drought and white ants it was thin and estimated at 75 per cent of the normal.

The Special Forecast issued on April 14th raised the acreage to 32,148,000 acres, and estimated the yield at 10,293,000 tons. The estimate of yield in the Punjab was based on the condition of the crop at the end of March and was regarded as probably an underestimate; in the United Provinces the outturn per acre for the province as a whole was estimated at 90 per cent of the normal as also in the Central Provinces.

In the Final Memorandum issued on May 27th the total outturn for India was taken at 10,269,000 tons, a slight falling off on the estimate of the Special Forecast; but was subsequently raised by a revised estimate from the Punjab, placing the acreage of that province at 11,323,000 acres and outturn at 3,974,000 tons, the all-India outturn being thereby increased to 10,318,000 tons. The descriptive reports stated for the Punjab, that the crop did 'not thresh out so well as was expected'; and for the United Provinces that the crop was estimated at 85 per cent of the normal instead of 90 per cent. This Final Memorandum was written after the effects of the unseasonable weather at the end of March and beginning of April could have been ascertained; and it must be assumed that the necessary corrections were made in the estimate of outturn.

Early in May certain doubts began to be felt as to the probability of the outturn reaching the figure given in the Special Forecast. In the Central Provinces there were many indications that the crop had been overestimated; the

overestimate being placed by some authorities as high as 200,000 tons. As regards the United Provinces crop, the quality of the wheat in certain districts of those Provinces where the Agent firms had been purchasing on behalf of Government, was so inferior that attention was called to it from London, and as early as the middle of May some of the Agent firms had ceased to purchase in parts of the United Provinces, because the first purchases had proved unsatisfactory in quality. As regards the Punjab crop, the reports received by the Agent firms from their agencies up-country indicated that the outturn would be very light in the eastern and northern districts of the Punjab, as well as in the west of the United Provinces. It was the opinion of one of the Agent firms that the Government estimate should be reduced by at least 5 per cent in the case of the Punjab, and 10 per cent in that of the United Provinces.

These doubts as to the outturn of the crop were confirmed by the representatives of the Local Governments who attended the Conference of September the 23rd. The Central Provinces Administration and the Governments of the United Provinces and of the Punjab officially reduced their estimates respectively by 100,000 tons, 73,000 tons, and 200,000 tons. The total outturn of this year's crop may therefore be taken at 9,918,000 tons. This revised figure takes no account of any change necessary in the Central India crop, as to which no definite data are available, but it is a relevant consideration that certain of the Native States imposed an export duty on wheat leaving their territories. This step could only have been dictated by the necessity of preserving sufficient stocks in their territories.

The next point considered by the Conference was the question of stocks in the three chief wheat producing Provinces, namely, the Central Provinces, United Provinces, and the Punjab. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces was emphatically of the opinion that so far from having any surplus available for export, the Central Provinces would need to import until the coming harvest was secured. The United Provinces, where stocks had been damaged by the recent floods, would, it was estimated, be able to carry on with their present stocks, provided that no demand for export to other parts of India or to oversea markets was made. The Punjab alone had a surplus and in order to estimate the quantity available for export from that Province an endeavour was made to contrast the position on the 1st April 1915 with the position on the corresponding date in the previous four years. From this comparison, after allowing for the exports in the six months ended the 1st October 1915, it was concluded that the Punjab could spare 600,000 tons for export to all destinations. The total exportable surplus of the crop of 1914-15 may accordingly be estimated at a million and two hundred and fifty thousand tons, of which already by the 1st October 1915 637,000 tons had been exported, apart from the quantity exported in the form of wheat flour.

Following on these conclusions, the Conference unanimously recommended that the control over exports should be maintained and that private trading should not be resumed for the present. The necessity was also emphasized of an early announcement as to the intention of Government in regard to exports after the 31st March 1916, to prevent forward dealings of which there were already indications.

PART II.

The Wheat Scheme and Operations conducted from April to October 1915.

SECTION I.

ORGANISATION AND STAFF.

18. As already mentioned in the first paragraph of this report I arrived in India on the 9th April 1915 and took over on that date the duties of Wheat Commissioner for India. Prior to my departure from England on the 20th March, I had

been a temporary member of the Indian Wheat Committee which was appointed in England about the beginning of that month under the Chairmanship of Lord Lucas. On arrival in India my first duties were the organisation of the necessary staff, the completion of the arrangements already in train for the receipt of information regarding wheat prices and movements, the fixation of procedure for Agent firms and the settlement of the firms' pro forma invoices. The two latter points, which were of considerable importance and complexity, will be dealt with separately in due course.

Staff.

19. The clerical staff appointed at my Headquarters consisted at its maximum of two shorthand typists, an accountant, an assistant accountant, three clerks and three typists. These appointments were made from time to time as required and reductions in the staff were made from July onwards when the pressure of work diminished. Clerical staff consisting in each case of one accountant, one clerk and one typist were appointed at Bombay and at Calcutta for the Assistant Wheat Commissioners at those ports. The headquarter staff was throughout under the immediate control of Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., Assistant Wheat Commissioner, who was appointed on the 22nd March. Mr. C. R. Watkins, Mr. C. W. Jacob, I.C.S., and Mr. E. Sheepshanks, I. C. S., were appointed Assistant Wheat Commissioners with effect from the 22nd April, the 12th May and the 24th May, respectively.

Mr. Watkins was in charge of operations at Bombay from the end of April when my headquarters were moved to Karachi until the 6th August, when on his appointment to the Collectorship of Customs at Basrah, he was succeeded at Bombay by Mr. Sheepshanks. Mr. Jacob was in charge of operations at Calcutta from the last week in May until the end of August. Mr. Sheepshanks toured in the Punjab from the 30th June until the first week of August and inspected the up-country accounts of the Agent firms. I was myself on tour during a great part of the summer, *viz.*, from the 19th to 24th April (at Karachi); from the 20th May to the 13th June (at Bombay, Calcutta and Simla); and from the 25th June to the 5th September (at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Calcutta, Simla and Bombay). Later, I attended the Conference held at Simla on the 23rd September.

Information supplied by local officers and Railway Companies.

20. With the permission of Local Governments information regarding wheat prices and movements, the outturn of the crop, and the effect of Government purchases on the market, etc., was sent to me weekly by District Officers of selected districts in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Bihar, and also with the permission of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India and by the courtesy of the Durbars, similar information was supplied regularly by the principal States and Agencies in Central India and Rajputana. The Directors of Agriculture in the principal wheat-growing provinces were in regular correspondence with me on the subject of the outturn and extent of the wheat crop in their provinces, the course of prices, agricultural prospects and other matters of importance affecting the operations or influencing future policy. Daily telegrams of wheat prices were sent to me from Lahore, Delhi, Meerut, Cawnpore and Jubbulpore. The movements of wheat by rail from stations on the North-Western Railway in the Punjab were reported weekly by the Railway authorities to District Officers and this information was included in the weekly reports sent by the latter to me, while the movements of wheat from stations on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways were ascertained from weekly figures sent to me by the Railways and from the daily reports of arrivals in Bombay published by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Figures showing the export of wheat and wheat flour from British India to Kathiawar, Goa and Pondicherry were also furnished to me weekly by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Madras and Southern Mahratta, and the South Indian Railways.

A summary of the information collected from all these sources was included each week in my report to the Government of India on the progress of operations. I take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to the officers concerned for much valuable information.

SECTION II.

RELATIONS WITH AGENT FIRMS.

21. I now proceed to a description of the system which governed my relations with the selected Agent firms. This subject, which is of the first importance, will need somewhat detailed treatment; since, though the principles adopted were of general application to all firms at all three ports, on minor points of actual practice uniformity at all three ports, or as between the different firms at the same port, was not possible, owing to variations in local procedure or the procedure of particular firms.

General principles of Agency.

22. The general principles adopted were as follows:—

(1) The services were utilised, as buying Agents in India and as selling Agents in England, of all the principal firms which had in recent years been regularly engaged in the export of wheat to the United Kingdom.

(2) These firms were treated purely as Agents. Their remuneration consisted solely of a commission, no profit from their operations being admissible otherwise than through their commission. This commission was fixed at 3*d*. per quarter for buying and 3*d*. for selling, *plus* ⅛ per cent for guaranteeing the Home buyer. The buying and selling commission was, however, subject to reconsideration, should the shipments on Government account from India exceed 1,000,000 tons.

(3) The *actual* cost of the wheat, as shown by their Books, Bills, Invoices, etc., was paid by Government as well as the charges for railing, storing, handling and shipping at the port of shipment. But this total cost was not allowed to exceed the price fixed by Government, while all allowances, discounts, etc., allowed by the custom of the trade, as well as any actual recoveries from sellers or other sources in respect of wheat purchased for Government, were credited to Government.

(4) In addition Government undertook to reimburse the firms their fixed charges, on the basis of actual and approved expenditure.

(5) Risk of fire, as well as marine, accident and war risks were borne by Government.

Selection of Firms.

23. The following firms were selected:—

Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi.
,, Louis Dreyfus and Company at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi.
,, Sanday Patrick and Company at Karachi.
,, Sanday and Company at Bombay.
,, Clements Robson and Company at Karachi
,, E. D. Sassoon and Company at Karachi and Calcutta.
,, Strauss and Company, Limited, at Karachi.
,, Becker Gray and Company ... ... } At Calcutta.
,, Petrocochino Brothers... ... ... }
,, Shaw Wallace and Company ... ... }

Allotments and forward contracts.

24. The programme finally adopted contemplated the purchase at the three ports:—

	Bombay.	Karachi.	Calcutta.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
In April of	25,860	10,800	9,900
In May of	43,500	130,200	38,400
In June of	40,000	219,635	40,000
In July of	...	150,000	...
Total ...	109,360	510,635	88,300

The monthly quantities at each port were allotted to the firms mentioned above on the basis of the amount of business done by each firm in the preceding three years. The allotments actually made are shown in Appendix C, Table No. VIII. Though no formal guarantee to this effect was given, an assurance was held out to the firms that these allotments would ordinarily not be varied, and firms were further permitted, but only after obtaining my consent, to transfer their allotments from one port to another. The condition as to previous sanction was imposed to prevent confusion in the matter of freight engagements, and, as a matter of fact, only 25,150 tons were so transferred. It was found necessary owing to the difficulty of obtaining freight in June, to refuse permission for the transfer of allotments in that month to Karachi. Allotments moreover did not lapse, and firms were allowed to carry over to subsequent months allotments which they had not been able to complete in the preceding month. Forward contracts made by firms prior to the date of the Government of India's communiqué of the 26th February 1915—this date being subsequently extended to the 10th March—were recognized and shipment of the amount thus contracted for, approximately 100,000 tons, was allowed under license; but in the case of Agent firms these quantities were held to be included in the allotments made to them and their purchases for Government were reduced to this extent. The shipments made in accordance with these forward contracts are included in Appendix C, Table No. VI, from which it will be seen that 12,000 tons were shipped to France and 3,000 to South Africa. The bulk of the balance then went to the United Kingdom. Of the wheat shipped to the United Kingdom on private account, 2,877 tons were taken over by Government from Messrs. Sanday and Co., by arrangement with the firm's London House.

Pro Forma Invoices. The Common Pro Forma.

25. In order to determine the price which Government should offer for its purchases of wheat, it was necessary to ascertain the charges which have to be added to the cost price as paid by the Agent firms to the seller. As the Agent firms were to deliver the wheat on board the exporting vessel, the Government price had to be calculated on the basis of f.o.b. To determine this f.o.b. price, the Agent firms were asked to prepare Pro Forma invoices, showing all charges up to f.o.b. These Pro Forma invoices necessarily varied with each port, and with each firm at the same port. This question formed the subject of much discussion at the different conferences held at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. In the first instance, however, a Pro Forma invoice was drawn up to which all the firms at each of the three ports signified their assent. This Pro Forma, common to all the firms at each of the ports, was adopted as the basis on which the initial Government price was fixed; and a copy of the common Pro Forma adopted for the Karachi firms is printed on pages 3 and 4 of Appendix B. to this report. It falls, as will be observed, into two parts. The first part refers to the charges incidental to placing the wheat f.o.r. Karachi, the second part refers to the charges from f.o.r. to f.o.b. The Government price was a f.o.b. price and throughout this report the term Government price must be understood as being a f.o.b. price. This price was for Choice White Karachi: and in relation to this standard the other classes of wheat were graded as follows :—

Calcutta wheats ...	Club No. 1	... One anna more than standard.
	Club No. 2	... Same as standard.
	Red Jamally	... One anna six pies less (subsequently reduced to 3 annas) less than standard.
Karachi wheat ...	Red	... One anna 6 pies less than standard.
Karachi and Bombay wheats	White Delhi	... One anna more than standard.
Soft White Pissi, Bombay	...	... 3 annas more than standard.
Soft red Gujerat, Bombay	...	... 1 anna more than standard.
Red Moondi or Nagpur Kathi, Bombay		... Same as standard.
Hard, yellow, Bombay ...	...	... 4 annas more than standard.
Hard, red, Bombay ...	...	... 2 annas more than standard.

Pro Forma invoices of Individual firms.

26. It was, however, apparent that this common Pro Forma could not be adopted as the working formula. In the first place, at all ports there are at least two, and at Karachi three, systems on which purchases of wheat are concluded. Secondly, the systems on which the firms conduct their operations differ considerably, and this difference in procedure entails a difference in the amount of the various items which are included in the Pro Forma. Thirdly, and this objection was the most serious, no firm could be expected to disclose to its competitors its methods of working and its computation of its working charges. While, therefore, the common Pro Forma served a useful purpose in enabling the Government to determine the *average* amount of the intermediate charges between the point of purchase and the point of shipment, it could not be adopted as a basis on which either the firms should fix its price to a seller, or the Government should pay for the charges detailed in the Pro Forma.

Accordingly immediately after the settlement and announcement of the initial Government price, I proceeded to settle with each firm individually a Pro Forma invoice based on the firm's method and cost of working as determined by experience of previous years. These individual Pro Formas have been printed in Appendix B for the information of Government; but they should be regarded as confidential and should not be published. These Pro Formas, I may add, constitute the basis on which the invoices presented to me for payment have been prepared. They have been varied from time to time, according as items have been varied or removed, under sanction from competent authority, and the relevant Pro Forma has, for each purchase, represented the basis for the audit of my accounts and the accounts of the firms.

27. It is not possible, without going into elaborate details, to explain each of the various items which appear in each of the different Pro Formas approved. But the following statement, which is primarily applicable to the procedure obtaining in Karachi, will give a sufficiently clear idea of the charges which were included in the Pro Formas.

Purchases of Wheat are either made upcountry or locally at the port.

In the case of up-country purchases, the following charges arise :—

I. The cost price of Wheat,

II. Upcountry handling charges,

III. Upcountry market allowances, *e.g.*, Dami (which is paid), Karta (which is recovered),

IV. Brokerage,

V. Railway freight,

VI. Haulage (if incurred),

VII. Shroffage.

These charges make up the cost of wheat f.o.r. Karachi. At pages 3 and 36 of Appendix B. will be found the Pro. Forma for the calculation of the upcountry charges from Lyallpur to Karachi f.o.r. and from Cawnpore to Calcutta f.o.r. It will be observed that the railway freight is by far the most important item. The other charges mentioned above vary very widely according to market, and according to the system of purchase. Roughly speaking it may be said that it costs ten annas to place f.o.r. Karachi a maund of wheat purchased at Lyallpur, and that of these ten annas, nine annas three pies represent railway freight, upcountry charges amounting only to nine pies per maund.

28. The charges which have to be added to the cost f.o.r., are as follows :—

I. Handling Charges,

II. Value of Gunny Bags,

III. Telegrams and postages,

IV. Wharfage and Shipping Charges,

V. Godown Rent,

VI. Establishment Charges,

VII. Buying Commission at 3*d*. per quarter,

and in addition, as explained in paragraph 32 below, the following charges were in respect of certain purchases, also included :—

VIII. Interest for 40 days,

IX. Bill Brokerage and Bill Stamps,

X. Samples and Bills of lading,

XI. Fire Insurance,

XII. Terminal Charges.

29. The total of the charges referred to in paragraphs 27 and 28 above represent the cost of placing wheat f. o. b. Karachi. But the f. o. b. price must also make provision for the following factors. Firstly, the Home price is a price for wheat of average quality, containing no dirt and not more than two per cent of barley and foodstuffs. Secondly, experience has shown that there is usually a difference, arising from the difference in climatic conditions and varying with the time and port of shipment between the weight of a cargo or a parcel of wheat as ascertained at the port shipment and the weight as ascertained at the port of discharge. It follows therefore that the price at which an exporter can offer to buy wheat in India (whether upcountry or elsewhere) must make sufficient allowance for these factors. In the Pro Formas printed in Appendix B will be found the allowances which were adopted to cover these factors in the case of the Government purchases of wheat, and in paragraph 76 a further discussion of this point will be found. It will be sufficient to state here that a f. o. b. price of Rs. 5 at Karachi roughly corresponds to Rs. 3-14-0 at Lyallpur, the difference Rs. 1-2-0 being made up as follows :—

Rs.	A.	P.	
0	9	3	Railway Freight to Karachi.
0	0	9	For upcountry charges to f.o.r.
0	8	0	For charges from f.o.r. to f.o.b. and allowances for quality, etc.
1	2	0	

30. In the case of local purchases, the charges up to f.o.r. referred to in paragraph 27 above, do not, of course, arise, while as regards the items from f.o.r. to f.o.b., item II is excluded. The cost price in the case of these purchases includes the cost of gunnies, sellers being required to supply bags suitable for export or to submit to an allowance. On the other hand, the following additional items are included :—

I. Brokerage,

II. Allowance for Charity and Panjrapore,

III. Cartage or Hire of Trucks,

IV. Weighment.

The allowance for Charity and Panjrapore is an allowance regularly required from buyers in accordance with the custom of the trade; and appears in the case of similar transactions at Bombay.

A f.o.b. Karachi price of Rs. 5 per maund is equivalent to Rs. 4-8-0 per maund local delivery. Local purchases represented only a small proportion of the total purchases at Karachi.

31. This description of the charges included in the Pro Formas is, it must be repeated, not intended to be exhaustive. Appendix B. includes the Pro Formas applicable at Bombay and Calcutta. The variations between the latter and the Pro Formas applicable at Karachi are to be explained by the difference

in local conditions. A comparison of the average cost of the charges from f.o.r. to f.o.b. at each of the three ports works out as follows per maund :—

Karachi.	Bombay.	Calcutta.
Re.	Re.	Re.
0·529	0·557	0·563

32. Reference has been made in paragraph 28 to certain charges numbered VIII to XII which have to be added to the cost of wheat f.o.r. in respect of certain purchases. This point requires further explanation. At the commencement of operations a small charge varying from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per 100 tons was allowed for the cost of preparing and posting samples and stamping Bills of Lading. Messrs. Clement Robson and Co., treated this charge as part of their Establishment expenses, while Messrs. Strauss and Co., and the Calcutta firms other than Ralli Brothers treated it as part of Handling charges. Early in May after enquiry it was ascertained that Bills of Lading for wheat shipped on account of Government were exempt from Stamp duty. Consequently the expenses under the head Samples and Bills of Lading were reduced to so small an amount that it was considered unnecessary to retain this as a separate item in the firms' Pro Formas. This charge was, therefore, treated after the 20th May as part of Handling charges and no separate allowance was given for Samples and Bills of Lading in the case of shipments made after that date.

Samples and Bills of Lading.

At the commencement of operations the Agent firms undertook Fire risks and for this purpose a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the invoiced value of the wheat ($\frac{3}{10}$ per cent in the case of E. D. Sassoon and Co.), was included in the Pro Formas and treated as for the firms' account. After the 18th May, however, Government themselves undertook all Fire risks and no allowance was given to Agent firms on this account.

Fire Insurance.

The charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent was retained in the firms' Pro Formas, but was deducted from the value of the invoices presented for payment. The net result of this was that the cost of wheat to Government was reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in order to discount any loss through fire. No such loss fortunately occurred.

An allowance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies per maund was made in all Karachi Pro Formas on account of Terminal charges. It was understood that the Karachi Municipality was preparing to introduce a Terminal tax at this rate, but subsequent enquiry showed that there was no immediate likelihood of the tax being brought into force. Consequently this item was omitted from the Pro Formas with effect from the 20th May and all payments made under this head in the case of purchases prior to that date were recovered by Government through the Terminal charges Account.

Terminal Charges.

The inclusion of charges on account of Interest, Bill Stamps and Bill Brokerage in the Pro Formas up to the 23rd May, was due to the fact that until that date Agent firms had made their own arrangements for financing their purchases whereas from the 24th May Government placed funds from their own resources at the disposal of Agent firms at the time of the order to purchase. Government therefore in the case of purchases made after the 23rd May, incurred no charges on account of Interest, Bill Stamps or Bill Brokerage. Up to the 23rd May the Pro Forma allowed for

Interest, Bill Brokerage and Bill Stamps.

Bill Stamps at the rate of Rs. 9 per £ 1,000, Bill Brokerage at $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. and Interest at 6 per cent. per annum for 40 days on the invoiced cost of the wheat. The latter was a standard charge accepted by Government and the firms irrespective of the actual time which elapsed between the order to purchase and payment, the understanding being that extra interest might be charged by the firms if the period of 40 days were exceeded through delay on the part of Government. In point of fact the period of 40 days was on the average not exceeded and there were no undue delays in shipment or in payment of invoices. A calculation of the average periods which elapsed between the dates of purchase and payment (in the case of purchases made prior to the 24th May) gives the following result for Karachi firms :—

	Days.
Ralli Brothers	42
Louis Dreyfus and Co.	38
Sanday, Patrick and Co.	33
Clements, Robson and Co.	36
E. D. Sassoon and Co.	42
Strauss and Co.	41
Average ...	38·67

Memorandum of Procedure for firms.

33. A Memorandum of Procedure, which will be found printed as Appendix A, was drawn up by me for the guidance of firms. In this Memorandum further details will be found regarding the Pro Forma invoices and also instructions regarding advice of purchases, submission of invoices for payment and of adjustment memos. for settlement of the detailed charges making up the invoices. The form of accounts was also prescribed in the Memorandum of Procedure. The same Memorandum with unimportant local modifications applied to Bombay and Calcutta firms.

This Memorandum prescribes the procedure to be followed by firms; but in practice Bills of Lading were submitted by Agent firms in anticipation of the invoices, these being prepared subsequent to shipment so as to admit of the quick despatch home of the Bills of Lading. The latter were forwarded by me, immediately on receipt, to the City Office of the Indian Wheat Committee.

SECTION III.

FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS.

Chartering and allocation of freight.

34. The responsibility for engaging freight was undertaken by the Indian Wheat Committee in London, who for this purpose engaged the services of Mr. Percy Glanville of Messrs. Nelson, Donkin and Company. Freight was chartered by Mr. Glanville after considering the reports of purchases of wheat sent to the Indian Wheat Committee daily by the Agent firms, and although it was not found possible to obtain as much freight for Karachi during May and June as could have been filled during those months if it had been available, the arrangements generally must be pronounced more satisfactory and more economical than any that could have been made in India. The prevailing rate of charters for Karachi was 50*s*. per shipping ton* and towards the close of operations 45*s*., at Bombay 52*s*. 6*d*. and at Calcutta 75*s*. The high rate of Calcutta freight rendered operations from that port disproportionately expensive.

* *i.e.*, shipping ton of 40 cubic feet at Bombay and Karachi and 50 cubic feet at Calcutta.

The allocation also of cargoes among the Agent firms was undertaken by the London Committee. So far as possible full cargoes were allocated to particular

firms, 52 out of 70 steamers at Karachi being thus dealt with. When this was not possible the Committee allocated parcel cargo, the firm with the largest parcel looking after the ship and arranging for its loading and despatch.

35. I was thus relieved of the major part of the responsibility connected with the provision and allocation of freight. I was required to allocate freight only in those rare instances when timely intimation of the allocation was not received from the London Committee and there was insufficient time to make a reference to the Secretary of State. The allocation of the last three or four steamers at Karachi was, however, left to me by the London Committee as a matter of practical convenience. The duty of chartering freight only devolved upon me in connection with the final shipment from Karachi, when it was found necessary to charter 1,100 tons freight from Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Company, at 45*s.* per shipping ton in order to ship the small remaining balance of Government wheat.

The disposal of surplus freight, which, as will be seen, was a matter of some difficulty at Bombay and Calcutta, was principally undertaken by the Home authorities, but a portion of this work also devolved upon me.

Local freight arrangements.

36. For settlement on the spot of any remaining details regarding the allocation, loading and despatch of steamers, it was arranged to establish local Committees of Agent firms at Karachi and Bombay, under the presidency of the Wheat Commissioner or one of his Assistants whose authority was to be final in cases of dispute among firms. In practice it was seldom found necessary to summon formal meetings of these Committees : all matters of detail were settled without difficulty in discussion with the firms concerned.

At Calcutta the arrangements for loading and despatch of steamers were entrusted to Messrs. Graham and Company, and no local Committee of Agent firms was established. Messrs. Graham and Company received a loading fee of Rs. 500 for whole cargoes and of Rs. 100 per 1,000 tons for shipment of parcels in liners from Calcutta.

Liner freight and prize steamers.

37. The allocation of liner freight and of prize steamers was arranged for in the same way as in the case of ordinary steamers. Messrs. Graham and Company also undertook the duty of loading and despatch of prize steamers and received for this work a special fee of Rs. 500 per steamer. Eight prize steamers were dealt with under this arrangement at Karachi.

Advances on account of freight, and payments to Captains.

38. Among minor matters connected with freight was the advance of cash at the port of loading, as provided in the Charter party, to Captains of steamers if required by them in order to meet necessary disbursements at the port of loading. Such advances were made at Karachi on six occasions and once at Bombay, the Bills of Lading being endorsed accordingly. The customary payment through the Agent firms of Rs. 75 or Rs. 80 as a gratuity or "hat money" to Captains of steamers was also arranged for.

Despatch of steamers.

39. Steamers were chartered on the understanding that no despatch money would be exacted, the only exception being in the case of the S. S. "Jerseymoor" at Bombay. No difficulty was found in securing their prompt loading and despatch as will be seen from Appendix C, Table No. XI, which shows that the average number of days required for loading at Karachi was less than 5½. In one instance only were nine days required and in five instances eight days. Three steamers on the other hand were despatched in three days and eleven in four days. Night work was not usually called for except during the latter half of June and first week of July when there was a certain amount of pressure owing to the simultaneous arrival of a number of steamers. The arrival of steamers was well timed throughout May and they came at regular and convenient intervals. The earlier June steamers, however, were somewhat delayed and towards the end of June there was as much as 150,000 tons of wheat stored at Keamari, but the position was relieved by the large shipments

aggregating 166,744 tons which took place between the 20th June and 10th July. Details of the weekly shipments from the three ports will be found in Appendix C, Tables II, III and IV.

40. The disposal of surplus freight at Karachi presented little difficulty as it was found necessary to cancel only one steamer, the "Caspian," of 5,200 tons, which had been engaged for July. At various times the Secretary of State arranged to relet to Agent firms parcels on Government wheat vessels, the total amount so relet to Karachi firms being 10,000 tons. In the case of Bombay and Calcutta the disposal of surplus freight was a much more complicated business.

Disposal of surplus freight, Karachi.

41. The freight chartered for Bombay consisted of (*a*) three whole cargoes, the "Jerseymoor," "Ethelwolf" and "Deddington," carrying 16,472 D.-W. tons, (*b*) certain parcel freight chartered from Messrs. Sanday and Company and from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and (*c*) Peninsular and Oriental freight 6,750 D.-W. tons. The total quantity chartered was 56,217 D.-W. tons, distributed as follows :—2,400 tons in April, 32,167 in May, 10,800 in June, 9,950 in July and 900 in August. The quantity of wheat actually shipped from Bombay was 40,870 tons, so that the surplus freight remaining on my hands at Bombay exceeded 15,000 tons. The following arrangements were made to relieve the position :—

Disposal of surplus freight, Bombay.

(1) 3,000 tons of freight taken over from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and 4,000 tons taken over from Messrs. Sanday and Company were cancelled at a profit of 6*d*. per shipping ton ;

(2) 900 tons August freight taken over from Sanday and Company were cancelled at a loss of 10*s* per shipping ton ;

(3) 1,350 tons of June freight were resold by the Secretary of State to Messrs. Sanday and Company ;

(4) 750 tons of Ellerman freight were sold to Ralli Brothers at a loss of 7*s*. 6*d*. per shipping ton ;

(5) 900 tons of Wilson line freight were transferred from Bombay to Karachi ;

(6) a more difficult and less satisfactory transaction was the disposal of 4,500 D.-W. tons of Peninsular and Oriental freight which it was not found possible to fill. This freight had been chartered by the Secretary of State at the high rate of 55*s*. per shipping ton : it was a large parcel and in a ship with a fixed date of sailing and fixed for London only. The principal exporters were out of the market, and were themselves sellers of freight. There was no possibility of collecting fresh cargo. The Peninsular and Oriental Company themselves endeavoured to relet on my behalf but were unable to do any business. Finally, I accepted an offer of 45*s*. per shipping ton on basis wheat and even this offer was only obtained owing to my being able to obtain an option of 500 tons for Marseilles. The net loss on this transaction, in addition to brokerage, was £3,135-2-10, which it was arranged should be claimed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company in London.

44. The receipts in India on account of the above freight cancelments at Bombay were Rs. 40,875-5-11. Payments in India were Rs. 3,438-4-0 on account of brokerage. As stated above payments have had to be made in England to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and also in respect of some of the other cancelments. A certain amount of loss was unavoidable in connection with these transactions. I considered the possibility (*a*) of shipping Karachi wheat to Bombay to fill the excess Bombay freight, and (*b*) of diverting by rail wheat bought for shipment from Karachi at Punjab and United Provinces agencies served by Bombay railways. Both alternatives were dismissed, the former owing to the cost of freight from Karachi to Bombay and the

extra loss due to transhipment fees, double handling charges and damage by rain and searing of bags during handling and other incidental expenses, and the latter owing to the extra cost of railway freight. Additional objecti ns to either course were (1) the fact that Karachi wheat commands a better price if shipped from Karachi than if shipped from Bombay, and (2) that Bombay freight was chartered at 52*s*. 6*d*. or 55*s*. whereas Karachi freight was at that time being chartered at from 48*s*. to 45*s*.

Disposal of surplus freight, Calcutta.

45. The freight chartered for Calcutta consisted of (*a*) five whole cargoes carrying from 31,500 to 32,000 D.-W. tons (*b*) Liner freight aggregating 26,000 D.-W. tons, and (*c*) 6,000 D.-W. tons parcel freight taken from Ralli Brothers. The total Calcutta freight was therefore from 63,500 to 64,000 tons. The shipments from Calcutta, excluding 5,000 tons sold to the Government of Western Australia, were 29,600 tons. Surplus freight therefore was about 34,000 tons. Arrangements for disposal of this surplus were made by the Secretary of State who transferred the S. S. "Lindenfels" (7,000 to 7,500 tons) to Karachi, cancelled 11,000 tons of Liner freight and the S. S. "Barenfels" (7,500 tons), and relet 5,840 tons of Liner freight as well as 2,500 tons on the S. S. "Auchenblae." 500 tons on the latter steamer which had been chartered at 72*s*. 6*d*. were relet to Messrs. Becker Gray and Company at 77*s*. 6*d*. The difference between these rates, Rs. 957-8-5, was paid to me in India.

Payments on account of freight.

46. Payments on account of freight were ordinarily made in England. Under the orders of the Secretary of State, however, Liner freight was made payable at Calcutta at 75*s*. a ton at the current rate of telegraphic transfers. These payments aggregated Rs. 5,20,242-0-4. In Bombay, the only payment was of a sum of Rs. 3,787 being the amount payable in India under an arrangement with the Peninsular and Oriental Company in respect of a parcel of 225 tons Peninsular and Oriental freight taken over from Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

In Karachi, Rs. 4,240-1-6 were paid by me to Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Company on account of 1,099 tons in the S. S. "Belgia" representing the difference between their chartering rate (40*s*. 6*d*). and the rate (45*s*.) at which I took over the parcel from them. This freight was engaged locally in order to complete the Karachi shipments.

In addition to the above, advances on account of freight were made to Captains of steamers as described in paragraph 38. These totalled Rs. 31,506 at Karachi and Rs. 6,500 at Bombay.

SECTION IV.

NARRATIVE OF OPERATIONS.

Fixation of maximum price and purchases in April.

47. I now proceed to give in narrative form a brief summary of the operations from the date of the first order to purchase.

At the time of my arrival in India on the 9th April no Government maximum price had as yet been fixed. There had been heavy rains late in the season in the north of India and in the Central Provinces with the result that crop development had been retarded. The Agent firms also had for some time been out of touch with the market and were unable to give definite advice as to the price which would be required to bring out a considerable quantity of wheat.

The original intention had been to aim at a maximum of 50,000 tons for export in April and 200,000 tons in May, and it was still possible that the total of 250,000 tons might be reached for the two months combined, although the delay in starting operations had made a large export during April out of the question. In the absence of accurate information regarding the market, the Agent firms at Bombay and Karachi were instructed, in anticipation of a formal announcement, to commence purchasing at prices not exceeding Rs. 5-12-0 per

maund f. o.b. delivery being for April shipment, so as to test the market. The result of the first few days' purchases was that 9,000 tons of wheat were obtained at prices several annas below the Government maximum. The effect of the purchases, however, was slightly to raise the market price. At the same time, a price of Rs. 5-12-0 f. o. b., which would correspond approximately to 61*s.* 3*d.* a quarter in England, allowing for freight at the rates then obtaining, appeared likely to involve a loss. Consequently, on the 17th April when the first formal announcement of the Government maximum price was made of Rs. 5-12-0, it was announced simultaneously that the price would be reduced to Rs. 5-8-0 from the 25th April. At the same time, the original April allotments to Bombay and Karachi firms were largely increased and permission was given to buy for 15th May shipment.

48. The effect of this policy of fixing a high initial price and notifying a subsequent reduction from a fixed date was that large quantities of wheat were at once forthcoming, sellers being anxious to take advantage of the high rate before the reduction became operative. Twenty-nine thousand tons of wheat were bought between the 10th and 17th April and in the following week 85,200 tons were bought. Of this amount 65,709 tons were bought by Karachi firms, 16,221 at Bombay and 3,270 at Calcutta. Purchases at Calcutta commenced on the 24th April, the Government price for Calcutta being fixed at 3 annas per maund below the rate for Karachi and Bombay. Up to the 24th April prices up-country had shown no noticeable tendency to fall, being steadied by the large Government purchases at high prices. In fact, the price of wheat at Lyallpur rose as soon as the Government rate of Rs. 5-12-0 was announced. Accordingly, when announcing the reduction in Government price to Rs. 5-8-0 on the 25th April, the opportunity was taken to notify a further reduction to Rs. 5-2-9 with effect from the 1st May. Purchases during the last week of April were 44,443 tons at Karachi, 14,372 at Bombay and 14,862 at Calcutta. Wheat was coming forward very freely from the Punjab at prices even below the Government maximum, and transfers of 14,650 tons of the allotments from Calcutta and 8,500 frem Bombay to Karachi were sanctioned at this time. Any further large allotments for Karachi during May were, however, limited by the fact that the Secretary of State was finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient freight for that port.

Purchases from 1st May to 15th June.

49. On the 1st May the announced reduction of the Government price to Rs. 5-2-9 took effect. Wheat continued to come forward freely at Karachi at rates below the Government maximum and the purchases at this time at Karachi were limited solely by the amount of freight available. On the other hand, purchases at Bombay and Calcutta now almost ceased. It had become clear that the United Provinces and Central Provinces crop would not provide much wheat for export. Wholesale prices at Cawnpore had not been responding in the same way as the Punjab prices to the Government reductions. There was increasing evidence that the United Provinces crop had been a poor one and that landowners were beginning to withhold their wheat in the hope of higher prices later on. On the 8th May, in view of the facility of purchases at Karachi, a reduction of the Government price to Rs. 4-14-9 was announced. Allotments were given for June shipment and Karachi firms bought freely and easily during the succeeding five weeks up to the middle of June at or below the new rate. During those five weeks 262,686 tons were bought by Karachi firms, averaging over 52,000 tons a week.

Course of prices from 15th April to 15th June.

50. The following table shows the movement of upcountry retail prices during this period.

——	15th April.	1st May.	15th May.	1st June.	15th June.
Lahore, seers per Rupee ...	8	9	11¼	10¼	10½
Delhi	7¾	9	9½	9¼	9¼
Meerut	8¼	9¾	10	10¼	10¼
Cawnpore	8½	9	9	8¾	8¾
Jubbulpore	8½	8½	9½	9⅛	10

The fall had been rapid everywhere until the middle of May. At this point Cawnpore prices, as already indicated, began to relapse and prices at Lahore also slightly hardened no doubt on account of the extent of Government purchases in the Punjab. The general level, however, did not show much change between the 15th May and 15th June.

Renewal of purchases at Calcutta. Limitation of forward buying.

51. The Government price at Calcutta was raised by 3 annas on the 17th May from Rs. 4-11-9 to Rs. 4-14-9 so as to put Calcutta on the same footing as Bombay and Karachi. This alteration, together with the elimination of Interest and certain other charges from the Pro Formas on the 24th May owing to the alteration of the method of financing purchases, enabled buying to be renewed to a small extent at Calcutta. Comment at this time was aroused by the profit obtainable by middlemen who contracted for forward delivery, since the constant reduction in the Government price enabled them to fulfil their forward contracts with profit and without risk. A certain amount of forward buying was of course necessary to prevent congestion on the Railway, but an arrangement was come to with the Karachi firms that there should be no forward buying for delivery more than 10 days ahead of purchase at upcountry stations and 20 days at Karachi. This arrangement worked successfully. Later on, the periods were extended to 15 days upcountry and 25 days delivery at Karachi, in order to avoid congestion at the Keamari godowns.

Home Sales. Reduction of Government price.

52. The situation was now being seriously affected by the fall in Home selling prices which set in about the end of May. Purchases were greatly in excess of sales and it was evident that it would be necessary to reduce the Government price in India further if loss was to be avoided. Up to the 15th May 103,000 tons of wheat had been sold at prices ranging from 66 to 69*s*. a quarter, whereas between that date and the 14th June sales were only of 14,500 tons and the average price had fallen to about 55*s*. Prices continued to show a downward tendency, the lowest rates of sales recorded being in the third week of June when some 40,000 tons were sold at prices between 49*s*. 9*d*. and 52*s*. Consequently, from the 7th June Karachi firms were instructed not to offer beyond Rs. 4-12-9 and the Government price at Karachi was formally reduced to that rate on the 11th June, a further reduction to Rs. 4-10-9 being announced to take effect from the 17th June. The Government price at Bombay and Calcutta was retained at Rs. 4-14-9 until the 23rd June. Purchases were made freely at Karachi for July shipment at Rs. 4-12-9, but in view of the rapid deterioration in Home prices, the Agent firms were instructed on the 12th June not to offer more than Rs. 4-10-9; and on the 17th when the Government price was formally reduced to Rs. 4-10-9, they were instructed to reduce their limits to Rs. 4-9-9. On the 21st June they were instructed not to offer beyond Rs. 4-8-9 so as to test the market at that price. This offer was, however, inoperative and the limit was raised on the 29th June to Rs. 4-9-9 so as to complete, if possible, the July allotments of 150,000 tons (inclusive of 25,000 tons private commitments) which had been made to Karachi firms.

Effect of the Monsoon. Cessation of purchases.

53. The delay in the establishment of the monsoon in the Punjab had now become a marked feature of the situation. Speculation on a possible failure of the rains and a rise in prices was being freely indulged in by upcountry merchants and prices in July soon rose well above the Government maximum. The following table shows the course of prices :—

——	1st July.	15th July.	1st August.	15th August.
Lahore, seers per Rupee	10⅛	9¾	9¼	8¾
Delhi	9¼	8⅛	8½	8
Meerut	10¼	9¼	8¾	8¼
Cawnpore	8⅛	8½	8½	8
Jubbulpore	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛

From diagram No. II in Appendix E, it is possible to trace the relation between wheat prices and the prices of other food grains in the Punjab from the beginning of April until the middle of August. The prices of the *rabi* crops, gram and barley, will be observed to follow a very similar curve to wheat prices, falling sharply until the middle of May and rising steadily from the beginning of July. The *kharif* grains, maize and bajra, did not show a corresponding fall in May, but remained steady with a slight upward tendency until the end of June. Thereafter, in sympathy with monsoon conditions and with the prospect of a comparative failure of the *kharif* in the Punjab, the price of maize and to a lesser degree that of bajra began to rise rapidly.

From the 14th July Agent firms were instructed to offer the full maximum price of Rs. 4-10-9 and to obtain as much wheat as they could get at that price—this offer being rendered possible by a fall in freight from 50*s.* to 45*s.* and a rise in Home selling prices where sales were taking place more freely at about 55*s.* per quarter—but the orders were ineffective. Purchases were on a very small scale throughout July, the total for the whole month being only 6,865 tons and they ceased entirely at the end of the month, though the Government offer to purchase at Rs. 4-10-9, was maintained in force throughout August, September and October. It was not considered advisable to offer a higher price than Rs. 4-10-9, as in view of the prevailing market rates there was little expectation of getting any considerable quantity of wheat except at greatly enhanced prices and the result would have been to force up the already high level of Indian prices. Throughout this last period of the operations the effect of the Government price and offer to purchase was almost negligible. The situation was governed entirely by the unfavourable character of the monsoon. The tendency of Indian dealers and speculators to store wheat in the hope of a later rise was no doubt also accentuated by the uncertainty caused by the slow progress of the war. This tendency made itself apparent earlier in the United Provinces and Central Provinces owing to the less favourable nature of the wheat crop in those Provinces, but by the middle of July Government may be said to have been practically out of the market in the Punjab also.

Total Purchases and shipments. Gain in Godown.

54. The purchases made at each port week by week will be found detailed in Appendix C, Table No. I. The total purchases on account of Government were 525,599 tons of which 450,278 tons were bought by Karachi firms, 40,788 tons by Bombay firms and 34,533 tons by Calcutta firms. The greater part of the purchases were made in the Punjab, as will be seen from Appendix C, Table No. XVI. The actual quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 528,533 tons of which 458,057 tons were from Karachi 40,870 from Bombay and 29,606 from Calcutta. In addition, 5,016 tons were sold to the Government of Western Australia. Of the wheat despatched to the United Kingdom one cargo of 5,644 tons was sold to the Belgian Relief Committee and discharged at Rotterdam, and about 1,000 tons were sold to the Military authorities and discharged at Malta. The difference between the purchases advised and the quantity shipped is accounted for partly by cancelments and short or excess deliveries, but principally by the gain in weight in godown which accrued at Karachi. This gain in weight added to the Government purchases at Karachi 7,970 tons, divided among the Agent firms as follows:—

	Tons.
Ralli Brothers	2,341
Louis Dreyfus & Co	1,597
Sanday Patrick & Co.	2,031
Clements Robson & Co.	1,278
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	410
Strauss & Co., Ltd.	313

The total gain, which represents 1·77 per cent of the quantity purchased, must be regarded as extremely satisfactory and was due to the climatic conditions of the year being specially favourable. The differences in the percentages

of gain shown by individual firms are due partly to differences in methods of storage but principally to the length of time during which the wheat remained in godown. Firms who had a larger proportion of the earlier shipments showed less gain than others. Gain in godown is not usually obtained at Calcutta or Bombay, but in the case of the purchases of the present year a small gain of 107 tons was found at Calcutta and 268 tons at Bombay. Wheat found as gain in godown was invoiced to Government free of cost, the Agent firms being allowed their expenses of handling and shipping together with establishment charges and commission of 3*d*. per quarter.

SECTION V.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FINANCING PURCHASES.

Government Communiqué of 24th May regarding Finance.

55. Reference has been made in paragraph 32 above to the circumstances under which charges on account of Interest, Bill Stamps and Bill Brokerage were included in the Agent firms' Pro Formas until the 24th May. Prior to that date the firms had made their own arrangements for financing their purchases pending Government's final orders on this question which was under discussion with His Majesty's Government in England. The following statement, which issued as a Press Communiqué on the 24th May, contained the Government's decision:—" On April 22nd a statement was issued by His Majesty's Government to the Press explaining the scheme for the regulation by the Government of the export of Indian wheat and giving information as to the agency by which it is being carried on. A further statement was promised regarding the method by which funds for purchases in India would be supplied to Agent firms. On this matter discussion has been necessary between the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and the Treasury who (as guarantors of the Indian revenues against net loss) are interested in financial arrangements. Various schemes were put forward with the object of securing that the drawing and negotiation of bills, which takes place in normal years when the wheat trade between India and the United Kingdom is conducted on private account, should not be interrupted or diminished. If the object of these schemes could have been attained without cost to the tax-payer there would have been no hesitation about adopting one or other of them and thereby avoiding interference with the usual course of financial business. But examination showed that any scheme would have involved expenditure (of which the ultimate incidence would have been on public revenues) for interest and other charges incidental to the making and negotiation of bills of exchange while it was not necessary to have recourse to outside funds, since it is estimated that the balances of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India will suffice to provide for the outlay on the purchase of wheat. The Secretary of State has therefore decided, as a result of the discussion mentioned above, that the Government of India shall place funds from their own resources at the disposal of Agent firms. This arrangement has the advantage of simplicity since transactions between England and India in connection with purchases to be made and paid for in India will be avoided.

Special arrangements will be made in respect of any sums provided by Agent firms for the purchase of wheat on Government account before the publication of the above decision. The firms will have the option of taking repayment in India or (at the rate of one shilling and four pence the rupee) in England. In the latter case payment will be made at the date on which a demand bill would reach England ".

Rupee Advances in India.

56. On receipt of these orders charges for Interest, Bill Stamps and Bill Brokerage were, as stated above, removed from all Pro Formas. In the case of purchases made prior to the 24th May payment was made as before on presentation of their invoice and Bills of Lading, but with respect to fresh purchases rupee advances were made by me to firms, the amount being regulated in each case by the purchases as advised from day to day and the outstanding allotments of the firms. The invoices relating to these purchases were credited to the firms' account on presentation, no further payment being made. In

the case of Messrs. Sanday Patrick and Company, and Messrs. Clements Robson and Company, the situation was complicated by the fact that these firms had financed themselves prior to the 24th May principally by Bills drawn on their London Houses. These Bills, amounting to £170,000 and £125,000 respectively, were met by the Secretary of State at various times and their rupee value was treated as an advance on which no interest was due. Consequently interest charges were not paid on the invoices presented by these firms for purchases financed in this manner prior to the 24th May, and the invoices were credited to the firms' account on presentation in the same way as their later invoices. In the case of Messrs. Strauss and Company, advances were given somewhat earlier than the 24th May in anticipation of the eventual decision on the question. The total rupee advances made to Karachi firms under this procedure was Rs. 2,79,85,000 and the gross value of the invoices credited was Rs. 3,20,37,707-6-10.

Sterling Payments in England.

57. The following table which is summarised from Statement V, Appendix D, shows the amount of funds used by firms in financing their wheat purchases prior to the 24th May, which were held to be entitled to the sterling concession of remittance to England at par in accordance with Government's orders quoted above:—

	Name of firms.	*Amount.* £	s.	d.
Karachi	Ralli Brothers	656,959	0	10
	Louis Dreyfus & Co.	277,000	0	0
	Clements Robson & Co.	30,000	0	0
	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	40,000	0	0
Bombay	Ralli Brothers	245,566	16	8
	Louis Dreyfus & Co.	31,836	15	11
Calcutta	Ralli Brothers	182,078	0	0
	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	1,333	0	0
	Petrocochino Bros.	12,668	0	0
	Total ...	1,477,441	13	5
		(=Rs. 2,21,61,625	1	0)

As their invoices became due for payment, the firms were given the option of payment in rupees in India or in sterling by demand draft at par on the Secretary of State, payable on the date of arrival of the next mail from India, until the sums stated in the above table were exhausted. The dates on which this option was exercised are shown in Statement V, Appendix D. To the figures given above should be added, in estimating the amount of payments made in England on account of purchase of wheat, £170,000 and £125,000 for the bills drawn by Sanday Patrick and Company, and Clements Robson and Company on their London houses which were met by the Secretary of State.

Claims for compensation for loss in exchange.

58. In certain cases it was recognized that remittance at 1*s*. 4*d*. by Demand Draft would involve a slight loss in Exchange compared with the rate at which the money had been originally sent out. I was authorized to enquire into and settle all such claims, the authorization being limited to compensation for loss in exchange on remittances sent outwards above par. A claim for Rs. 3,290-0-1 from Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co., Karachi, was admitted in conformity with these orders. Subsequently the Secretary of State agreed that Demand Drafts on London should be reckoned, for the purpose of the calculation of loss in exchange, as being of less value than telegraphic transfers, the difference in value being taken at $\frac{1}{32}$*d*. per rupee. The claims admitted in accordance with these later orders were as follows:—Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Karachi, Rs. 9,176-14-0; Bombay, Rs. 10,812-11-0; Calcutta, Rs. 1,143-12-0; Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co., Karachi, Rs. 8,131-2-0. The total amount allowed as compensation for loss in exchange was therefore R[illegible]

Remittances at par from Karachi to Bombay.

59. A special arrangement was introduced by arrangement with the Controller of Currency by which certain Karachi firms were enabled to remit to Bombay at par by telegraphic transfer, free of cost, amounts not exceeding a weekly maximum fixed by me and notified to the Treasury Officer at Karachi. This arrangement was introduced because of the difficulty experienced by firms in obtaining from Banks the usual facilities for telegraphic remittance at par and because certain payments by Karachi firms on account of up-country purchases had to be made at Bombay. The amounts remitted from Karachi to Bombay under this arrangement were :—

	Rs.
By Sanday Patrick & Co.	7,75,000
" Louis Dreyfus & Co.	4,00,000
" Clements Robson & Co.	4,00,000
" Sassoon & Co.	1,40,000
Total ...	17,15,000

The charge foregone by Government by this arrangement, calculated at the usual rate of 1 anna per 100 rupees, was Rs. 1,071-14-0.

SECTION VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wheat for Western Australia.

60. All the wheat shipped from India on Government account in the period under review was, with the exceptions mentioned in paragraph 54 above, despatched to United Kingdom ports. A sale of 5,016 tons of wheat to the Government of Western Australia was made with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India, in view of the failure of the Australian harvest and the shortage of stocks in that country.

Negotiations on behalf of the Western Australian Government were conducted by Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot of Calcutta, and the wheat was bought from Messrs. Ralli Brothers out of the stock of Club No. 2 previously bought by the latter for the Government of India. The arrangement agreed upon was that the wheat should be sold to the agents of the Western Australian Government at the standard f. o. b. price prevailing on the day or days when the purchases were made with the addition of *2s. 6d.* per quarter for commission and profit. Out of this *2s. 6d.* per quarter *3d.* per quarter was paid to Messrs. Ralli Brothers to compensate them for the loss of their selling commission on the English side. The balance of the *2s. 6d.* per quarter was retained as profit by the Government of India, this amount having been fixed as reasonable after consideration of Indian prices, cost of freight and prices then prevailing in England. The object aimed at was to secure that the Government of India should receive some return for the use of its establishment and organisation and that the Agent firm should receive the same remuneration as if the shipment had been made to the United Kingdom. The profit accruing to Government on this transaction was Rs. 47,408-13-0.

Wheat for the Indian population in Eastern countries.

61. In pursuance of the policy laid down in the Government of India's communiqué of the 25th March that the necessary supplies of wheat should be made available for Indian consumers in Eastern countries, export of wheat up to the amount shipped in normal years was permitted, under license from the Collectors of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, to British Possessions in the East where there is an Indian population. Export was also allowed in reasonable quantities and under the same conditions to the Persian Gulf ports and some foreign possessions in Asia and Africa. This concession was carefully watched, and as will be seen from Table No. VI, Appendix C, resulted in the export of little more than 1,000 tons of wheat, the requirements of Indian consumers in the East being more largely met by the export of wheat flour.

Export of wheat flour.

62. The export of a certain quantity of wheat flour from India was permitted by Government in order not to deprive the Indian Flour Mills of this portion of their business as well as in order to meet the requirements of Indian settlers and troops in Eastern countries. At the same time an excessive export had to be guarded against. In the Government of India's communiqué of the 25th March it was announced that in order to prevent excessive exportation of wheat flour, exports would be restricted from the 1st April 1915 to the 31st March 1916, to an amount approximately equal to the quantity exported during the year 1913-14. This amount was to be allotted to the various milling interests concerned. The quantity of wheat flour exported from British India in 1913-14 was 79,422 tons. 80,000 tons were therefore fixed in the first instance as the maximum export for 1915-16 and this quantity was divided among the three principal ports as follows:—Karachi 40,240 tons, Bombay 34,880 tons, Calcutta 4,880 tons. Subsequently, in view of the fact that several new flour mills had recently started work in Calcutta, the allotment for the latter port was raised to 8,750 tons, making a total permissible export of 83,870 tons. The allotments at each port were made to different mills in proportions suggested by the Collectors of Customs and approved by the Government of India. No monthly allotments were fixed in view of the uncertainty of the market and millers' commitments, but in order to prevent excessive amounts being exported in the early months of the year, Collectors of Customs reported to me monthly the amount which they proposed to allot for export in the following month.

In normal years almost the whole of the export of wheat flour from India is to Eastern countries, the largest quantities being taken by Egypt, Asiatic Turkey, Aden, Ceylon, Mauritius, British East Africa and the Straits Settlements. In the circumstances of the present year it was considered possible that the existence of high prices in countries such as Australia and New Zealand, which normally do not import wheat flour from India, might lead to an undue proportion of the year's export being diverted to such countries. Careful control was therefore kept of exports to countries in which there is no resident Indian population and which have not normally taken supplies of wheat flour from India. Sanction, for instance, was refused in the case of a proposed export to Cyprus.

Subject to this general principle, export was freely allowed to British Possessions in the East and up to the previous normal quantity to other places in the East, such as Persian Gulf ports, where there were Indian settlers or troops. Export was also allowed to Jeddah to meet the requirements of Indian pilgrims.

Ceylon, which in ordinary years takes supplies from Australia, was in the circumstances of the present year allowed a supply somewhat larger than the normal. The actual quantity of wheat flour exported in the first five months of the year was 20,472 tons of which 3,751 tons went to Egypt, 3,387 to Mauritius, 3,233 to Aden and its dependencies, 2,597 to Ceylon and 2,489 to the Straits Settlements. Full details are given in Appendix C, Table No. VII.

SECTION VII.

COST OF THE OPERATIONS.

* * * * * * * *

Estimated profits of the Wheat Scheme.

77. An attempt may** be made to estimate the financial results of the wheat scheme to date with the aid of such figures as have been reported by the India Office of receipts and payments on the English side. In Appendix D, Tables I to IV, will be found complete statements of the expenditure and receipts for each firm at each port in India and a combined statement giving the results for all three ports combined. These statements give the audited figures for the period ending 31st October 1915 and

apart from one or two small items which may be subject to correction on receipt of the Auditor's formal report, may be accepted as the actual receipts and expenditure in India from the commencement of the operations up to the end of October. The following statement gives these figures in a classified form :—

A.—*Payments in India.*

1. Outgoings of Agent Firms in respect of wheat bought by them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Bill stamps	3,312	0	0
(*b*) Bill Brokerage	13,147	10	2
(*c*) Telegrams and Postage	1,68,713	13	0
(*d*) Fire Insurance	98,987	0	5
(*e*) Samples and Bills of Lading	1,688	5	2
(*f*) Wharfage and Shipping	3,74,012	4	7
(*g*) Godown Rent	1,39,152	5	4
(*h*) Value of gunny bags	17,40,028	1	7
(*i*) Handling charges	4,51,162	9	6
(*j*) Interest	2,07,321	10	11
(*k*) Cost of wheat	6,41,80,386	15	1
Total outgoings of Agent Firms ...	6,73,77,912	11	9
2. Commission to Agent Firms on purchases ...	4,55,530	9	3
3. Establishment expenses repaid to Agent Firms ...	4,55,502	11	3
4. Freight	5,69,713	5	10
5. Miscellaneous	33,053	10	1
Total payments in India ...	6,88,91,713	0	2

B.—*Receipts in India.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Freight	41,832	14	4
2. Miscellaneous	576	1	7
Total ...	42,408	15	11

The net expenditure in India to the end of October is therefore Rs. 6,88,49,304-0-3. In the above statement, it may be noted that the cost of wheat as shown in Appendix D, Table IV, has been reduced by Rs. 7,38,520-4-0, being the sale proceeds of wheat sold to the Western Australian Government and by Rs. 63-5-6, sale of sweepings by Messrs. Petrocochino Brothers in Calcutta which has been treated as a receipt in Table IV.

The details of Income and Expenditure in England up to the 30th September and estimated after that date are as follows :—

—	Up to 30th September.	After 30th September. (Estimate.)
	£	£
A.—*Income.*		
Receipts from sales of wheat	4,514,999	404,373
Receipts from sale of bags	17,800	14,800
Net gain on reletting freight	998	...
Total Income ...	4,533,797	419,173
B.—*Expenditure.*		
Net outgoing in United Kingdom on account of wheat lost in S. S. "Jerseymoor" and "Paros", of which the former ran aground near Liverpool and the latter was torpedoed.	1,964	...
General average payments	93	4,907
Payments on final account on account of short weight, refraction, admixture, etc.	52,567	107,433
Net loss on reletting freight payable in United Kingdom	...	6,154
Expenses of Board of Agriculture and Fisheries ...	295	90
Expenses of Agent Firms on telegrams	312	...
Expenses of Chartering Agent, Staff and Office	3,808	200
Expenses of India Office, including City Office of Indian Wheat Committee.	1,532	4,800
Total ...	60,571	123,584

Estimated net receipts in England are therefore £ 4,768,815, from which must be deducted £2,448, the amount by which the actual payment for Sterling Bills exceeded the rupee value debited to Agent Firms in India.

In order to arrive at an estimate of the final profits of the Scheme, it is necessary to add to the net expenditure in India to end of October as detailed above the following items :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Additional sums admitted as compensation for loss in Exchange subsequent to 31st October.	11,495	13	0
(*b*) Estimated cost of Wheat Commissioner's Staff and Office Expenditure to end of December.	80,000	0	0
(*c*) Estimated further liabilities on account of Agent Firms' Establishment charges (in excess of 3*d*. per quarter).	5,00,000	0	0
(*d*) Estimated further liabilities on account of Agent Firms' Godown Rent to 31st March 1916.	71,534	0	0

Items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) are estimates only and actual figures cannot be ascertained at the present stage. With these additions, the total net expenditure in India would be raised to Rs. 6,95,12,333-13-3, equivalent to £ 4,634,156. There will be a refund to the credit of the scheme on account of Cables sent by Agent Firms to the United Kingdom, which by arrangement with the Eastern Telegraph Company are admissible at the deferred rate, but the amount of the refund has not yet been ascertained. Disregarding this small item, the profits of the Wheat Scheme may be estimated as follows :—

	£
Net receipts in England	4,766,367
Net expenditure in India	4,634,156
Estimated Profit ...	132,211

78. It is not possible to give within the compass of this report a complete record of the detailed check of the firms' accounts which was carried out by my office. This work was necessarily entrusted to a large extent to the Assistant Wheat Commissioners at the several ports and a summary of the procedure adopted at Karachi will be sufficient to indicate what was done in this respect. At the time of the submission of the shipment invoices and adjustment memos., a check was made of the correctness of the rates charged for all items, and of the arithmetical accuracy of the calculations. Where the rates were standard rates, as in the case of Commission, Interest, Handling charges and Telegrams and Postages (for the majority of firms), it was sufficient to compare the rates charged with the standard rates and to ensure that the calculations corresponded to the rates shown in the Pro Formas but all charges which were based on actuals, such as Bill Brokerage, Bill Stamps, Godown Rent, Wharfage and Shipping, etc., had to be supported later on by the original vouchers which were examined in detail.

Check and Audit of Firms' Accounts.

With regard to entries in the Purchase Price of Wheat account, all original bills for local purchases were examined, totalled and agreed with the entries in the firms' accounts. In the case of up-country purchases, all up-country invoices were similarly examined and agreed with the Wheat accounts. A percentage of from 5 to 10 per cent of the Bills and Invoices were checked arithmetically, and where up-country purchase Bills were available in original at Karachi a similar percentage of these was compared with the invoices. Special attention was directed to a comparison of the rates charged in the invoices with the firms' up-country Pro Formas and to a check of the allowances paid to and recovered from sellers, both in local and up-country purchases. Other actual charges included in the purchase of wheat, such as Railway freight, Produce brokerage, Hire of trucks, Charity, etc., were checked with the original vouchers. The greater part of August and September was devoted to this executive audit.

79. Before concluding I desire to take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the Agent firms and to the officers who have been associated with me in the operations described above. The Agent firms have co-operated loyally with me throughout. Their advice and experience, both in the initial consideration, as well as in the subsequent practical application of the measures required to carry out the policy of the Government, have at all times been freely and unreservedly placed at my disposal. Their relations towards me have throughout been characterised by a desire to ensure the successful working of the scheme. I venture to hope that at a suitable opportunity Government will be pleased to authorise the conveyance to these firms of their appreciation of the services rendered by them in this connection.

To the District Officers, and other authorities, who have invariably kept me in touch with the local conditions prevailing in their charges, I am indebted for much valuable advice and information as to the effect of the measures undertaken in connection with the scheme.

To the Controller of Currency my acknowledgments are due for the facilities placed by him at my disposal for financing the purchases by the Government Agents. The requirements of the latter for funds were carefully anticipated and promptly and regularly met.

My acknowledgments are also due to the Assistant Wheat Commissioners. The duties with which they were entrusted were wholly different from the ordinary functions of a Government officer: and the adaptability and resource shown by them deserve recognition. In particular measure my acknowledgments are due to Mr. A. C. McWatters, I.C.S., who has, since October 7th, succeeded me as Wheat Commissioner. On him, as Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Headquarters office, fell practically all the detailed working of the operations, during my frequent absences on tour, in addition to the supervision of the transactions of the Karachi Agent firms. It is due to his characteristically systematic application of the procedure prescribed that it has been possible to submit a statement of and to offer for audit, within six weeks of the last shipment, the whole of the accounts of the transactions of the Agent firms, and I am also indebted to him for valuable assistance in the preparation of this report. To Mr. Watkins, Assistant Commissioner at Bombay, I am indebted for much resourceful assistance in meeting a peculiarly difficult situation in the matter of freights.

Finally, if I may presume to depart from the strict code of official etiquette, I would venture to tender my grateful thanks to the Government of India for their appreciation of the difficulties which necessarily faced both the Agent firms and myself in the initiation and the working of this scheme, and for the confidence which they extended in entrusting the solution of these difficulties to local settlement.

I have the honour to remain,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) M. M. S. GUBBAY.

APPENDIX A.

Memorandum of Procedure for Firms.

GENERAL.

1. The general principle governing the relationship between the Government and the firms is that it shall be a relationship of agency. The firms, that is to say, will be required to disclose their outgoings of every kind, subject to the confidential examination of their books, if required, and will be reimbursed these sums by Government, the whole of the profit of the firms being derived from direct commission.

2. Consequently the net result of the firms' wheat account, in so far as Government business is concerned, must be transferred to Government at the end of the season or earlier if the scheme ends earlier.

3. Government, on the other hand, assumes the responsibility of all risks including floods and rains and fire.

4. The terms on which firms receive orders to buy and at which purchases will be advised are understood to be F.O.B. Firms are not allowed to exceed their orders as regards quantities, price or time of delivery.

Pro Forma Invoices and allocation of items shown in these invoices.

5. The items which go to make up the value of wheat as advised and invoiced are as follows:—

(*a*) *Initial cost of wheat.*—As paid upcountry or at the port in India. As this cost is estimated at the time of buying, any profit or loss under this head remains for the account of Government. It merges into the wheat account through the firms' agency invoices or through bills for goods bought at the ports.

(*b*) *Shroffage account.*—This in the case of some firms will be a fixed charge for all upcountry purchases and is paid to the firm to cover its cost and risk of financing. It is not subject to variation or revision and remains for the account of the firm. In the case of some firms the actual shroffage paid by them is included in their agency invoices.

(*c*) *Standard charges.*—These are charges which have been fixed at certain standards by the Wheat Commissioner after satisfying himself that they are as near actuals as it is possible to estimate them. They will be subject to revision from time to time; but such revision will not have a retrospective effect, the object of the revision being to correct any material deviation, which actual experience, as the season proceeds, shows to have taken place, from actuals. Some of these charges vary with different firms and the actual standard adopted for each firm is to be found in the Pro Forma approved for each firm. The following are included in this category:—

(i) All the *upcountry handling charges*, such as filling, mixing, sewing, heaping, re-bagging, cartage, gunny bag charges, twine, watching charges, district charges, sundry produce charges. Particulars of these charges will be found in the usual Pro Formas of the firms as established for each particular market.

(ii) All the *handling charges from f. o. r. to f. o. b.*, such as taking delivery, sampling, cleaning, mixing, bagging, weighing, piling, loading for shipment and marking, cost of twine, sewing bags burst on board.

(iii) The *value of gunny bags* at the f. o. r. Howrah or other centre rate ruling on the date of purchase *plus* a charge per 100 bags to cover wear and tear, shortages, interest and market risk on stocks. In the case of certain firms, however, the actual expenditure incurred by them for the purchase of gunnies is taken *plus* the charge referred to to cover wear and tear, shortages, interest and market risk on stocks.

(iv) *Samples and Bills of Lading.*

(v) *Fire Insurance.*—This item will be deducted from the invoice but remains in the Pro Forma and is for Government account.

(vi) *Interest* for 40 days at the Presidency Bank rate, but not below 5 per cent. If more than 40 days elapse between the date of purchase by the firm of the wheat and the date of payment, and the delay is due to the Government, it is understood that extra interest may be charged for by the firm.

(vii) Telegrams and Postages.

(*d*) *Actual charges.*—In the following cases, where the charges are easily ascertainable, the actual expenses shall beh arged—

(1) in upcountry pro formas the various market allowances, *e.g.*, dami, karta, brokerage, railway freight and the haulage ;

(2) in the f. o. r. to f. o. b. pro forma, the terminal charges, wharfage and shipping.

(*e*) *Establishment charges.*—For the purpose of arriving at the charges under this head a certain turnover for a period of 12 months from April for each port has been assumed and a rate hais accordingly been determned and included in the pro forma for each firm. The Secretary of State's orders are that in the first instance the firms will be credited with a fixed allowance of *3d.* per quarter of wheat handled for " Establishment charges and actual and necessary expenses in India, the sums thus paid being subject to final adjustment on evidence of the actual and approved expenditure of the firms as shown by their books." This account is thus for the present in suspense as between Government and the firms.

(*f*) *Godown rent at Karachi and at Keamari.*—Here too a certain turnover for a period of 12 months from April 1st for each firm at each port has been assumed and a rate has accordingly been determined. This account is for Government, since the understanding is that the amount of rent actually payable by the firm for the storage of Government wheat shall be reimbursed to them.

(*g*) The *buying commission* to the firm of *3d.* per quarter.

(*h*) The *quality allowance* of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per quarter. This item will be regularly deducted from the invoices submitted to Government. Any profit or loss under it remains for Government account and no adjustment is made.

(*i*) The following variable items :—

Loss in weight during the voyage.—This item varies according to the port of delivery of wheat. The percentage adopted at different periods for different firms is shown in the addenda to their Pro Forma. The estimated item, as based on past experience, is shown in the pro forma but is subject to periodical revision, and deducted from the invoices submitted to Government. If the loss turns out more or less than estimated in the invoice, the profit or loss is for Government account and no adjustment is made in the Government wheat account kept by the firm.

Refraction allowances for excess admixture and food grains.—There is a probable profit or loss in analysis as compared with allowances paid at home, which varies at each port, with each firm, and with each class of wheat. Where past experience indicates a loss, such loss is provided for in the Pro Forma. Where it indicates a gain it is *not* discounted in the Pro Forma. The firms deduct from the invoices submitted to Government, the refraction allowances as estimated by them at the time of shipment and adjust these to the probable loss in analysis if any, and any profit or loss arising through the final allowances as found at Home, both as regards admixture and food grains, remains for account of Government.

No adjustment will be made in the firms' account under the above two heads, any variations from the items provided in the invoices, both in the case of loss in weight during voyage and of refraction allowances, falling automatically in the Government Home account through their Home collections.

The loss accruing owing to the different incidence of the allowances when calculated on f. o. b. and c. i. f. prices remains for Government ac-

Gain in godown is not discounted in Pro Forma Invoice. But on closing lots the excess found in godown is to be advised to the Wheat Commissioner as gain in weight. This quantity is not to be invoiced but all proper charges to be paid to firms as per Pro Forma Invoice and debited to Government Wheat Account by a transfer from the respective Charges accounts. The closing of lots to be arranged as convenient to the firms.

Notification of Purchases.

6. Purchases to be notified as per enclosed Form A, purchase prices to be converted into f. o. b. prices as per Pro Forma adopted for each firm.

Bills of Lading and Invoices.

7. After shipment, bills of lading to be sent with invoice.

8. Bill of lading to be in suitable quantities according to existing practice of firms, having regard to the fact that firms' London houses will ordinarily be selling their purchases.

9. Invoice to be as per enclosed Form B.

10. Payment will be made within 7 days from presentation of bill of lading.

11. Adjustment memoranda to be submitted as per Form C; but each adjustment memo. to refer only to wheat shipped in a particular vessel.

Accounts.

12. Accounts should be kept on the following lines :—

(*a*) *Government current account.*—Being a record of invoices submitted to Government and of cheques received from them.

(*b*) *Government wheat account.*—This is the account that must focus all transactions, and its balance is of course for Government account.

Net amounts of invoices submitted to Government shall be credited to this account.

Amounts collected from sellers on account of allowances shall also be credited to it, either through Agency invoices, local bills or direct.

Agency invoices and bills for purchases at Ports shall be debited to it.

Charges as per adjustment memos. shall also be debited to it.

(*c*) *Adjustment memo.* charges shall form subsidiary accounts as follows :—

(i) *Bill and Exchange brokerage account.*
Bill stamps account.
Terminal charges account.
Wharfage account.
Godown rent account.

These accounts must be debited with actual or approved expenditure, and credited with the amounts shown under these heads as per adjustment memos., the balance being for Government account.

(ii) *Establishment account.*—This account must be debited with 3*d.* per quarter on the quantity shipped, and credited with the amount shown under this head as per adjustment memos., the balance being in suspense.

(iii) *Commission account.*—To be credited with amount under this head as per adjustment memo., balance being for firms' account.

(iv) *Samples and bill of lading account.*
Handling charges account.
Telegrams and postages account.
Interest account.

These accounts must be debited and credited with the amount shown as per adjustment memos. These are balancing accounts.

(v) *Gunny bags account.*—(*a*) In the case of firms who show on their purchase memos. the cost of gunnies on day of purchase this account will be merely a balancing account ; the amounts shown under this head as per adjustment memos. to be debited and credited. (*b*) In the case of other firms this account must be credited with the amounts shown as per adjustment memos. and debited with the actual expenditure under this head ; balance in this case being for Government.

NOTES.—1. With effect from the 20th May, charges for Samples and Bills of lading are excluded as a separate item, the charges incurred merging in Handling charges.

2. The Item "Fire Insurance" is for Firms' account in respect of purchases on or before the 18th May.

3. With effect from the 20th May, Terminal charges are excluded, as no such charges are levied at present.

4. With effect from the 24th May, charges for Interest and Bill stamps and Bill and Exchange brokerage are excluded, in view of the fact that advances are being made by Government from the date of order to purchase or advice of purchase.

(Sd.) M. M. S. GUBBAY.

31st May 1916.

FORM A.

Daily Wheat Purchase Statement.

Serial No. of Statement   Messrs.   on account Government.

________________ 1915.

Date of purchase.	Lot No.	Quality.	Shipper's mark.	District of purchase.	Quantity in tons.	Time of shipment.	Purchase price f. o. b. per maund.	Government order.	Remarks.
				Day's total ...					
				Previous total ...					
				Grand total to date ...					

FORM B.

INVOICE NO. .

Invoice of 10,000 bags Wheat containing per cent.* admixture and per cent. Barley, Pulse and other feeding stuffs and tares shipped per S.S. " ... " to account Government.

10,000 bags weighing net 224 lbs. each

= tons ...

= mds. of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. at Rs. per md.

Less—

Fire Insurance ... ...

Loss in weight at per cent. ...

Admixture basis clean allowance ...

Barley ...

Quality allowance $1\frac{1}{2}$ per quarter ...

in qrs. ...

Nett ...

Lot No. in Purchase Memo.

N.B.—Please show Invoices in tons, maunds and quarters, as above, to facilitate calculation.

FORM C.

Adjustment Memo. for bags shipped per S.S. account Government.

Invoice No. Gross :
Nett :

1.	Bill stamps	...	...	...
2.	Bill brokerage	...	...	...
3.	Commission on	qrs.	...	...
4.	Telegram and Postages		...	...
5.	Fire Insurance	...	...	...
6.	Samples and bill of lading		...	...
7.	Wharfage and Shipping on		tons	...
8.	Godown rent	per cent., bags		...
9.	Value of gunny bags	per 100 bags		...
10.	Establishment	per cwt.		...
11.	Handling charges for	per 100 bags		...
12.	Terminal charges on	mds.		...
13.	Interest ...	...	...	...

Total Rs. ...

Amount transferred from Wheat account, Rs. ...

NOTES.—1. "Fire Insurance" should be excluded in the case of purchases made after the 18th May.

2. "Samples and Bills of lading" and "Terminal charges" should be excluded in the case of purchases made after the 20th May.

3. "Interest," "Bill stamps" and "Bill brokerage" are excluded in the case of purchases made on and after 24th May.

APPENDIX B.—(*Omitted*).

Appendix C.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Appendix C.

TABLE No. I.

Statement of purchases on Government account made by Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta firms, weekly.

Date of purchase.	Karachi.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Total.
Week ending	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
17th April	23,310	5,871	...	29,181
24th "	65,709	16,221	3,270	85,200
1st May	44,443	14,372	14,862	73,677
8th "	20,070	700	1,672	22,442
15th "	53,505	397	...	53,902
22nd "	56,447	135	929	57,511
29th "	62,917	234	4,262	67,413
5th June	46,440	264	2,944	49,648
12th "	43,377	487	2,075	45,939
19th "	24,480	1,485	3,389	29,354
26th "	2,744	593	1,130	4,467
3rd July	2,578	...	...	2,578
10th "	2,424	...	...	2,424
17th "	444	3	...	447
24th "	689	...	...	689
1st "	701	26	...	727
Total ...	450,278	40,788	34,533	525,599

Appendix C.

TABLE NO. II.

Statement showing the quantity in tons shipped from Karachi on Government account by each firm per each steamer, with its date of departure, for the weeks ending 8th May to 28th August 1915.

Week ending	Name of the vessel.	Ralli Bros.	Louis Dreyfus Co.	Sanday Patrick & Co.	Clements Robson & Co.	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Strauss & Co.	Total.	Date of departure.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
8th May 1915 ...	S.S. Stephanotis ...	1,869·7	2,563·5	475	630	275	...	5,813·2	3rd May 1915,
15th May 1915 ...	,, Altair ...	5,530	...	...	...	...	...	5,530	11th ,, ,,
	,, Glendene	...	2,950	3,000	...	...	...	5,950	14th ,, ,,
	,, Cannizaro ...	2,023·7	...	1,000	...	...	...	3,023·7	,, ,, ,,
	,, Emil	4,582	...	...	...	...	...	4,582	15th ,, ,,
	,, Dungeness ...	...	...	...	4,765	...	...	4,765	,, ,, ,,
	Total ...	12,135·7	2,950	4,000	4,765	...	...	23,850·7	
22nd May 1915 ...	S.S. Medomsley ...	...	...	5,100	...	...	...	5,100	18th May 1915.
	,, Foylemore ...	...	5,422	400	...	...	...	5,822	,, ,, ,,
	,, Silverwings ...	...	...	4,363	...	...	...	4,363	20th ,, ,,
	,, Berbera ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	4,000	22nd ,, ,,
	Total ...	1,000	6,422	10,863	1,000	...	...	19,285	

29th May 1915 ...	S.S. Gutenfels ...	2,420	1,900	1,900	1,900	...	...	8,120	26th May 1915.
	,, Helmsmuir ...	...	7,072	...	...	...	...	7,072	25th ,, ,,
	,, Haydu ...	...	2,310	1,000	1,000	2,000	...	6,310	24th ,, ,,
	,, Silksworth Hall ...	...	...	3,956		...	...	3,956	28th ,, ,,
	,, Kerman ...	670	...	...	...	...	...	670	26th ,, ,,
	,, Ruperra ...	...	6,389	...	...	...	...	6,389	29th ,, ,,
	,, Dawlish ...	...	...	...	...	5,215	...	5,215	,, ,, ,,
	Total ...	3,090	17,671	6,856	2,900	7,215	...	37,732	
5th June 1915 ...	S.S. Yorkmoor ...	1,000	1,000	4,055	...	1,000	...	7,055	31st May 1915.
	,, Mozart ...	...	...	3,000	3,820	...	...	6,820	,, ,, ,,
	,, Roma ...	...	...	...	5,767	...	...	5,767	,, ,, ,,
	,, Oronsay ...	...	5,538	...	...	...		5,538	4th June ,,
	,, Aleppo ...	677	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,677	1st ,, ,,
	,, Trehawke ...	7,205	...	...	...	...	...	7,205	,, ,, ,,
	,, Palestrina ...	...	...	5,008	...	...	...	5,008	4th ,, ,,
	,, Gartness ...	3,151	...	...	...	...	...	3,151	1st ,, ,,
	,, Dromore ...	3,665	1,400	600	1,000	...	...	6,665	5th ,, ,,
	,, Trevessa ...	5,604	...	...	...	...	...	5,604	,, ,, ,,
	Total ...	21,302	7,938	13,663	10,587	1,000	...	54,490	

Statement showing the quantity in tons shipped from Karachi on Government account by each firm per each steamer with its date of departure for the weeks ending 8th May to 28th August 1915—contd.

Week ending.	Name of the Vessel.	Ralli Bros.	Louis Dreyfus & Co.	Sanday Patrick & Co.	Clements Robson & Co.	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Strauss & Co.	Total.	Date of departure.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
12th June 1915 ...	S.S. Southfield ...	...	...	5,277	...	...	...	5,277	10th June 1915.
	" Marwarri ...	2,020	2,000	2,000	1,000	...	...	7,020	" " "
	" Paros	...	...	...	5,043	...	...	5,043	11th " "
	" Gorsemore ...	1,050	1,250	1,250	1,050	...	...	4,600	" " "
	" Trevelyan ...	...	...	4,411	...	...	...	4,411	7th " "
	" Pindos ...	...	5,041·7	...	...	...	...	5,041·7	10th " "
	" Trecarne ...	7,200	...	...	...	...	...	7,200	12th " "
	Total ...	10,270	8,291·7	12,938	7,093	...	...	38,592·7	
19th June 1915 ...	S.S. Kirkdale ...	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	1,050	18th June 1915.
	" Locksley Hall ...	1,500	1,050	...	1,500	...	...	4,050	17th " "
	" Chinkoa ...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	1,800	15th " "
	" Birchwood ...	...	4,081·5	...	...	...	...	4,081·5	18th " "
	" Tremayne ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,120	6,120	" " "
	" Manchester Port ...	6,064	...	...	...	...	...	6,064	" " "
	Total ...	7,564	6,181·5	...	1,500	1,800	6,120	23,165·5	

26th June 1915 ...	S. S. Lindenfels ...	1,700	2,497·1	1,700	1,700	...	...	7,597·1	22nd June 1915.
	,, Hindoo ...	...	2,600	2,600	1,915	...	...	7,115	25th ,, ,,
	,, Frankenfels ...	600	645·2	2,200	1,400	...	...	4,845·2	,, ,, ,,
	,, Ravenshoe ...	...	...	...	5,570	...	...	5,570	22nd ,, ,,
	,, Westmoor ...	...	...	6,828	...	...	...	6,828	26th ,, ,,
	,, Muristan ...	...	4,510	...	...	...	...	4,510	25th ,, ,,
	,, City of Lahore ...	...	450	2,544	...	...	...	2,994	26th ,, ,,
	Total ...	2,300	10,702·3	15,872	10,585	...	...	39,459·3	
3rd July 1915 ...	S. S. Treveal ...	...	...	6,553	...	...	...	6,553	29th June 1915.
	,, Zingara ...	...	...	...	5,122	...	...	5,122	28th ,, ,,
	,, Pearlmoor ...	...	...	...	...	6,500	...	6,500	29th ,, ,,
	,, Norman Prince ...	5,081	...	...	...	...	...	5,081	30th ,, ,,
	,, Wagner ...	4,970	...	...	...	...	...	4,970	,, ,, ,,
	,, Cober ...	...	4,768	...	...	...	...	4,768	,, ,, ,,
	,, Bassano ...	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	1st July ,,
	,, Archbank ...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	2nd ,, ,,
	,, Clan Ross ...	2,200	2,200	2,300	1,400	...	...	8,100	28th June ,,
	,, Cornishman ...	1,515	1,135·4	...	200	...		2,850·4	29th ,, ,,
	,, Kylestrome ...	...	...	...	4,957	...	...	4,957	2nd July ,,
	Total ...	16,466	8,103·4	11,853	11,679	6,500	...	54,601·4	

Statement showing the quantity in tons shipped from Karachi on Government account by each firm per each steamer with the date of departure for the weeks ending 8th May to 28th August 1915—concluded.

ending.	Name of the Vessel.	Ralli Bros.	Louis Dreyfus & Co.	Sanday Patrick & Co.	Clements Robson & Co.	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Strauss & Co.	Total.	Date of departure.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	
10th July 1915 ...	S.S. Orangemoor ...	...	6,550	...	...	...	...	6,550	5th July 1915.
	,, Marquis Bacqueheim	...	...	4,940	...	...	...	4,940	6th ,, ,,
	,, Avristan ...	...	...	5,696	...	...	...	5,696	8th ,, ,,
	,, Kurmark ...	...	...	3,500	3,500	...	...	7,000	7th ,, ,,
	,, Daghestan ...	...	5,902	...	...	...	...	5,902	,, ,, ,,
	,, Kurdistan ...	5,775	...	...	...	...	...	5,775	,, ,, ,,
	,, Groeswen ...	5,364	...	...	...	...	...	5,364	9th ,, ,,
	,, Glendhu ...	...	...	...	6,250	...	...	6,250	8th ,, ,,
	Total ...	11,139	12,452	14,136	9,750	...	...	47,477	
17th July 1915 ...	S.S. Trevalgan ...	...	6,950	...	...	...	...	6,950	12th July 1915.
	,, Picton ...	4,156	3,500	...	...	...	...	7,656	,, ,, ,,
	,, Elmsgarth ...	...	4,992	...	...	...	...	4,992	14th ,, ,,
	,, Bavarian ...	...	2,428	...	...	...	...	2,428	16th ,, ,,
	,, Cranmore ...	...	...	4,725	...	...	...	4,725	,, ,, ,,
	Total ...	4,156	17,870	4,725	...	...	...	26,751	

24th July 1915 ..	S. S. Canara ...	2,100	3,805	...	...	1,971	...	7,876	22nd July 1915.
	„ Morocco ...	1,500	2,000		...	1,000	...	4,500	23rd „ „
	„ Windsor Hall ...	5,700	...	...	...	...	...	5,700	20th „ „
	„ Lingfield ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,550	6,550	„ „ „
	„ Trelissick ...	...	...	...	6,479	...	...	6,479	22nd „ „
	„ Kawak ...	4,905		...	...	...	...	4,905	21st „ „
	Total ...	14,205	5,805	...	6,479	2,971	6,550	36,010	
31st July 1915 ..	S. S. City of Norwich ...	1,218	1,572	.	...	1,000	...	3,790	31st July 1915.
	„ Hidalgo ...	...	...	900	...	...	...	900	29th „ „
	„ Waddon ...	...	...	2,500	...	3,144	...	5,644	27th „ „
	„ Cluden ...	..	4,456	...	.	...	...	4,456	31st „ „
	„ Alesia ...	6,609	...	...	...	...	...	6,609	„ „ „
	Total ...	7,827	6,028	3,400	...	4,144	...	21,399	
7th August 1915 ..	S. S. Headcliffe ..	...	...	3,383	1,947·4	...	...	5,330·4	3rd August 1915.
	„ Anatolia ...	882	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,882	„ „ „
	„ Kandy ...	...	6,682	...	...	...	...	6,682	4th „ „
	„ Arosa ..	3,471	..	...	...	880	276	4,627	5th „ „
	„ Helgoland ...	...	...	6,557	...	...	...	6,557	7th „ „
	Total ...	4,353	6,682	9,940	1,947·4	1,880	276	25,078·4	
14th August 1915 ...	S. S. Begonia ...	198·8	1,726·4	1,275·5	14·1	...	...	3,214·8	14th August 1915.
28th August 1915 ...	S. S. Belgia ...	1,0991·1	37·5	...	...	...	..	1,136·6	23rd August 1915.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	118,975·3	121,424·3	109,996·5	68,929·5	25,785	*12,946	458,056·6	

*i.e., 128,490 bags. Excess over 12,849 tons is due to bags weighing above 224 lbs.

Appendix C.

Table No. III.

Statement showing the quantities of wheat shipped from Bombay on Government account in each week (ending Saturday) and by whom shipped

Week ending		Name of Steamer.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	By whom shipped.	Quantity. Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
April	24 ...	Montebello ...	400	0	0	0	Ralli ...	400	0	0	0
May	1 ...	Colenso ...	1,800	1	0	21	,, ...	900	1	0	21
							Sanday ...	400	0	0	0
							Dreyfus ...	500	0	0	0
,,	8 ...	Soldier Prince ...	576	9	0	21	Ralli ...	576	9	0	21
,,	8 ...	Cannizaro ...	1,800	1	2	7	,, ...	900	1	2	7
							Sanday ...	900	0	0	0
,,	15 ...	Jerseymoor ...	5,858	17	0	1	Ralli ...	5,858	17	0	1
,,	22 ...	Circassia ...	2,000	2	0	26	,, ...	800	2	0	26
							Sanday ...	450	0	0	0
							Dreyfus ...	750	0	0	0
,,	22 ...	Angus ...	900	0	0	0	Sanday ...	900	0	0	0
,,	22 ...	Sailor Prince ...	975	2	3	17	Ralli ...	975	2	3	17
,,	29 ...	Kashmir ...	2,358	13	1	15	,, ...	1,908	13	1	15
							Sanday ...	450	0	0	0
,,	29 ...	Aleppo ...	800	18	0	24	Ralli ...	800	18	0	24
,,	29 ...	City of Calcutta ...	450	0	0	0	,, ...	270	0	0	0
							Dreyfus ...	180	0	0	0
June	5 ...	Ethelwolf ...	6,620	11	0	16	Ralli ...	2,620	11	0	16
							Sanday ...	2,000	0	0	0
							Dreyfus ...	2,000	0	0	0
,,	5 ...	Deddington ...	3,992	10	1	25	Ralli ...	1,492	10	1	25
							Sanday ...	1,500	0	0	0
							Dreyfus ...	1,000	0	0	0
,,	5 ...	Castalia ...	200	0	0	0	Ralli ...	200	0	0	0
,,	,, ...	Egyptian Prince ...	2,838	18	0	9	,, ...	2,838	18	0	9
,,	12 ...	Merchant Prince ...	2,008	1	2	0	,, ...	2,008	1	2	0
,,	19 ...	Tycho ...	565	0	0	0	,, ...	115	0	0	0
							Dreyfus ...	450	0	0	0
,,	26 ...	Kaisar-i-Hind ...	308	0	0	0	Ralli ...	308	0	0	0
July	10 ...	Dido ...	2,388	6	1	21	,, ...	868	6	1	21
							Sanday ...	570	10	0	0
							Dreyfus ...	949	10	0	0
,,	10 ...	Khyber ...	192	9	1	5	Ralli ...	192	9	1	5
,,	17 ...	Tiger ...	1,000	12	2	1	,, ...	873	14	2	1
							Dreyfus ...	126	18	0	0
,,	24 ...	Stuart Prince ...	453	12	2	16	Ralli ...	453	12	2	16
,,	31 ...	Olympia ...	653	13	3	4	,, ...	653	13	3	4
,,	31 ...	Roumelian ...	1,254	15	3	20	,, ...	1,254	15	3	20
August	14 ...	Trigurno ...	473	11	1	21	,, ...	473	11	1	21
			40,870	8	3	18		40,870	8	3	18

Appendix C.

TABLE NO. IV.

Shipments from Calcutta weekly on Government account.

For week ending.	Name of steamer.	Quantity shipped in tons	Name of shipper.	Date of sailing of steamer.
29th May ...	S. S Perla ...	4,004	Ralli	29th May. (Returned to port and sailed again on 6th June.)
5th June ...	" Drumkeith ...	5,492	Ralli 3,604 Petrocochino 1,884	2nd June.
Do. ...	" Rio Paleressa ...	5,951	Ralli	5th June.
19th June ...	" Camberwell ...	2,000	Ralli	19th June.
26th June ...	" Anchoria ...	2,000	Ralli 1,850 ... E. D. Sassoon 150 ...	25th June.
10th July ...	" City of Glasgow.	1,500	Ralli, 1200 ... Becker, Gray 200 Louis Dreyfus 100	4th July
Do. ...	" Sculptor ...	1,000	Ralli	7th July.
Do. ...	" Istrar ...	2,500	Ralli	8th July.
17th July ...	" Auchenblae ...	2,000	Ralli	15th July.
31st July ...	" City of Birmingham.	2,000	Ralli ...	...
7th August ...	" Chantala	160	Ralli	4th August.
		29,607		

Actual figures are :—

Messrs.	Ralli Brothers	27,272·4
"	Petrocochino Brothers	1,884·33
"	Becker, Gray & Co.	199·69
"	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	149·14
"	Louis Dreyfus & Co.	100
		29,605·86

NOTE.—These figures exclude 5,016·56 tons shipped by Messrs. Ralli Brothers to Australia for the Western Australian Government in June.

Appendix C.

TABLE No. V.

Statement showing the exports by sea of wheat on Government account from British India to Foreign countries from April to August 1915.

(Taken from the Custom House returns.)

—	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom and Gibraltar (for orders).	...	94,356	244,948	150,295	38,867	528,466
Western Australia	...	...	5,005	...	...	5,005
Total ...	...	94,356	249,953	150,295	38,867	533,471

NOTE.—2,375 tons included in above figures for August shipments appear in Custom House figures for September. Actual weight of wheat shipped was 528,532·86 tons to United Kingdom and Gibraltar, 5,016·56 to Western Australia, difference being due to excess weight of bags over 2 cwts. Total 533,549·4 tons.

Appendix C.

TABLE No. VI.

Statement showing the exports by sea of wheat on private account from British India to Foreign countries from April to August 1915.

(Taken from the Custom House retruns).

—	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	TOTAL OF 5 MONTHS APRIL TO AUGUST.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	10,596	8,072	38,081	32,643	6,048	95,440
Aden and Dependencies	50	16	1	56	14	137
Bahrein Islands	...	...	36	45	40	121
Ceylon	2	1	9	8	...	20
Straits Settlements	...	...	6	6	9	19
Hongkong	...	7	65	80	66	218
Cape Colony	...	...	300	2,102	576	2,978
Natal	...	...	...	100	...	100
Zanzibar and Pemba	1	...	...	60	29	90
East African Protectorate ...	...	...	...	8	8	16
France	...	2,498	3,417	1,872	4,449	12,236
Muscat and Oman	...	9	18	234	128	389
Other Native States in Arabia ...	...	...	...	43	...	43
Siam	...	...	...	15	2	17
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Turkey, Asiatic—Persian Gulf* ...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Persia	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total ..	10,649	10,603	41,933	37,272	11,378	111,835

*The other two divisions of Turkey, Asiatic, are (1) The Levant and Black Sea, and (2) the Red Sea, to which there were no exports.

Appendix C.

TABLE No. VII.

Statement showing the exports by sea of wheat flour on private account from British India to Foreign countries from April to August 1915.

(Taken from the Customs House returns).

—	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Aden and Dependencies ...	1,216	142	874	686	321	3,233
Bahrein Islands	...	15	83	6	6	110
Ceylon	683	93	687	659	475	2,597
Straits Settlements ...	382	833	534	429	311	2,489
Federated Malay States ...	...	...	3	..	...	3
Hongkong	...	..	...	1	1	2
Natal	13	154	251	565	215	1 198
Mauritius and Dependencies ...	781	420	...	1,996	190	3,387
Zanzibar and Pemba	9	..	29	166	86	290
East African Protectorate ...	429	56	502	441	155	1,583
Seychelles	34	...	41	4	4	83
Somaliland	...	...	22	6	.	28
Turkey, Asiatic - Persian Gulf* ..	...	32	205	276	945	1,458
Muscat and Oman	9	35	19	62	51	176
Other Native States in Arabia ..	...	..	12	12	...	24
Henjam Islands ...	1	2	1	...	...	4
Persia	...	...	7	4	27	38
Egypt	945	341	1,171	164	1,130	3,751
Portuguese East Africa ..	..	...	...	18		18
Maldives	...	...	...	...	(7 cwt.)	7 (cwt.)
Siam	...	...	...	...	(3 cwt.)	(3 cwt)
Total ...	1,496	2,123	4,441	5,495	3,917	20,472

*The other two divisions of Turkey, Asiatic, are (1) The Levant and Black Sea, and (2) The Red Sea, to which there were no exports in these months; but some 350 tons of wheat flour were expor ed from Bombay to Jeddah in tqe first half of September.

Appendix C.

Table No. VIII.

Allotments for purchase made to Agent Firms.

Name of Firm.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.	Remarks.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Karachi.						
Ralli Brothers	2,500	32,100	54,900	37,500	127,000	Received also by transfer 10,650 from Calcutta.
Louis Dreyfus & Co. ...	2,500	32,100	54,900	37,500	127,000	Received also by transfer 8,500 from Bombay and 4,000 from Calcutta.
Sanday Patrick & Co. ...	4,000	32,100	54,900	37,500	128,500	Received by transfer 2,000 from Sanday & Co., Bombay.
Clements Robson & Co. ...	1,200	19,600	32,950	22,500	76,250	
E. D. Sassoon & Co. ...	600	9,800	15,385	10,500	36,285	
Strauss & Co., Ltd. ...	...	4,500	6,600	4,500	15,600	
Bombay.						
Ralli Brothers	15,160	26,300	24,000	...	65,460	
Louis Dreyfus & Co. ...	5,700	8,800	9,200	...	23,700	Reduced by transfer of 8,500 to Karachi.
Sanday & Co.	5,000	8,400	6,800	...	20,200	Reduced by transfer of 2,200 to Karachi.
Calcutta.						
Ralli Brothers	6,900	26,000	26,000	...	58,900	Reduced by transfer of 10,650 to Karachi.
Louis Dreyfus & Co. ...	...	4,000	4,000	...	8,000	Reduced by transfer of 4,000 to Karachi.
Petrocochino Brothers ...	1,100	2,000	2,400	...	5,500	
E. D. Sassoon & Co. ...	1,400	4,000	4,400	...	9,800	
Shaw, Wallace & Co. ...	300	1,200	1,600	...	3,100	
Becker, Gray & Co. ...	200	1,200	1,600	...	3,000	

Appendix C.

TABLE No. IX.

Forward contracts of which shipment on private account was allowed under license.

(Contracts entered into before 10th March 1915.)

Name of Firm.	Quantity in tons.	REMARKS.
Karachi.		
Ralli Brothers	25,500	450 for Marseilles.
Louis Dreyfus & Co.	1,790	
Sanday Patrick & Co.	16,210	
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	10,525	
Bombay.		
Ralli Brothers	19,850	8,550 for Marseilles.
Sanday & Co.	1,950	
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	10,300	3,000 for Marseilles.
J. Fachiri & Co.	1,250	All for Marseilles.
Calcutta.		
Ralli Brothers	2,725	
Petrocochino Brothers	900	
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	3,860	
Shaw, Wallace & Co.	4,850	3,150 for South Africa.
Total ...	*99,710	

*The actual amount shipped was in some cases in excess of this figure owing to gain in weight in go-down; in other cases the full amount sanctioned was not shipped, but the differences are not important.

Appendix C.

TABLE NO. X.

Statement of purchases, cancelments, shipments, etc., by Karachi firms.

(Figures in tons.)

Name of Firm.	Purchases advised.	Add for excess deliveries, etc.	Deduct for cancelments, short deliveries, etc.	Net purchases.	Gain in godown.	Shipment.
Ralli Brothers	116,760	4	130	116,634	2,341	118,975
Louis Dreyfus & Co.	119,532	889	594	119,827	1,597	121,424
Sanday Patrick & Co.	107,975	...	10	107,965	2,031	109,996
Clements, Robson & Co.	67,884	63	295	67,652	1,278	68,930
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	25,375	...	...	25,375	410	25,785
Strauss & Co., Ltd.	12,752	...	119	12,633	313	12,946
Total for Karachi	450,278	956	1,148	450,086	7,970	458,056

Appendix C.

TABLE No. XI.

Statement of dates of arrival and departure of whea steamers chartered for carriage of wheat from Karachi.

Name of steamer.	Date of arrival.	Date commenced loading.	Date completed loading.	Total number of days steamer worked.	Date of departure.
S.S. Dungeness ...	11th May 1915	13th May 1915	15th May 1915	3 days ...	15th May 1915.
,, Haydn ...	17th ,,	18th ,,	24th ,,	6 ,, ...	24th ,,
,, Altair ...	6th ,,	7th ,,	11th ,,	4 ,, ...	11th ,,
,, Silver wings ...	17th ,,	17th ,,	21st ,,	5 ,, ...	21st ,,
,, Oronsay ...	27th ,,	28th ,,	4th June 1915	7 ,, ...	4th June 1915.
,, Palestrina ..	29th ,,	31st ,,	4th ,,	5 ,, ...	5th ,,
,, Medomsley ...	13th ,,	13th ,,	17th May 1915...	4 ,, ...	18th May 1915.
,, Yorkmoor ...	26th ,,	27th ,,	1st June 1915...	5 ,, ...	1st June 1915.
,, Glendene	5th ,,	7th ,,	13th May 1915 .	6 ,, ..	14th May 1915.
,, Foylemore ...	13th ,,	14th ,,	20th ,,	6 ,, ...	20th ,,
,, Ruperra ...	25th ,,	26th ,,	30th ,,	5 ,, ...	30th ,,
,, Mozart ...	26th ,,	27th ,,	31st ,,	4 ,, ...	31st ,,
,, Paros ..	7th June 1915...	8th June 1915	12th June 1915	5 ,, ..	12th June 1915.
,, Trevessa ...	2nd ,,	3rd ,,	5th ,,	3 ,, ...	6th ,,
,, Gutenfels ...	14th May 1915 ..	21st May 1915..	26th May 1915 .	6 ,, ...	27th May 1915.
,, Emil ...	9th ,,	11th ,,	17th ,,	7 ,, ...	17th ,,
,, Dromore ...	30th ,,	1st June 1915	5th June 1915	5 ,, ...	5th June 1915.
,, Helmsmuir ...	19th ,,	20th May 1915	25th May 1915...	6 ,, ...	25th May 1915.
,, Dawlish	22nd ,,	25th ,,	29th ,,	5 ,, ...	29th ,,
,, Trehawke ...	26th ,,	27th ,,	1st June 1915...	5 ,, ...	2nd June 1915.
,, Roma ...	27th ,,	28th ,,	1st ,,	5 ,, ...	1st ,,
,, Gartness ...	28th ,,	29th ,,	1st ,,	3 ,, ...	1st ,,
,, Trecarne ...	7th June 1915	8th June 1915	12th ,,	5 ,, ...	13th ,,
,, Archbank ...	25th ,,	26th ,,	2nd July 1915	6 ,, ...	3rd July 1915.
,, Begum ...	5th August 1915	7th August 1915	14th August 1915	6 ,, ...	14th August 1915.
,, Zingara ...	21st June 1915...	24th June 1915	29th June 1915	5 ,, ...	29th June 1915.
,, Pearlmoor ...	20th ,,	22nd ,,	30th ,,	8 ,, ...	30th ,,
,, Cornishman ..	13th ,,	22nd ,,	30th ,,	8 ,, ...	30th ,,
,, Groeswen ..	3rd July 1915...	5th July 1915	10th July 1915	6 ,, ...	1th July 1915.
,, Trevelyan ...	4th June 1915 ..	4th June 1915	8th June 1915	4 ,, ...	8th June 1915.
,, Frankenfels ...	18th ,,	19th ,,	25th ,,	6 ,, ...	25th ,,
,, Southfield ...	6th ,,	7th ,,	11th ,,	5 ,, ...	11th ,,
,, Gorsemore ...	7th ,,	7th ,,	11th ,,	5 ,, ...	11th ,,
,, Trevalgan ...	5th July 1915 .	6th July 1915	12th July 1915	6 ,, ...	13th July 1915.
,, Ravenshoe ...	18th June 1915	19th June 1915	23rd June 1915	4 ,, ...	23rd June 1915.
,, Westmoor ..	20th ,,	22nd ,,	26th ,,	5 ,, ...	27th ,,
,, Tremayne ...	15th ,,	16th ,,	19th ,,	4 ,, ...	19th ,,
,, Norman Prince ...	24th ,,	25th ,,	1st July 1915	6 ,, ...	1st July 1915.
,, Wagner ...	24th ,,	25th ,,	1st ,,	6 ,, ...	1st ,,

Name of Steamer.	Date of arrival.	Date commenced loading.	Date completed loading.	Total number of days steamer worked.	Date of departure.
S. S. Clan Ross ...	20th June 1915	21st June 1915	29th June 1915	9 days ...	29th June 1915.
,, Pindos ..	4th ,,	5th ,,	9th ,,	4 ,, ...	10th ,,
,, Manchester Port...	14th ,,	15th ,,	18th ,,	4 ,, ...	19th ,,
,, Birchwood ...	16th ,,	18th ,,	22nd ,,	4 ,, ...	22nd ,,
,, Heligoland ...	29th July 1915	2nd August 1915	7th August 1915	6 ,, ...	7th August 1915.
,, Cober ...	21st June 1915	23rd June 1915	30th June 1915	7 ,, ..	30th June 1915.
,, Lindenfels ...	16th ,,	17th ,,	23rd ,,	6 ,, ...	23rd ,,
,, Muristan ...	19th ,,	22nd ,,	26th ,,	5 ,, ...	26th ,,
,, M. Bacquehoim ...	29th ,,	1st July 1915	8th July 1915	7 ,, ...	8th July 1915.
,, Kylestrome ...	27th ,,	28th June 1915	3rd ,,	5 ,, ...	4th ,,
,, Kurdistan ...	1st July 1915	2nd July 1915	8th ,,	6 ,, ...	8th ,,
,, Treveal ...	26th June 1915	26th June 1915	30th June 1915	5 ,, ...	30th June 1915.
,, Picton ...	2nd July 1915	3rd July 1915	12th July 1915	8 ,, ...	13th July 1915.
,, Avristan ...	2nd ,,	2nd	9th ,,	7 ,, ...	9th ,,
,, Daghestan ...	4th ,,	5th ,,	9th ,,	5 ,, ...	9th ,,
,, Orangemoor ...	30th June 1915	1st ,,	5th ,,	4 ,, ...	6th ,,
,, Trelissick ...	15th July 1915	17th ,,	22nd ,,	5 ,, ...	23rd ,,
,, Windsor Hall ...	13th ,,	14th ,,	20th ,,	6 ,, ...	21st ,,
,, Glendhu ...	30th June 1915	5th ,,	9th ,,	5 ,, ...	9th ,,
,, Kandy ...	25th July 1915	27th ,,	4th August 1915	8 ,, ...	4th August 1915.
,, Cluden ...	24th ,,	26th ,,	30th July 1915	5 ,, ...	31st July 1915.
,, Cranmore ...	13th ,,	18th ,,	17th ,,	5 ,, ...	17th ,,
,, Elmsgarth ...	9th ,,	10th ,,	14th ,,	4 ,, ...	15th ,,
,, Kawak ...	16th ,,	17th ,,	22nd ,,	5 ,, ...	22nd ,,
,, Lingfield ...	15th ,,	16th ,,	21st ,,	5 ,, ...	22nd ,,
,, Waddon ...	20th ,,	21st ,,	27th ,,	6 ,, ...	28th ,,
,, Alesia ...	24th ,,	26th ,,	31st ,,	6 ,, ...	31st ,,
,, Headcliffe ...	26th ,,	27th ,,	3rd August 1915	7 ,, ...	4th August 1915.
,, Kurmark ...	29th June 1915	1st ,,	9th July 1915	8 ,, ...	9th July 1915.
,, Arosa ...	30th July 1915	31st ,,	5th August 1915	5 ,, ...	5th August 1915.

Appendix C.

TABLE NO. XII.

Statement showing the total acreage and outturn of wheat in India in each official year from 1884-85 *to* 1913-14.

Years.				Acres.	Outturn in tons.
1884-85	...	...	...	27,820,000	8,013,000
1885-86	...	...	...	27,393,000	7,739,000
1886-86	...	...	...	26,735,000	6,391,000
1887-88	...	...	...	26,855,000	7,149,000
1888-89	...	...	...	25,912,000	6,362,000
1889-90	...	...	...	24,773,000	6,123,000
1890-91	...	...	...	26,576,000	6,876,000
1891-92	...	...	...	27,032,772	6,093,741
1892-93	...	...	...	27,759,158	7,649,105
1893-94	...	...	...	28,716,735	7,268,982
1894-95	...	...	...	28,421,851	6,998,930
1895-96	...	...	...	24,071,320	5,380,342
1896-97	...	...	...	20,579,727	5,363,289
1897-98	...	...	...	24,537,775	7,208,384
1898-99	...	...	...	25,370,078	6,837,674
1899-1900	...	...	...	18.687,782	5,357,142
1900-01	...	...	...	23,864,550	7,093,529
1901-02	...	...	...	2[illegible],446,161	6,090,524
1902-03	...	...	...	23,433,177	7,971,446
1903-04	...	...	...	28,413,743	9,641,145
1904-05	...	...	...	28,470,200	7,582,040
1905-06	...	...	...	26,295,800	8,578,540
1906-07	...	...	...	28,536,000	8,185,900
1907-08	...	...	...	22,806,200	6,104,200
1908-09	...	...	...	26,068,100	7,597,500
1909-10	...	...	...	28,017,500	9,590,600
1910-11	.	...	...	30,565,000	10,061,500
1911-12	...	...	..	31,141,000	9,924,500
1912-13	...	...	...	30,048,000	9,853,000
1913-14	...	...	..	27,697,000	8,427,000
1914-15*	...	...	...	32,230,000	10,269,000

*The figures for 1914-15 are …

Appendix C.

TABLE NO. XIII.

Statement showing the fluctuations in the total exports of wheat from India to Foreign countries during the last 33 years.

(1881-82 to 1913-14.)

Worst Years.			Best Years.		
Years.	Tons.	Rs.	Years.	Tons.	Rs.
1887-88	676,908	5,56,23,783	1881-82	995,050	8,62,00,618
1889-90	690,110	5,79,26,147	1882-83	709,688	6,08,88,136
1893-94	607,842	5,19,39,850	1883-84	1,050,070	8,89,58,112
1894-95	344,506	2,56,62,468	1884-85	792,494	6,31,60,182
1895-96	500,208	3,91,43,765	1885-86	1,053,446	8,00,53,311
1896-97	95,531	83,64,498	1886-87	1,113,181	8,64,59,856
1897-98	119,630	1,34,11,515	1888-89	880,570	7,52,32,714
1899-1900	485,204	3,90,94,963	1890-91	716,024	6,04,24,260
1900-01	2,501	3,00,832	1891-92	1,515,835	14,38,20,022
1901-02	366,020	3,25,59,204	1892-93	748,672	7,44,03,835
1902-03	514,607	4,51,53,570	1898-99	976,024	9,71,96,877
1908-09	109,777	1,34,00,777	1903-04	1,295,565	11,08,89,546
			1904-05	2,150,025	17,90,60,692
			1905-06	937,523	8,53,43,996
			1906-07	801,445	7,25,44,650
			1907-08	880,459	8,58,50,350
			1909-10	1,050,574	12,70,90,884
			1910-11	1,266,150	12,95,82,291
			1911-12	1,361,166	13,34,84,580
			1912-13	1,660,163	17,69,37,236
			1913-14	1,202,205	13,13,03,561

Appendix C.

TABLE No. XIV.

Exports of wheat from British India to the United Kingdom and Foreign countries during the five years 1909-10 *to* 1913-14 *and the year* 1914-15.

—	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Average of five years.	Percentage to total exports.	1914-15.	Percentage to total exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	
United Kingdom	881,970	1,041,985	1,032,757	1,185,246	783,746	985,141	75·3	602,640	85·3
Sweden	...	8,590	12,626	10,197	10,869	8,456	·7	5,004	·7
Germany	8,487	5,835	18,975	22,886	25,075	16,252	1·2	2,339	·3
Holland	2,300	...	3,050	3,158	960	1,893	·1	...	...
Belgium	121,046	59,337	185,717	184,015	139,273	137,878	10·6	27,751	3·9
France	17,218	140,253	72,769	135,361	162,483	105,616	8·1	50,321	7·2
Italy	9,125	3,725	16,251	102,091	38,762	33,991	2·6	...	
Other countries	10,428	6,426	19,021	17,233	41,037	18,829	1·4	18,328	2·6
Total ...	1,050,574	1,266,151	1,361,166	1,660,187	1,202,205	1,308,056	100	706,383	100

Appendix C.

TABLE NO. XV.

Statement of Daily Progress of Wheat Sales, 1915.

Date.	Range of daily prices in shillings and pence per quarter c. i. f., fixed by the Indian Firms' Committee.		Total Sales.
			Tons.
April 21st	66	to 69	5,165
,, 22nd	ditto	ditto	5,750
,, 23rd	66	to 69	11,795
,, 24th	66 3	,, 69 3	22,430
,, 26th	ditto	ditto	950
,, 27th	66 6	to 69	1,850
,, 28th	66 3	,, 69	...
,, 29th	ditto	ditto	3,450
,, 30th	ditto	ditto	3,450
May 1st	ditto	ditto	250
,, 4th	66 1½	to 69	16,914
,, 5th	66	,, 69	3,700
,, 6th	ditto	ditto	12,425
,, 7th	66 3	to 69	4,417
,, 8th	ditto	ditto	300
,, 10th	66	to 69	...
,, 11th	65 6	,, 68 6	100
,, 12th	ditto	ditto	5,326
,, 13th	ditto	ditto	2,650
,, 14th	ditto	ditto	1,600
,, 15th	ditto	ditto	...
,, 17th	65 3	to 68 3	1,050
,, 18th	ditto	ditto	200
,, 19th	ditto	ditto	...
,, 20th	64 9	to 67 9	...
,, 21st	65 3	,, 68	9,139
,, 22nd	65 6	,, 68 3	...
,, 24th	ditto	ditto	...

TABLE No. XV—*contd.*

Statement of Daily Progress of Wheat Sales, 1915—contd.

Date.		Range of daily prices in shillings and pence per quarter c. i. f., fixed by the Indian Firms' Committee.	Total Sales.
			Tons.
May	25th	65 6 to 68 3	...
"	26th	ditto ditto	...
"	27th	65 0 to 67 9	...
"	28th	ditto ditto	2,834
"	29th	ditto ditto	...
"	31st	64 3 to 67 0	...
June	1st	63 3 „ 66 6	...
"	2nd	61 6 „ 65 0	300
"	3rd	61 3 „ 64 6	250
"	5th	60 3 „ 63 6	...
"	7th	59 3 „ 62 6	...
"	8th	58 0 „ 62 0	...
"	9th	56 9 „ 62 0	500
"	10th	55 9 „ 61 0	...
"	11th	54 9 „ 58 0	...
"	12th	53 9 „ 57 0	...
"	14th	54 3 „ 57 0	100
"	15th	53 9 „ 54 9	10,371
"	16th	52 3 „ 53 3	225
"	17th	ditto ditto	500
"	18th	51 3 to 52 3	155
"	19th	ditto ditto	900
"	21st	ditto ditto	7,187
"	22nd	49 9 to 50 9	250
"	23rd	ditto ditto	250
"	24th	50 3 to 51 3	20,461
"	25th	50 6 „ 51 6	15,643
"	26th	51 6 „ 52 6	4,090
"	28th	ditto ditto	11,305
"	29th	52 3 to 53 3	17,411
"	30th	ditto ditto	669

TABLE No. XV—*contd.*

Statement of Daily Progress of Wheat Sales, 1915—contd.

Date.	Range of daily prices in shillings and pence per quarter c. i. f., fixed by the Indian Firms' Committee.	Total Sales.
		Tons.
July 1st	52 6 to 53 6	3,328
" 2nd	52 9 " 53 9	2,130
" 3rd	53 9 " 54 9	300
" 5th	ditto ditto	45
" 6th	ditto ditto	33
" 7th	53 3 to 54 3	8,264
" 8th	53 6 " 54 6	50
" 9th	53 9 " 54 9	356
" 10th	ditto ditto	1,293
" 12th	ditto ditto	15,074
" 13th	54 0 to 55 0	2,765
" 14th	54 6 " 55 6	15,330
" 15th	55 0 " 56 6	19,922
" 16th	ditto ditto	1,826
" 17th	ditto ditto	6,840
" 19th	ditto ditto	22,811
" 20th	55 4½ to 57 0	1,240
" 21st	55 1½ " 56 9	...
" 22nd	ditto ditto	3,737
" 23rd	ditto ditto	4,731
" 24th	55 7½ to 57 3	705
" 26th	ditto ditto	17,873
" 27th	ditto ditto	2,012
" 28th	ditto ditto	9,747
" 29th	ditto ditto	135
" 30th	55 4½ to 57	100
" 31st	ditto ditto	200
August 3rd	ditto ditto	2,079
" 4th	ditto ditto	1,434
" 5th	55 7½ to 7 3	231

TABLE No. XV—*contd.*

Statement of Daily Progress of Wheat Sales, 1915—concld.

Date.	Range of daily prices in shillings and pence per quarter c. i. f., fixed by the Indian Firms' Committee.	Total Sales.
		Tons.
August 6th	55 7½ to 57 3	712
„ 7th	ditto ditto	7,650
„ 9th	ditto ditto	19,760
„ 10th	ditto ditto	7,380
„ 11th	ditto ditto	1,761
„ 12th	ditto ditto	18,847
„ 13th	56 1½ to 57 9	240
„ 14th	ditto ditto	55
„ 16th	ditto ditto	98
„ 17th	ditto ditto	3,584
„ 18th	ditto ditto	4,041
„ 19th	ditto ditto	5,838
„ 20th	ditto ditto	1,381
„ 21st	ditto ditto	110
„ 23rd	ditto ditto	206
„ 24th	ditto ditto	50
„ 25th	55 7½ to 57 3	...
„ 26th	ditto ditto	21
„ 27th	ditto ditto	6,644
„ 28th	54 1½ to 55 3	25
„ 30th	ditto ditto	200
„ 31st	53 1½ to 54	340
From 1st September to 5th October...	53 7½ „ 55 3	100,358
	TOTAL	531,199

NOTE 1.—Named cargo sales at prices outside the limits fixed :—

15th June, S.S. "Palestrina," 5,008 tons, C. W. K., at 51 per quarter, C. I. F.;
„ „ „ "Silverwings" 2,363 tons, C. W. K., at 52 per quarter, C. I. F.
„ „ „ „ 2,000 tons, Soft White, Delhi, at 52 per quarter, C. I. F.
21st „ „ "Halmsmuir," 5,072 tons, C. W. K., at 50 per quarter, C. I. F.
„ „ „ „ 2,000 tons, Red, Karachi, at 496 per quarter, C. I. F.

NOTE 2.—Daily figures for sales subsequent to the 31st August are not yet available. 1,095 tons of wheat were jettisoned at Port Said. The small balance of about 200 tons was sold before the 18th October.

Appendix C.

TABLE NO. XVI.

Statement showing quantities of wheat purchased in different Agencies by Karachi Firms. (Figures in tons.)

Name of Agency.	Province.	Ralli Bros.	Louis Dreyfus.	Sanday Patrick.	Clements Robson.	E. D Sassoon.	Strauss.	Total.
Lyallpur	Punjab	20,611	29,498	23,702	18,940	8,170	3,457	104,378
Gujranwala	"	...	...	2,511	...	...	...	2,511
Ferozepore	"	21,286	...	5,413	...	...	...	26,699
Shahpur	"	...	...	3,017	...	...	...	3,017
Sargodha	"	11,192	7,149	5,241	...	1,400	...	24,982
Montgomery	"	...	...	2,914	...	...	...	2,914
Amritsar	"	19,535	39,173	843	...	...	...	59,551
Gurdaspur	"	...	...	1,190	...	...	...	1,190
Lahore	"	...	...	14,439	17,015	...	...	31,454
Multan	"	9,208	6,834	13,133·5	...	...	...	29,175·5
Jullundur	"	...	...	778	...	...	...	778
Phagwara	"	...	...	3,722	...	...	...	3,722
Ludhiana	"	...	...	1,892	...	...	...	1,892
Ambala	"	...	...	2,760	...	...	...	2,760
Delhi	Delhi	*22,872	...	815	8,850	...	...	32,537
Cawnpore	United Provinces ...	3,722	...	...	...	...	...	3,722
Muzaffarnagar... ...	" " ...	...	...	195	...	...	...	195

*257 tons of this were bought in the Punjab The bulk of the remainder of the Delhi Agency purchases were made in United Provinces districts.

Appendix C.

TABLE No. XVI—contd.

Statement showing quantities of wheat purchased in different Agencies by Karachi Firms. (*Figures in tons*)– concld.

Name of Agency.	Province.	Ralli Bros.	Louis Dreyfus.	Sanday Patrick.	Clements Robson.	E. D. Sassoon.	Strauss.	Total.
Chandausi	United Provinces	...	...	2,141	...	2,835	...	4,976
Meerut	" " ...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	1,161
Bareilly	" " ...	...	9,851	2,166	...	...	...	12,017
Katauli	" " ...	...	...	1,078	...	...	...	1,078
Saharanpur	" " ...	...	10,397	1,407	...	...	...	11,804
Deoband	" "	...	...	459	...	...	...	459
Moradabad	" " ...	...	...	2,276	...	...	...	2,276
Aligarh	" " ...	...	...	631	...	...	...	631
Hathras	" " ...	...	...	1,019	...	...	...	1,019
Karachi	Sind	4,283	14,581	5,524	16,809	12,970	9,295	63,462
Larkhana	"	...	...	1,879·5	...	...	...	1,879·5
Sukkur	"	1,067	2,049	5,647	6,145	...	...	14,908
Mirpurkhas	"	3,354	...	...	...	...	...	3,354
				Add 21 balance of previous purchases for various Agencies.	...	...	...	21
Total ...	...	117,130 Less 370 shortages in godown. Net purchases 116,760	119,532	107,975	67,759	25,375	12,752	450,523

Appendix C.

TABLE NO. XVI—*contd.*

Statement showing localities where Bombay Firms' purchases were made.

Locality where purchases were made. Rs.	QUANTITY IN TONS AND PRICE PER MAUND F. O. B.															Bought against defaulting sellers.
	4-10-9	4-13-3	4-14-9	4-15-9	5-2-9	5-5-3	5-6-9	5-7-9	5-9-9	5-12-0	5-13-0	5-13-6	5-14-0	5-15-0	6-0-0	
Bombay ...	...	29	502	...	...	...	...	450	4,472	802	2,727	...	278	881	687	...
Indore, Jubbulpore, and Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,314	5,336	...	...
Jubbulpore and Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore and Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	...	...	...	330	1,697	...	...
Cawnpore and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,427	...	...	1,552	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur, Delhi, and Mehsana.	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur and Delhi ...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar and Ferozepore...	...	...	1,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Mehsana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	1,996	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix C.

TABLE No. XVI—*contd.*

Statement showing localities where Bombay Firms' purchases were made.

Locality where purchases were made. Rs.	Quantity in tons and price per maund F. O. B. 4-10-9	4-13-3	4-14-9	4-15-9	5-2-9	5-5-3	5-6-9	5-7-9	5-9-9	5-12-0	5-13-0	5-13-6	5-14-0	5-15-0	6-0-0	Bought against defaulting sellers.
Junagad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	135	60	...
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	120	80	...
Cawnpore	...	...	19	...	44	...	132	...	...	1,211½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hathras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	528	264	31	600	185	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	3	24	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Gadarwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	1,277	...	...
Harda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	25	...	580	...	...
Piparia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	637	...	...
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	250	...	...	...	...	...
Dongargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Kareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
	3	581	2,566	31	644	185	2,906	825	7,144	5,422¼	5,358	209	2,922	10,803	827	399

Appendix C.

TABLE No. XVI—*concld.*

Statement showing localities where Calcutta Firms' purchases were made.

Agency.	Province.	Name of firm.	QUANTITY IN TONS AND PRICE PER MAUND F. O. B. 5-9-0	5-6-0	5-3-9	5-2-0	5-1-9	1-1-6	5-1-0	4-15-9	4-14-9	4-13-3	4-11-9
Local ...	... ...	Messrs. E. D. Sassoon	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" Petrocochino Brothers.	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" Becker, Gray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
		" Ralli Brothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...
Cawnpore ...	United Provinces ...	" " "	400	...	1,170	4	...	...	...	203	2,746	...	...
Delhi ...	... Delhi ...	" " "	2,153	...	6,271	...	...	...	...	2,167	6,733	...	...
Nagpur ...	... Central Provinces ...	" " "	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sasaram ...	... Bihar ...	" " "	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Shahganj ...	Do. ...	" " "	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khagaria ...	Do. ...	" " "	60	...	13	...	...	3	8	...	189	...	...
Hatkhola ...	Bengal ...	" " "	218	...	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bettiah ...	... Bihar ...	" " "	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	191
Jubbulpore ...	Central Provinces ...	" " "	...	...	...	...	1,267	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	Punjab ...	" " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	150	...
Usha Bazar ...	United Provinces ...	" " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	Bihar ...	" " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	15
Sitamarhi ...	Do. ...	" " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
Ferozepore ...	Punjab ...	" " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	...
		Total ...	3,240	30	9,815	4	1,267	3	8	2,545	12,165	150	206
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,433

NOTE.—100 tons purchased by Messrs. Louis Dreyfus at Rs. 4-14-9 was bought through their Karachi Branch at Bareilly.

APPENDIX C.—TABLE XVII.

Comparative Statement of Indian and Home Analysis.

Name of Steame .	Name f Firm.	Tons.	Indian.			Home.			Remarks.
			Dirt.	Barley.	Wheat.	Dirt.	Barley.	Wheat.	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
... ...	Clements Robson	1,000	1·70	3	95·30	0·94	2·09	96·97	...
... ...	Louis Dreyfus	810	1	4·75	94·75	0·97	4·72	94·31	...
... ...	" "	200	1	4	95	0·75	6·10	93·15	...
... ...	" "	300	1	4·396	94·604	0·75	6·10	93·15	...
... ...	" "	300	1	4	95	1·12	4·65	94·23	...
... ...	" "	400	1	4	95	1·12	4·65	94·23	...
... ...	" "	300	1	4·13	94·87	1·12	4·65	94·23	...
... ...	E. D. Sassoon	2,000	1·50	3	94·50	0·84	2·45	96·71	...
tis	Sanday Patrick	475	1·80	2	96·20	0·74	1·80	97·46	
... ...	Ralli Brothers	1,870	1·48	2	96·52	0·86	1·94	97·20	
... ...	Clements Robson	630	1·70	2	96·30	1·00	1·59	97·41	
... ...	E. D. Sassoon	275	1·75	2	96·25	1·14	1·34	97·52	

☞ For the following pages 603 to 622 please read pages 31 to 50.

Stephanotis	Louis Dreyfus	700	1	2·75	96·25	1·03	2·63	96·34
"	" "	1,676·3	1	2·94	96·06	1·03	2·63	96·34
"	" "	187·2	1	3	96	0·68	5·72	93·60
Helmsmuir	" "	800	1	5·56	93·44	0·96	4·65	94·39
"	" "	700	1	4	95	0·96	4·65	94·39
"	" "	1,700	1	4·2	94·80	0·96	4·65	94·39
"	" "	1,872	1	4·18	94·82	0·96	4·65	94·39
"	" "	300	1	4	95	0·89	4·78	94·33
"	" "	800	1	4·2	94·80	0·89	4·78	94·33
"	" "	900	1	4·18	94·82	0·89	4·78	94·33
Aleppo	Ralli Brothers	3,210	1·49	3·60	94·91	0·98	4·25	94·77
"	" "	3,560	1·51	4·22	94·27	1·10	4·55	94·35
Glendene	Louis Dreyfus	2,950	1	4	95	1	4·07	94·93
"	Sanday Patrick	1,500	2·05	2·60	95·35	1·05	3·08	95·87
"	" "	1,550	2·00	4·50	93·50	0·85	4·41	95·74
Silverwings	" "	2,363	2·00	2·95	95·05	0·97	3·58	95·45
"	" "	2,000	2·10	3·75	94·15	0·97	4·76	94·27
Emil	Ralli Brothers	4,582	2·50	2·38	96·12	1·01	2·61	96·38

APPENDIX C.—TABLE XVII—*contd.*

Comparative Statement of Indian and Home Analysis—contd.

Name of Steamer.	Name of Firm.	Tons.	Indian.			Home.			Remarks.
			Dirt.	Barley.	Wheat.	Dirt.	Barley.	Wheat.	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
uperra	Louis Dreyfus	1,500	1	4·69	94·31	0·82	3·78	95·40	
,, ...	,, ,, ...	1,500	1	4·1	94·90	0·82	3·78	95·40	
,, ...	,, ,, ...	100	1	4·1	94·90	0·88	4·11	95·09	
,, ...	,, ,, ...	2,300	1	4·15	94·85	0·88	4·11	95·01	
,, ...	,, ,, ...	989	1	3·73	95·27	0·88	4·11	95·09	
ozart	Clements Robson	1,220	1·50	3·20	95·30	0·70	2·02	96·48	
rkmoor	E. D. Sassoon	925	0·85	2·85	96·30	0·86	2·93	96·21	
,, ...	,, ,, ...	75	0·80	4	95·20	0·92	4·80	94·28	
,, ...	Louis Dreyfus	500	1	4·66	94·34	1·07	6·18	92·75	
,, ...	,, ,, ...	500	1	4·66	94·34	0·93	3·81	95·26	
,, ...	Ralli Brothers	1,000	1·50	3·03	95·47	1·27	4·22	94·51	
,, ...	Sanday Patrick	4,055	1·81	3·81	94·38	0·90	3·34	95·76	
bera	Louis Dreyfus	350	1	5·10	93·90	1·05	4·06	94·89	
,, ...	,, ,, ...	650	1	5·10	93·90	1·09	4·83	94·08	

Berbera	Clements Robson	1,000	1·65	2·50	95·85	5·81	2·16	97·03
"	Ralli Brothers	1,000	1·49	2·60	95·91	0·97	3·39	95·64
"	Sanday Patrick	1,000	2	3·40	94·60	1·14	4·05	94·81
Kerman	Ralli Brothers	8,700	1·51	3·06	95·43	0·81	3·48	95·71
Dungeness	Clements Robson	4,765	1·90	1·95	96·15	0·78	2·45	96·77
Gutenfels	Sanday Patrick	1,750	1·85	3·35	94·80	1·39	4·53	94·08
	" "	150	1·95	4·75	93·30	1·05	4·23	94·72
"	Ralli Brothers	2,420	1·49	2·91	95·60	1·36	2·64	95
"	Louis Dreyfus	300	1·00	4·00	95·00	1·39	4·99	93·62
Marwarri	" "	1,000	1·52	3·90	94· 8	0·92	3·66	95·42
"	" "	1,020	1·51	4·20	94·29	0·90	4·50	94·60
"	Clements Robson	1,000	1·65	4·50	93·85	0·84	5·78	93·38
Trevessa	" "	5,604	1·52	3·32	95·16	1·00	4·19	94·81
Lindenfels	Ralli Brothers	1,600	1·53	4·34	94·13	0·82	4·79	94·39
"	" "	100	1·56	4·88	93·56	0·93	6·00	93·07
"	Clements Robson	1,700	1·60	5·40	93	0·84	4·96	94·20
Birchwood	Louis Dreyfus	900	1	4	95	0·86	3·83	95·31
"	"	1,800	1	4·36	94·64	0·86	3·83	95·31
"	"	1,381·5	1	3·93	95·07	0·86	3·83	95·31

APPENDIX C.—TABLE XVII—*contd.*

Comparative Statement of Indian and Home Analysis—contd.

Name of Steamer.	Name of Firm.	Tons.	Indian.			Home.			Remarks.
			Dirt.	Barley.	Wheat.	Dirt.	Barley.	Wheat.	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
perra	Louis Dreyfus	1,500	1	4·69	94·31	0·82	3·78	95·40	
"	" "	1,500	1	4·1	94·90	0·82	3·78	95·40	
"	" "	100	1	4·1	94·90	0·88	4·11	95·09	
"	" "	2,300	1	4·15	94·85	0·88	4·11	95·01	
"	" "	989	1	3·73	95·27	0·88	4·11	95·09	
zart	Clements Robson	1,220	1·50	3·20	95·30	0·70	2·02	96·48	
kmoor	E. D. Sassoon	925	0·85	2·85	96·30	0·86	2·93	96·21	
"	" "	75	0·80	4	95·20	0·92	4·80	94·28	
"	Louis Dreyfus	500	1	4·66	94·34	1·07	6·18	92·75	
"	" "	500	1	4·66	94·34	0·93	3·81	95·26	
"	Ralli Brothers	1,000	1·50	3·03	95·47	1·27	4·22	94·51	
"	Sanday Patrick	4,055	1·81	3·81	94·38	0·90	3·34	95·76	
pera	Louis Dreyfus	350	1	5·10	93·90	1·05	4·06	94·89	
"	" "	650	1	5·10	93·90	1·09	4·83	94·08	

Berbera	Clements Robson	1,000	1·65	2·50	95·85	5·81	2·16	97·03	
"	Ralli Brothers	1,000	1·49	2·60	95·91	0·97	3·39	95·64	
"	Sanday Patrick	1,000	2	3·40	94·60	1·14	4·05	94·81	
Kerman	Ralli Brothers	8,700	1·51	3·06	95·43	0·81	3·48	95·71	
Dungeness	Clements Robson	4,765	1·90	1·95	96·15	0·78	2·45	96·77	
Gutenfels	Sanday Patrick	1,750	1·85	3·35	94·80	1·39	4·53	94·08	
... ...	" "	150	1·95	4·75	93·30	1·05	4·23	94·72	
"	Ralli Brothers	2,420	1·49	2·91	95·60	1·36	2·64	95	
"	Louis Dreyfus	300	1·00	4·00	95·00	1·39	4·99	93·62	
Marwarri	" "	1,000	1·52	3·90	94· 8	0·92	3·66	95·42	
"	" "	1,020	1·51	4·20	94·29	0·90	4·50	94·60	
"	Clements Robson	1,000	1·65	4·50	93·85	0·84	5·78	93·38	
Trevessa	" "	5,604	1·52	3·32	95·16	1·00	4·19	94·81	
Lindenfels	Ralli Brothers	1,600	1·53	4·34	94·13	0·82	4·79	94·39	
"	" "	100	1·56	4·88	93·56	0·93	6·00	93·07	
"	Clements Robson	1,700	1·60	5·40	93	0·84	4·96	94·20	
Birchwood	Louis Dreyfus	900	1	4	95	0·86	3·83	95·31	
"	"	1,800	1	4·36	94·64	0·86	3·83	95·31	
"	"	1,381·5	1	3·93	95·07	0·86	3·83	95·31	

APPENDIX C.—TABLE XVII.—*contd.*

Comparative Statement of Indian and Home Analysis.—contd.

Name of Steamer.	Name of Firm.	Tons.	Indian.			Home.			Remarks.
			Dirt.	Barley.	Wheat.	Dirt.	Barley.	Wheat.	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
dos	Louis Dreyfus	1,200	1	3'48	95'52	0'88	3'84	95'28	
"	"	1,500	1	3'30	95'70	0'88	3'84	95'28	
"	"	1,200	1	3'42	95'88	0'88	3'84	95'28	
"	"	1,141'7	1	3'4	95'6	0'88	3'84	95'28	
velyan	Sanday Patrick	4,411	1'75	4'35	93'90	1'02	4'55	94'4	
domsley	"	5,100	2	3	95	1'03	3'18	95'79	
mayne	Strauss and Company	6,076	1'4	2'80	95'75	0'75	2'63	96'62	
nishman	Ralli Brothers	1,515	1'52	4'35	94'13	1'15	4'71	94'14	
"	Clements Robson	200	1'50	4'40	94'10	0'91	6'67	92'42	
ness	Ralli Brothers	3,151	1'50	2'91	95'59	1'08	3'84	95'08	
stan	Louis Dreyfus	4,510	1	4'25	94'75	0'83	3'83	95'34	
awke	Ralli Brothers	6,140	1'51	3'10	95'39	1'52	3'50	94'98	
nore	"	600	1'53	3'38	95'09	1'05	3'45	95'50	

Dromone	Clements Robson	800	1·85	3·40	94·75	1·10	3·20	95·70
Manchester Port	Ralli Brothers	6,064	1·52	3·85	94·63	1·29	4·59	94·12
Windsor Hall	"	5,700	1·54	4·39	94·07	1·04	4·87	94·09
Gorsemore	Clements Robson	1,050	1·50	2·80	95·70	1·06	2·61	96·33
"	Ralli Brothers	100	1·51	4·76	93·73	1·78	8·05	90·17
Zingara	Clements Robson	5,122	1·80	4·20	94·00	1·04	3·58	95·38
Chinkoa	E. D. Sassoon	1,800	0·90	2·30	95·80	0·80	3·24	95·96
Pearlmoor	"	4,999·7	1·00	2·30	96·70	0·64	2·20	97·16
Kurdistan	Ralli Brothers	3,285	1·53	4·53	93·94	1·01	4·65	94·34
"	"	990	1·53	4·53	93·94	0·84	4·04	95·12
"	"	520·3	1·53	4·68	93·79	1·05	5·19	93·76
"	"	979·7	1·54	6·46	92·00	0·96	5·98	93·08
Frankenfels	"	600	1·53	4·00	94·47	0·83	4·00	95·17
"	Clements Robson	1	1·30	2·60	96·10	0·85	2·86	96·29
Norman Prince	"	50,81	1·53	4·46	94·01	0·96	4·74	94·30
Bassano	"	266·1	1·55	6·87	91·58	1·05	7·86	91·09
"	"	233·9	1·53	4·84	93·63	0·67	4·95	94·38
"	"	2,200	1·52	4·20	94·28	1·01	3·79	95·20
Wagner...	"	105·9	1·53	6·46	92·01	1·01	7·32	91·67

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APPENDIX C.—TABLE XVII.—*concld.*

Comparative Statement of Indian and Home Analysis.—concld.

Name of Steamer.	Name of Firm.	Tons.	Indian. Dirt.	Indian. Barley.	Indian. Wheat.	Home. Dirt.	Home. Barley.	Home. Wheat.	Remarks.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
...er	Ralli Brothers	894·1	1·54	4·53	93·93	1·00	5·08	93·92	
... ...	"	3,276·5	1·54	4·40	94·06	0·92	4·41	94·67	
... ...	"	693·5	1·54	4·40	94·06	0·92	4·41	94·67	
...eld	Sanday Patrick	5,277	1·70	4·00	94·30	1·01	4·25	94·74	
...al	" "	3,300	1·70	4·95	93·35	1·24	4·50	94·30	
... ...	" "	3,253	1·70	4·95	93·35	0·90	4·50	94·60	
...o	Clements Robson	1,915	1·50	3·30	95·20	0·64	2·81	96·55	
... ...	Ralli Brothers	2,222	·53	4·48	93·99	0·90	3·96	95·14	
... ...	"	1,434	1·53	4·48	93·99	1·02	4·97	94·01	
... ...	"	2,367	1·56	4·66	93·78	0·87	3·69	95·44	
... ...	"	2,633	1·53	6·86	91·61	1·00	6·53	92·47	
...nfels	Sanday Patrick	2,200	1·80	4·20	94·00	1·01	4·46	94·53	
... ...	Clements Robson	5,767	1·45	2·80	95·75	0·99	3·06	95·95	

Lingfield	Strauss & Co.	4,805	1·75	2·75	95·50	0·86	3·08	96·06
"	"	1,692	2·00	6·00	92·00	0·94	5·54	93·52
Bassano...	"	2,200	1·52	4·20	94·28	1·01	3·79	95·20
"	"	400	1·00	3·94	95·06	1·39	4·99	93·62
"	"	800	1·00	3·86	95·14	1·39	4·99	93·62
"	"	400	1·00	4·66	94·34	1·39	4·99	93·62
Kirkdale	Louis Dreyfus	150	1·00	4·06	94·94	0·85	4·60	94·55
"	"	300	1·00	4·37	94·63	0·85	4·60	94·55
"	"	300	1·00	4·46	94·54	0·85	4·60	94·55
"	"	300	1·00	3·80	95·20	0·85	4·60	94·55
Kurmark	Clements Robson	2,300	1·55	4·30	94·15	0·97	5·12	93·91
"	"	250	1·60	5·30	93·10	1·05	4·82	94·13
Silk Worth Hall	Sanday Patrick	3,956	1·85	3·95	94·20	1·35	3·86	94·79
Archbank	"	3,000	1·65	5·00	93·35	1·33	5·36	93·31
Waddon...	E. D. Sassoon	3,144	1·10	3·60	95·30	0·85	3·50	95·65
Canara ...	"	1,921	1·00	4·30	94·70	0·81	3·88	95·31
"	"	50	1·10	2·75	96·15	0·86	4·15	94·99
Morocco	"	1,000	1·25	5·20	93·55	0·64	4·40	94·96

APPENDIX C.—TABLE XVIII.

Statement showing the percentage of gain or loss in outturn in shipments by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Louis Dreyfus, Sanday Patrick and Clements Robson, & Co., Karachi, as reported by those firms.

Name of Steamer.	Ralli Brothers.		Louis Dreyfus.		Sanday Patrick.		Clements Robson.	
	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn. Gain = + Loss = —	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn. Gain = + Loss = —	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn. Gain = + Loss = —	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn. Gain = + Loss = —
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
S. S. Stephanotis	1870	+0·13	2,376·3	+0·422	...	...	630	—0·22
"	...	...	187·2	—0·287	...	...	...	...
" Cannizaro	144·8	—1·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	1,878·9	—0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Emil	4,580·5	—0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Aleppo	677	—0·39	...	...	400	+0·43	...	...
"	...	...	...	...	600	—0·21	...	...
" Trevessa	6,404	—0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Yorkmoor	1,000	—0·15	500	+1·278	...	...	...	...

" "	...	...	500	+0·767	...	...	...	...
" Altair	5,530	—0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kerman	670·6	—0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Berbera	1,000	+0·11	650	+2·101	1,000	—0·02	1,000	—0·64
" "	...	...	350	+0·716	...	...	...	...
" Gartness	3,151	—0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Marwarri	2,020	+0·02	1,000	—0·721	300	—0·49	1,000	+0·25
"	...	...	1,000	+0·929	1,700	—0·18	...	...
" Lindenfels	1,700	—0·13	1,291·1	—0·068	1,000	—0·32	1,700	—0·21
" "	...	...	200	—1·059	700	—0·18	...	...
" "	...	...	1,000	—0·146	...	...	...	...
" Cober	...	...	4,768	+0·146	...	...	...	...
" Orangemoor	...	...	6,550	—0·158	...	...	...	...
" Elmsgarth	...	...	4,992	—0·115	...	...	..	...
" Locksley Hall	1,500	+0·33	1,050	+0·666	...	...	1,500	+0·15
" Pindos	...	...	5,041·7	+0·313	...	...	...	...
" Haydn	...	...	1,000	+0·260	...	...	1,000	—0·33

APPENDIX C.—Table XVIII.—*contd.*

Statement showing the percentage of gain or loss, etc.—contd.

Name of Steamer.	Ralli Brothers.		Louis Dreyfus.		Sanday Patrick.		Clements Robson.	
	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn Gain = + Loss = —	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn Gain = + Loss = —	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn Gain = + Loss = —	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn Gain = + Loss = —
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
S. S. Haydn	...	...	500	+0·106	...	...	...	...
" "	...	...	810	+0·390	...	...	...	...
" Oronsay	...	...	3,038	+0·134	...	...	...	..
" "	...	...	2,500	+0·023	...	...	...	...
" Glendene	...	...	2,950	+0·716	...	...	...	...
" Helmsmuir	...	...	5,072	+0·409	...	...	...	...
" "	...	...	2,000	+0·109	...	...	...	...
" Gutenfels	...	...	1,900	+1·324	1,900	— 0·004	1,900	—0·09
" Ruperra	...	...	6,389	+0·249	...	...	...	...
" Birchwood	...	...	4,081·5	+0·255	...	...	...	...
" Muristan	...	...	4,510	+0·939	...	...	...	...
" Hindoo	...	...	2,600	—0·369	1,200	—0·02	...	...
" "	...	...	...	...	1,100	—0·46	...	...

" Treveal	...	...	...	...	6,300	—0·02	...	...
" Foylemore	.	...	4,522	+0·325	6,553	—0·56	...	...
" Trevelyan	...	...	..	...	400	—0·21	...	...
" Medomsley	...	...	...	...	4,411	—0·51	...	...
" Mozart	...	...	...	...	5,100	—0·16	...	...
" "	...	...	...	...	1,200	—0·002	2,600	—0·69
" Silkworth Hall	...	...	...	...	1,800	—0·44	...	...
" Frankenfels...	...	...	...	...	3,956	+0·17	...	...
" Archbank	...	...	...	...	200	—0·27	1,400	—0·35
" Kurmark	...	...	...	...	3,000	+0·57	...	...
" Dungeness	...	...	...	...	3,500	—0·62	...	..
" Ravenshoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,765	—0·05
" Zingara	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,570	—0·22
" Trelissick	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,122	—0·35
" Picton	4,156	+0·05	3,500	—0·073	...	...	6,479	—0·81
" Trehawke	7,205	—0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Wagner	4,276·5	+0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
" "	693·5	+0·47	..	...	...	...	...	...
" Windsor Hall	5,690·6	+0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—Table XVIII.—*concld.*

Statement showing the percentage of gain or loss, etc.—concld.

Name of Steamer.	Ralli Brothers.		Louis Dreyfus.		Sanday Patrick.		Clements Robson.	
	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn Gain = + Loss = —	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn Gain = + Loss = —	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn Gain = + Loss = —	Quantity shipped in Tons.	Outturn Gain = + Loss = —
		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
S. S. Kurdistan	5,575	—0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Norman Prince	5,081	+0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Manchester Port	6,064	—0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Bassano	2,700	+0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Alesia	6,609	—0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dromore	3,665	+0·40	1,400	+0·390	...	...	1,000	+0·39
" Gorsemore	1,050	+0·33	1,250	+0·280	...	...	1,050	+0·28
" Cornishmore	1,515	+0·98	980·6	+0·524	...	...	...	...
" "	...	...	154·8	+1·156	...	...	...	...
" Trevalgan	...	...	6,950	—0·272	...	...	...	...
" Cluden	...	...	4,456	—0·126	...	...	...	...

" Trecarne ...	...	...	..	7,200	−0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Clan Ross ...	...	...	...	2,200	−0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kawak ...	...	...	...	4,905	−0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Arosa ...	...	...	...	3,471	−0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Morocco ...	...	...	...	1,500	−0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Groswen ...	...	...	...	5,364	−0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Kirkdale ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	+0·485	...	...	...	...

Appendix D.

ACCOUNT STATEMENTS.

Table No. I.—Statement of Accounts of Agent Firms, Karachi.

" " II.—Statement of Accounts of Agent Firms, Bombay.

" " III.—Statement of Accounts of Agent Firms, Calcutta.

" " IV.—Combined Statement of Accounts of Agent Firms at Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta.

" " V.—Statement showing the Demand Drafts issued against the Secretary of State.



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PART II.

No. 7497-W.-II.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 26th August, 1916.

In supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 13755-W., dated the 21st August 1915, the following regulations respecting certificates of origin for foreign goods imported into Russia are published for general information:—

Regulations concerning proof of origin of foreign goods.

I. The following will be accepted as proof of the origin of goods subject to Customs duty at the rates of the "Conventional," or, as the case may be, "General" Tariff for European trade:—

1. Certificates of origin issued by:
   - (a) Russian diplomatic and consular officers, with the official seal affixed;
   - (b) Chambers of Commerce, Municipal or Police Authorities with the official seal affixed;
   - (c) Custom houses discharging the goods from the country whose products are assessed in Russia at "Conventional" rates, or, as the case may be, "General" rates of the Tariff;
2. Accounts, invoices, or letters of manufacturers, wholesale stores, merchants' commission, offices and traders.

II. The documents enumerated in point 1 (letters *b* and *c*) and point 2 of Section I, will be recognised as sufficient proof of origin only when the said documents have been attested by Russian diplomatic or consular officers, if there be such in the country of origin. Not only the signatures in the documents must so be attested, but also the accuracy of the statements regarding the origin of the goods indicated. In the case of accounts, invoices, and letters of foreign manufacturers, etc., (point 2 of Section I), the above officials must also certify that the persons submitting these documents do in fact possess the commercial or industrial undertakings in the name of which the documents are submitted.

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As a temporary measure and for the duration of the war owners of goods may obtain certificates of origin from the competent Consuls of allied or neutral countries resident in the country through which the goods pass, or from which they have been obtained. These certificates, however, as well as the accuracy of the declaration as to the origin of the goods made therein must be further certified by the local Russian diplomatic or consular officer.

NOTE.—In countries where there are no Russian diplomatic or consular representatives, the documents may be attested by English, French, or Belgian diplomatic or consular officials, according to a list sanctioned by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

III. Should (Russian) Customs establishments experience any difficulties in interpreting the foreign text of documents presented, the owner of the goods must, on demand submit a translation in Russian, certifying the correctness of the same with his signature.

IV. The documents referred to in Section I will be accepted only if issued by persons residing, or institutions established in the country of origin of the goods, and not in countries through which they are being conveyed in transit.

V. These documents must contain information as to the quantity of packages, their marks and numbers, gross and net weight, and description of the goods by their technical or trade name, the following exceptions being admitted :—

(*a*) In proof of origin of articles assessed in the Tariff not by weight but by piece, documents will be accepted without indication of the net and gross weight.

(*b*) In documents concerning vessels (ships), the dimensions may be indicated by gross capacity in tons.

(*c*) The net weight need not be given in the case of the following : all goods assessed in the Tariff by gross weight and all goods allowed a deduction for tare if imported in packing specifically named in the Tare Table sanctioned by the Minister of Finance.

(*d*) Slight disparities in the marks and numbers of goods' packages, as compared with the entries in the documents need not disqualify the documents if the Customs authorities have no doubt that the documents refer to the goods imported.

VI. It is sufficient to present one of the documents indicated in Section I if the goods come to Russia direct from the country of origin.

VII. By direct importation of goods from the country of origin is to be understood :—

(*a*) the carriage of goods from a port of the country of origin to a Russian port without transhipment and without discharge at a port of a third country ;

(*b*) the carriage of goods by rail or by a mixed route, by rail and by steamer, with through waybills or bills of lading, if the place of despatch indicated in these documents is situated within the boundaries of the country of origin and the place of destination is any interior or frontier point of Russia, even if the goods have to be conveyed *viâ* other countries to the products of which favourable tariff rates are applied.

VIII. The conveyance of goods through German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish territories, as also the transhipment or discharge of goods at ports of these countries, shall deprive the goods of any right to favourable tariff rates.

IX. On the delivery of goods imported indirectly from the country of origin the following will be required :—

1. For goods coming from Customs warehouses, in addition to one of the documents indicated in Section I, a certificate of a Custom house of the country from which the goods are imported into Russia to the effect that the packages indicated in the said documents were not released from the warehouses of that Custom House, and indicating by what waybills or bills of lading they were despatched directly to Russia. This certificate must be attested by Russian diplomatic or consular officials ; and

2. For goods acquired in a foreign interior market, a certificate of origin from Russian diplomatic or consular officials indicating that the goods, on delivery into that country did not pass in transit through German, Austro-Hungarian or Turkish territory, and

X. Goods specified in the appended list, on direct import into Russia from the country of origin, do not require certificates of origin. If these goods are imported indirectly from the country of origin, they require a certificate of the Custom House of the country from which they were despatched direct to Russia, this certificate indicating the country of origin, the point whence the goods were received at the place where the custom house issuing the certificate is situated, and the routes by which the goods were proceeding to Russia. This certificate must be attested by a Russian diplomatic or consular officer.

Certificates of origin will be dispensed with in the case of foreign goods which arrive in the Empire *direct* from Allied countries; nor will such certificates be required in the case of foreign goods despatched to Russia from Allied countries *by parcel post*.

When goods from Allied countries are imported into the Empire after passing in transit through other countries, or after transhipment at intermediate ports, certificates of origin issued at the place of despatch only will be required. Russian diplomatic and consular officers will certify only the signatures on the certificates and not the accuracy of the statement regarding the origin of the goods covered by the certificate.

NOTE.—At the desire of the owners of the goods, instead of the Customs certificate mentioned in this Section, documents mentioned in Sections I and IX may be presented.

XI. Asiatic goods imported by Persian, Afghan, Mongolian and overland Chinese frontiers, do not require certificates of origin.

XII. In goods' declarations, when the amount of the duty depends on the country of origin, the owner must indicate the country of origin, otherwise the declaration will be returned for the insertion of this information.

XIII. Documents showing the origin or place of despatch of goods (Sections I to X) may be presented at Custom houses at the time of import of the goods together with the lading documents, or on delivery of the declaration, or afterwards with a separate statement handed in previous to the discharge of the goods from the Custom house, but in any case, not later than six months from the date of arrival of the goods at the Custom house. Proofs of origin may also be submitted after the clearance of the goods through the Custom house. In such cases however a sum must be deposited with the customs officials to cover the possible difference in the amount of duty leviable; and the Customs official will either retain samples of the goods; or drawings, photographs and descriptions thereof must be left with them.

XIV. On inspection of the goods, the Customs authorities must see that the proofs of origin presented correspond with the goods, and, in cases of reasonable doubt, must verify the proofs, apart from the documents referred to above, and make an expert examination of the goods.

XV. If the number of packages of goods presented for inspection should be found to be less than that entered in the documents of origin, this circumstance alone should not be a reason for refusing to recognise the goods as subject to assessment under the "Conventional" or, as the case may be, "General" Tariff and the documents of origin must not be returned to the owner of the goods If the latter declares that the missing packages will be delivered later, the Custom house must on his written request, deliver to him a copy of these documents, with a note on the same explaining the circumstances.

XVI. The documents indicated in Sections I to X of these regulations, delivered at Custom houses with postal declarations will be recognised as proof of origin of goods imported in postal parcels. Certificates of origin covering goods sent by parcel post should specify the postal numbers of the parcels. For goods, received in parcels, delivered to addressees direct from Custom houses (Section 617 of the Custom Code, 1912 Supplement), proof of origin may also be presented by the receivers on the same basis as is established for the presentation of proof of origin of goods inspected according to declaration.

XVII. For goods inspected without inspection documents in the cases provided for in Sections 197, 198, 257, 391, 399 and 417 of the Customs Code, proof of origin will be accepted on the same basis as is established for goods inspected according to declarations.

XVIII. Documents of origin, as also other documents, after payment of Customs duties on the goods, shall be sent to the competent Control Chambers with the inspection documents.

XIX. In the absence of proofs of origin, or non-compliance of the same with these regulations, the goods will be assessed for duty according to the rates established for goods of German, Austrian and Turkish origin.

XX. Exemptions from the stipulations of these regulations may be made in exceptional cases on the special authorisation, in each separate case, of the Minister of Finance.

Appendix to Section X.

List of Foreign goods for which on direct importation from the country of origin Certificates of origin are not required.

Asphalt; antimony; camphor, crude; cotton, raw; copra, unhusked; coffee; cocoa; cedar wood; dyewoods fluorspar; guttapercha; herrings; jute, raw; lead; medicinal mineral waters from allied and neutral countries; naptha-liquid products distilled from; nitric acid; quebracho wood and mimosa bark; pepper; unground ginger, cloves, and other exotic spices; pyrites; sulphurous; rice; rubber; saltpetre; Chile; unrefined sulphur, crude; sulphuric acid; tea; Thomas' slag, unground, tanning materials and extracts; tin; zinc;

Hides and skins, undressed; of bulls, oxen, cows, calves, camels, buffaloes, horses, asses, pigs; skins of fish or amphibious animals.

Hides and skins, dressed:

Leather belting for machinery.

Wooden parts of machines and apparatus.

Natural whetstones, in rectangular or circular shape, mounted or not.

Grinding and polishing substances, and articles manufactured therefrom; graphite, carbons for electro-technical purposes; lubricating, polishing and adhesive compounds;

Colophany;

India rubber (caoutchouc and gutta-percha), prepared and manufactured;

Chloride of lime;

Iodine, bromine, barium chloride, nitrate of soda, purified boric acid, in crystals, as a powder, or as an anhydride; acetate of lead (sugar of lead), acetate of soda, whether liquid or not; chlorate of potassium (Berthollet's salts) and chlorate of sodium; chloride of iron; calcium carbide; benzol and naphthaline, purified; resinous soaps and salts of resin acid; oxalic and lactic acids; carbolic acid, in crystals or in the form of a transparent liquid; cream of tartar, refined; wood spirit and acetone;

Napthols and sulphonic acids;

Nitro and amido derivatives of the aromatic series;

Peroxide of hydrogen;

White lead and zinc, white;

Metallic ores and minerals;

Cast iron in pigs, scraps and fillings—all kinds, except ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon and ferro-chrome;

Copper, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium and other unspecified metals; chrysocolle, tombac, argentan (German silver), Britannia metal, and all other unspecified metal alloys—all the above in bars, rods and sheets;

Manufactures of the foregoing metals and alloys, *viz.*, articles not ornamented in relief, not engraved, and stamped articles, even if combined with wood, iron, tin plate, leather, or other common materials;

Cast iron wares, in the rough, or worked;

Iron and steel manufactures, wrought, stamped, moulded—not specially mentioned; forged rails;

Iron and steel boilermakers' wares, such as steam boilers and similar apparatus, boilers, reservoirs, tanks, boxes, sections of bridges; also all unspecified kinds of manufactures of sheet iron or steel;

Iron and steel manufactures (unspecified), worked, turned, polished, ground, bronzed or otherwise elaborated, even with parts composed of wood or of copper or copper alloys;

Wire of copper or copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, cadmium, etc., of chrysocolle, tombac, argentan, Britannia metal, etc.

Manufactures of wire of such metals and metal alloys;

Electrical cables of all kinds;

Cutlery of any kind and for any purpose (except machine knives, etc.), in mountings of common materials, prepared from iron, steel, copper, copper alloys, etc., etc; also scissors or pincers provided with even or with notched blades; knife blades; and forks without handles, finished or not;

Scythes, bills and sickles;

Machines and apparatus, complete or incomplete, fitted together or in parts;

Instruments and apparatus.—Astronomical, optical (except spectacles, eyeglasses, opera glasses and binoculars), physical, chemical and mathematical, geodetical and drawing; instruments, etc, for medical purposes; manometers, vacuometers, indicators and measuring apparatus; magic lanterns and other lanterns for picture projection; photographical apparatus; geographical globes; glasses for spectacles and for opera glasses, burning glasses, magnifying glasses and all kinds of optical glasses; electrical current interrupters, commutators, safety cut-outs; holders for electrical incandescent lamps; rheostats and commutators of all kinds, fitted together or in parts; telegraphic and telephonic apparatus; electrical and pneumatic bells and accessories for electrical signalling;

Electro-technical measuring appliances (ammeters, wattmeters, voltmeters, and calculators);

Paper pulp prepared by chemical process (cellulose, pulp made from rags, straw, peat, etc.);

Wool and hair, uncombed, unspun; wool combings and waste;

Felts or felted tissues of cotton, pure or mixed with wool, for use in factories and workshops;

Twine of Manila hemp or sisal, for sheaf binding reapers, whether imported separately or with the machine;

Jute and linen sacks, also coarse jute tissues for sacking or packing.

Machine belting of hemp or cotton;

Felts or felted tissues of wool, for use in factories;

Woollen manufactures for use in factories (including filter and press cloths and camels' hair transmission belts).

No. 7698-90-W.-II.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 26th day of July, 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital,

be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(C) Absinthe ;

(C) Arrack ;

(C) Black plates and black sheets under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick ;

(A) Cape garnets or rubies ;

Chemicals, drugs, etc., the following :—

(A) Anthracene oil ;

(A) Coal tar, all products (except creosote) obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures containing such products or derivatives ;

(C) Creosote ;

(A) Green oil ;

(A) Sulphuric acid ;

(B) Files ;

(A) Jute piece goods ;

Metals and ores :—

(A) Steel plates and sheets $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and over ;

(C) Oils, creosote, except wood tar oil ;

(C) Pitch, coal tar ;

(C) Pitch, rosin ;

(C) Pitch, wood ;

(B) Pitches derived from fats, greases, oils or fatty acids ;

(C) Rum and imitation rum ;

Shipbuilding materials :—

(C) Iron plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ;

(B) Stockinette ;

(C) Syrups which may be used as food for man, and molasses produced from cane sugar.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(A) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked ;

(C) Black plates for tinning exported in boxes ;

(A) Cast iron pipes ;

Chemicals, drugs, etc., the following :—

(C) Anthracene oil and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil ;

(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives (except anthracene oil and green oil and mixtures and preparations containing these oils);

(C) Creosote and creosote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils;

(C) Green oil and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;

(A) Sulphuric acid and mixtures containing sulphuric acid;

(A) Galvanised corrugated and galvanised flat sheets;

(A) Iron and steel plates and sheets (except black plates for tinning exported in boxes, tin plates, terneplates, and lead-coated sheets);

(C) Japanese tissue paper;

(A) Jute piece goods and piece goods mainly composed of jute;

(A) Molasses;

(A) Motor ploughs and motor tractors for agricultural use;

(B) Pickled grains and fleshes;

(C) Pitches and all mixtures, preparations and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient;

(C) Potable spirits of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof;

(B) Quercitron bark extract;

Shipbuilding materials, the following:—

(C) Sectional materials for shipbuilding;

(A) Small tools, the following:—

Boring cutters;

Chucks;

Files;

Hacksaws;

Lathe tools;

Measuring tools;

Milling cutters;

Reamers;

Screwing tackle;

Slitting saws;

Thread milling hobs;

Twist drills;

(B) Stockinette composed wholly or partly of wool;

(C) Syrups which may be used as food for man.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy

No. 7753-78-W.-II.—The following Notification of the Department of Import Restrictions, London, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE.

Department of Import Restrictions.

22, Carlisle Place, S. W.

July 12th, 1916.

NOTIFICATION No. 5.

INTERPRETATIONS.

P. = Prohibited. N.P. = Not Prohibited.

Description of Article.	*Decision.*
Accessories, Dentists'—See Dentists' Accessories...	
Agrimotors—Agricultural Tractors (Driven by Motor Power)...	N.P.
Agricultural Machines, Implements or parts thereof	N.P.
Agricultural Motor Ploughs—Motors for (See Motors)	
Aluminium Leaves	P.
Automatic Counters	N.P.
Balances, Sash (as Hardware)	P.
Belgian Mattress Ticks (Cotton or Flax and Cotton mixed)	P.
Bells and Buzzers—Electric (for use on Telephones)	P.
Belt Laces (Leather), used for joining Leather Driving Belts, etc.	N.P.
Bitumen Belting, *i.e.* :—	
Machine-driving Belting made of Bitumen and Cotton	N.P.
Brass Oil Containers or Founts (used for ordinary oil-lighting or heating lamps)	P.
Brush Handles (Painters') when made of Ash or Hickory (as Tool Handles)	N.P.
Bust Bodices (Ladies) *ex* U. S. A., chiefly made of Lace exported from England	N.P.
Butter Churns, small (for ordinary use), glass vessel, metal lid with small cog-wheel and wooden inner plant	N.P.
Buttons—Cotton Crochet with Cotton Centre	P.
Buttons—Tinsel Crochet with Wood Centre	P.
Button Sewing On Machines	P.
By-passes, Brass Gas Burner	N.P.
Canvas, Solution Coated—used in the manufacture of boots and shoes	P.
Caps (made of tinsel with wads and discs), for bottles	P.
Casing, Lodar—Substitute for Sausage and Preserved Meat Casings (not Gut) made of Wood Pulp, or other such materials of special preparation	P.
Churns, Butter, small (for ordinary use), glass vessel, metal lid with small cog-wheel and wooden inner plant	N.P.
Circular Blades, for paper-slitting machines	P.
Clips—Fountain Pen	P.
Coffee Percolators (as Holloware)	P.
Coil Holders (metal) for twine (as Hardware)	P.
Cream separators	N.P.
Currants—The term " Currants " applies to all Currants, *i. e.*,—Black Currants, Red Currants, Currant pulp, etc.	N.P.
Counters, Automatic	N.P.
Dentists' Accessories, *i. e.* :—	
Tooth Polishing Brushes. } Small Lathe Brushes. }	N.P.

Dentists' Accessories, etc.—*contd.*	
Tooth Brushes	N.P.
Dental Cement	N.P.
Absorbent Cotton Wool	N.P.
Dental Pump Chairs	N.P.
Spittoons	N.P.
Cabinets	N.P.
Forceps	N.P.
Lancets	N.P.
Tweezers	N.P.
Pluggers	N.P.
Probes	N.P.
Pliers	N.P.
Small Leather-buffs	N.P.
Leather Bellows	N.P.
Small Leather Driving Belts (for dental foot and Electric Engines)	N.P.
Drawing Pins	P.
Electric Bells and Electric Buzzers (for use on telephones)	P.
Electric Fans...	N.P.
Electric Flat Iron (as Laundry Iron)	P.
Electric Heating Grill	P.
Electric Heater or Radiator (portable)...	P.
Electric Heated Hot Plate	P.
Electric Heated Shaving Pot (as Holloware)	P.
Electric Heated Tea Pot (as Holloware)	P.
Electric Stoves (as Stoves and Ranges)	P.
Electric Toaster for Table use (as Hardware)	P.
Envelope Fasteners—Steel	P.
Fans—Electric	N.P.
Fish Oil (no Glycerine) for Soap making	N.P.
Flat—iron—Electric (as Laundry Iron)	P.
Fountain Pen Clips	P.
Garlic (dried)	P.
Goods imported into Bond for re-export	N.P.
Gold beaters Skin	N.P.
Grill—Electric Heating	P.
Heater or Radiator—Electric (portable)	P.
Hide, Enamelled (Patent Leather)	P.
Holders, Coil (metal) for twine (as Hardware)	P.
Hot-plate—Electrically heated	P.
Insect Powder *ex* Japan	N.P.
Japanese Parasols (mainly of paper and bamboo)	N.P.
Lacquered Umbrella Handles *ex* Japan (as wood Manufactures)	P.
Ladies' Bust Bodices *ex* U. S. A., chiefly made of Lace exported from England ...	N.P.
Leather, Patent (Enamelled Hide)	N.P.
Leather Belt Laces, used for joining Driving Belts, etc.	N.P.
Lodar Casing—Substitute for Sausage and preserved Meat Casings (not Gut) made of wood pulp or other such materials of special preparation	P.
Machines—Agricultural, Implements and parts thereof	N.P.

Machines—Button Sewing-on	P.
Machines—Over-Edge Sewing	P.
Mattress Ticks—Belgian (Cotton or Flax and Cotton mixed)	P.
Metal Camera Tripods	N.P.
Metal Trinkets—Small (as Toys)	P.
Mops	N.P.
Motors (Engines and Magnetos) for Agricultural Motor Ploughs	N.P.
Mustard (prepared for the table)	P.
Oil Containers or Founts, Brass (used for ordinary oil lighting or heating lamps) ...	P.
Oil—Fish (no Glycerine) for Soap making	N.P
Over-Edge Sewing Machines	P.
Painters' Brush Handles, when made of Ash or Hickory (as Tool Handles) ...	N.P.
Parasols—Japanese (mainly of paper and bamboo)	N.P.
Patent Leather (Enamelled Hide)	N.P.
Percolators—Coffee (as Holloware)	P.
Pickles and Vegetables, Canned, Bottled—Dried and Preserved *when product of H. M. Dominions*	N.P.
Pins—Drawing	P.
Pimentos and Pimientos	N.P.
Sash Balances (as Hardware)	P.
Separators—Cream	N.P.
Shaving Pot—Electrically heated (as Holloware)	P.
Soda Fountains. (Accessories imported as Parts of Fountains)	N.P.
Solution Coated Canvas	P.
Steel Envelope Fasteners	P.
Stoves—Electric, as Stoves and Ranges	P.
Taps. (For Screwing)	N.P.
Tea-Pot—Electrically heated (as Holloware)	P.
Toaster—Electric, for table use (as Hardware)	P.
Tractors—Agricultural (Agrimotors) Driven by Motor Power...	N.P.
Trinkets—Small, metal (as Toys)	P.
Turnbuckles—Solid drop-forged mild steel (for use in connection with Constructional Engineering work and Railway Carriage work)	N.P.
Umbrella Handles—Lacquered, *ex* Japan (as Wood Manufactures)	P.
Vegetables and Pickles—Canned, Bottled—Dried or Preserved *when product of H. M. Dominions*	N.P.
Visca Chenille	P.
Willow Matting (Japanese)	N.P.
Whips, excepting those made of wooden sticks and Cotton twine and Hide thongs plaited	N.P.
Wolfram Ore (containing 58 per cent of Tungsten)	N.P.

No. 7788-W-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 5910-W-II, dated the 15th July 1916 as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import of all goods from and the export of all goods to any of the trading concerns mentioned in the annexed Schedule :

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to :—

(*i*) Goods imported or exported under a general or special license granted under the authority of "The Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation, 1916," or any other power vested in His Majesty or by the Governor General in Council ;

(*ii*) Goods shipped for India before 15th July.

SCHEDULE.

AFRICA.

MOROCCO.

Abekhzel, Aaron, Laraiche.

Abitbol, Moses, & Sons, (Abitbol, Joseph M., Samuel M., Rafael M.), Laraiche.

Afergan, David, Laraiche.

Amar, Mesod J., Laraiche.

Amarti, Mohamed Ben Drees el, Laraiche.

Amir, Taher Ben, Laraiche.

Anhri, Yusef el, Laraiche.

Asharual, Abdelwahab, Arzila.

Assayag, Simon, Laraiche.

Assayag, Solomon, Laraiche.

Auni, Ahmed el, Laraiche.

Aztot, Abdeslam, Laraiche.

Aztot, Fedol Ben Mohamed, Laraiche.

Aztot, Siddeh Ben Ahmed, Laraiche.

Baghar, Dris el, Alcazar.

Bakkali, El Ayashi el, Arzila.

Bakkali, Mohamed, Tetuan.

Benarrosh, Brahim, Laraiche.

Bendayan, Salomon, Laraiche.

Beniflah, Elias, Laraiche.

Benizri, Rafael, Laraiche.

Benmergui, Vidal E., Tetuan.

Benros, Isaac, Laraiche.

Bensabat, Jacob, Laraiche.

Benshiton, Joseph, Laraiche.

Benshiton, Moses, Laraiche.

Bessam, Oolad, Laraiche.

Botbol, Sentob Haim, Laraiche.

Bukhari, Hossein Abdeslam el, Tetuan.

Cadosh, Mesod, Laraiche.

Cohen, Mesod, Laraiche.

Cohen, S. & J., (Cohen, Simon J., Joseph J., Scialom J., Jacob S.), Laraiche.

Cohen, Simon D., (Cohen, Simon D., Jacob S.), Laraiche.

Dukali, Hadj Ben Maati el Hayani, Laraiche.

Dukali, Hamed Ben Fekik, Alcazar.

Eljarrat, Jacob (Eljarrat, Amram J., Judah J., Meir J.), Alcazar.

Eljarrat, Judah, Alcazar.

Gelool, Mohamed Ben Abdel Krim Ben, Alcazar.
Hababi, Mohamed el, Laraiche.
Hadj, Ali Ben el, Arzila.
Haquiba, Cades, Laraiche.
Harrack, Abdeslam el, Alcazar.
Hashmi, Hamed Ben el, Arzila.
Hashmi, Mohamed Ben el, Arzila.
Hashmi, Si Hamed el, Tetuan.
Hisu, Mohamed Ben, Arzila.
Hossein, Mohamed el, Laraiche.
H'sissen, Selam (Abdeselam), el, Alcazar.
Huss, Reichardt, Arzila.
Hussein, Ben el Hadj el Jemili, Alcazar.
Kell, J., & Company, Laraiche.
Kouira, Drees, Laraiche.
Lebady, Mohamed, Tetuan.
Levy, Solomon, Laraiche.
Maaroufi, Hadj Mohamed el, Laraiche.
Mesbahi, Mohamed el Kasri, Alcazar.
Mokhtar, Mohamed, Arzila.
Mokhtar, Ulad, Arzila.
Moryusef, Fortunate S., (Moryusef F. S., Judah S., Sliman, J.), Laraiche.
Moryusef, Joseph & Yahia, Laraiche.
Moryusef, Mesod Uld Brami, Laraiche.
Mudden, Mohamed el, Tetuan.
Muyal, Isaac and M., Laraiche.
Mzamzi, Mohamed el, Laraiche.
Odadiah, Joseph Brahim, Laraiche.
Oushihi, Abdelrahman el, Alcazar.
Renschausen, A., & Company, Laraiche.
Rohner, Friedrich, Laraiche.
Rohner, Werner, Laraiche.
Sabbag, Mokluf & Company, Laraiche.
Sabbah, Mesod, Laraiche.
Sabbah, Simon, Laraiche.
Sager and Woerner, Laraiche.
Sherti, Mohamed, Tetuan.
Sherti, Mohamed Ben el, Arzila.
Simoni, Mesod, Laraiche.
Soudry, (Essoudry, Samuel ; Soudry, Mordechal and Elias), Laraiche.
Soussi, Hadj Mailoud el, Laraiche.

Soussi, Hossein el, Laraiche.
Steinkampf, Heinrich, Alcazar.
Tarnow, Max L., & Company, Tetuan.
Tazzi, Abdel Wahab, Laraiche.
Wedele, Jehan, Tetuan.
Zailachi, Abdeslam el Amri, Laraiche.
Zegari, Hamed, Laraiche.
Zegari, Taib, Laraiche.
Zimmermann, Alcazar.
Zwartfeld, W., Laraiche.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Arabi Moosa, Porto Amelia ; Palma and Ibo.
Becker, E., Beira.
Behrens, H., Lourenco Marques.
Bettman & Kupfer (East African Agency), Lourenco Marques.
Bosselmann, C., Beira.
Bredenkamp, Lourenco Marques.
Bruckmann, Lourenco Marques.
Christophides, Christo, Porto Amelia.
Cruz, Alipio, Francesco.
Da Souza, Luiz Moreira, Palma ; Ibo and Porto Amelia.
De Sousa, Bismark, Palma ; Ibo and Porto Amelia.
Dencks, Alexander, Lourenco Marques.
Deuss, Ludwig, & Company, Chinde ; Tete and Quelimane.
Deuss, Paul.
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.
Felgenhauer (*alias* Ferguson), I. C., Lourenco Marques.
Fellman, H., Quelimane.
Ferguson, I. C., (*alias* Felgenhauer), Lourenco Marques.
Ferreira, Joaquim, Quelimane.
Figuereido, Antonio, Palma ; Ibo and Porto Amelia.
Frankel Jacob, Lourenco Marques.
Fuchs, Lourenco Marques.
Grothkop, H., Lourenco Marques.
Haberer & Company.
Habib, Jacob, Porto Amelia ; Palma and Ibo.
Herz & Schaberg.
Hueffer, A., Quelimane.
Hoffman, Hugo, Lourenco Marques.
Hoffman, Oswald.

Houben, Walter, Beira.

Hupfer, Beira.

Ismail Juma, Porto Amelia ; Palma and Ibo.

Jung Lenz & Company.

Koch, J. H., Lourenco Marques.

Krutzfeldt, H. G., Lourenco Marques.

Kunsti, T., Ibo.

Limbrock, H., Tete.

Linder, F., Ibo.

Loeffelbein, F., Lourenco Marques.

Marcus & Harting.

Mebel, Beira.

Neider, P., & Company, Ibo.

Niedner, Paul, Palma ; Ibo and Porto Amelia.

Oldenburg, E., Palma ; Ibo and Porto Amelia.

Orenstein, Arthur Koppel.

Pechner, H., Beira.

Petersen, R. H., Quelimane.

Philippi, William, & Company.

Piel, Albert, Lourenco Marques.

Porst, Kurt., Lourenco Marques.

Ragchand Premchand, Mozambique.

Ressmann, I., Lourenco Marques.

Reuter, Dr., Lourenco Marques.

Rewald, Martin, Lourenco Marques.

Reys, Fernandez and Baptista.

Ribeiro, Antonio Franciso, Beira.

Rolfes, Herman, Lourenco Marques.

Rolfes, Karl, Lourenco Marques.

Rolfes, Nebel & Company, Lourenco Marques.

Rosendorf, Lourenco Marques.

Sambado, Antonio Marques, Mozambique ; Santa Maria ; Palma ; Ibo and Porto Amelia.

Schnutz, H., Tete.

Schreiber, Beira.

Siemsen, T., Beira.

Springhorn, C., Lourenco Marques.

Steyn, Kuhn, Lourenco Marques.

Stuben & Company.

Stuhldreier, Palma ; Ibo and Porto Amelia.

Vogel, W., Lourenco Marques.

Vogler, W., Sena.

Wandschneider, Theodor, Lourenco Marques.

Wiese, Carl, Lourenco Marques.

Woernher, Fritz, Inhambane.

Woernher, Rudolf, Inhambane.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, RIO MUNI, PORTUGUESE GUINEA, AND FERNANDO PO.

Iniqo, Alfonso, Rio Muni.

Karsten, Friedrich, Bambadirca.

Lieb, Eugen, Santa Isabel and San Carlos

Mansnetter, Boloma.

Moritz, E. H., & Company, Santa Isabel.

Perez y Mora, Fernando Po.

Rolf, Luis, Bissao.

Schwartz, Hans, Geba.

Seifert, Paul, Boloma.

Titzck, Rudolf, Bissao; Chinde; Bambadirca; Geba; Baffata; Cacheo and Farim.

Voss, Hans, Farim.

Woermann Linie, Fernando Po.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

Aders, Alberto, and Company, Buenos Aires.

Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, Sudamericana, Calle San Martin 444, Buenos Aires; and all branches in Argentina and Uruguay.

Austro American Steamship Company, Calle San Martin 470, Buenos Aires; and all branches in Argentina and Uruguay.

Balzer, Carlos, Calle Cangallo, 417, Buenos Aires.

Barth, Eugenio, and Company, Calle Uruguay 757, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bernitt, Rodolfo, (partner of Dorner and Bernitt), Misiones 1472, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Boker and Company, Calle Maipu 463, Buenos Aires; and all branches in Argentina.

Bonino, E., and Schroeder, E. A., Misiones, 1467, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bottini, Oscar, Calle Cerro Largo, 851, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Brauss, Mahn, and Company, Reconquista, 80, Buenos Aires; and Calle Cerrito 407, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bromberg and Company, Calle Moreno, 401, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Bunge, Ernesto A., & Born, J. B. Mitre, 226, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Cadenas, Enrique, Montevideo.

Canto, Roberto, (c/o Staudt and Company).

Cassini and Company, Calle Cangallo, 840, Buenos Aires; and Rosario.

Clarfeld, Federico, and Company, Passo Colon 746, Buenos Aires; Juncal 1461, Montevideo; and all branches in Uruguay and Argentina.

Clausen and Company, Misiones 83, esq. Piedras, 193, 201 and 450 Montevideo.

Curt, Berger and Company, Calle 25 de Mayo, 382-392 ; Calle Corrientes, 344, and Colo, 1384, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Delfino, A. M., y Hermano, Calle Sarmiento, 442-448, Buenos Aires.

Dorner and Bernitt, Misiones, 1472 Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dorner, Arturo, (partner of Dorner and Bernitt), Uruguay.

Dyckerhoff and Widmann Schmidt, Calle Reconquista 37, Buenos Aires.

Ellerhorst, Fernando, (of " La Germano Argentina).

Florencio Martinez de Hoz and Company, Calle Reconquista, 43, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Franke, Otto & Company, Calle Bolivar, 161, Buenos Aires.

Funck, Ph., & Company, Calle Upsallata, 1056, Buenos Argentina.

Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Moreno 550 and 554, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

German Coal Depot Company, (Deutsches Kohlen Depot).

Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

Hamburg-South American Steamship Company.

Hansa Line.

Hardt, Engelbert, & Company, Patricios 1937, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Hardt, E. & W., & Company.

Hasberg, P., (of " La Germano Argentina ").

Hasenclever & Company, Calle Belgrano, 673, and Ayolas 58, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Heinlein & Company, Av. de Mayo, 1402, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Hirsch, (of Sociedad Financiera Industrial Sud Americana.)

Hoffmann and Stocker, Calle Moreno, 443, Buenos Aires.

Koerting Bros., Calle Bolivar, 292, Buenos Aires.

Koppelmeyer Carl Christian, (partner of Clausen & Company), Uruguay.

Kobelt, G., (of "La Germano Argentina ").

Kropp & Company, Piedras 1448 and Rivadavia 751-761, Buenos Aires, Argentina ; Misiones 158 Montevideo, Uruguay.

" La Germano Argentina ".

Lagemann, F., & Company, Piedras 363, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Lahusen & Company, Casilla, 51, Defensa, 542, and P. Mendoza 3457, Buenos Aires, Argentina ; and C. Orillas del Plata 927, Montevideo.

Lasker & Company, Corrientes, 534, Buenos Aires, Argentina ; and Calle, Misiones, 1430, Montevideo.

Marquez, Joaquin C., (partner of Dorner and Bernitt), Uruguay.

Massimino, Adolfo, Buenos Aires.

Meyer, Martin, (of " La Germano Argentina ").

Meyer, L. D., & Company, Calle Limla, 387, Buenos Aires.

Mitau & Grether, Calle Cangallo, 840, Buenos Aires.

Moller & Co., Calle Bartolome Mitre, 722, Buenos Aires.

Monje, Fernandez, Puerto Deseado, Patagonia.

North German Lloyd.

Orenstein & Koppel, Argentina.

Osten & Company, Rondeau, 303, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Oster, (of Sociedad Financiera Industrial Sud Americana).

Pintos, Domingo, Argentina.

Quincke, Ernesto, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Rabe Walder & Company, Misiones, 1373, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Rabe, Margarita N. de. (partner of Rabe Walder & Company).

Rabe, Otto, (partner of Rabe Walder & Company).

Rhodius & Company, Castella, 224, and Ribadavia, 842, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Roehrs, E., & Company, San Martin 195, and Calle Agraciade 2412, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Sassoli, A., Buenos Aires.

Schelp & Schelp, Calle Bartolome Mitre, 1123, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Siemens Schuckert Companies, Calle Bernardo Irigoyen, 330, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Sociedad Anonima Argentina Hidraulica Agricola, Argentina.

Sociedad Financiera Industrial Sud Americana, Buenos Aires.

Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Ltda., Calle Defensa, 383, Buenos Aires.

Societa Anonima Transporti de Mestre, Argentina.

Staudt & Company, B. Mitre 665-9, Avenida Montes de Oca 1599, and Calle General Hornos 1720, Buenos Aires.

Steffens & Nolle A. G., Calle Cangallo, 499, Buenos Aires.

Sternberg, H., Junior, Calle Cangallo, 840, Buenos Aires.

Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Co., Buenos Aires.

Strothbaum, Felix, (partner of Clausen & Company), Uruguay.

Strothbaum, Gmo., (partner of Clausen & Company), Uruguay.

Stubenrauch & Coy., Puerto Deseado, Patagonia.

Vasquez, Pablo, Salsipuedes 231, Montevideo.

Velasquez, Pedro, Uruguay.

Vogel, F. W. & Coy., Calle Defensa, 467, Buenos Aires.

Vilmar, Rimplar & Company, Defensa, 569-571, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Wagenknecht & Company, Cerro Largo, 791, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Walder, Enrique, (partner of Rabe Walder & Company), Uruguay.

Warburg & Goldschmidt, Calle Bartolome Mitre, 1265, Buenos Aires.

Wayss and Freytag, Calle Moreno, 508, Buenos Aires.

Weil Hermanos & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Wentzky, R. Von, Calle Corrientes, 685, Buenos Aires.

Weygand and Zum Felde, Calle Peru, 1034, Buenos Aires.

Wolff, Buchholz & Company, Calle 25 de Mayo, 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BOLIVIA.

Barber, Alfred W., & Company, Cochabamba.

Bickenbach & Company, Oruro.

Colsman Boehme & Company, La Paz and Oruro.

Dauelsberg & Company, La Paz.

Dohrmann, Dahse & Company, Oruro and Potosi.

Elsner, Juan & Company, Santa Cruz.

Emmel Hermanos, La Paz.

Eulert, F. G., La Paz.

Fricke, Jerman, & Company, Oruro.

Gundlach, C. F., Oruro.

Gunther, Ernest, Sorata.

Hinke, Gustave, & Company, La Paz and Oruro.

Hirschmann & Company, La Paz and Oruro.

Morales, Bertram, & Company, Potosi and Sucre.

Quidde & Gatermann, Cochabamba and Sucre.

Reinecke Findel & Coy., Oruro.

Schubert, H. G., Oruro.

Schweitzer, Felipe, Santa Cruz.

Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Company, Santa Cruz.

Zeller, Villinger & Company, Santa Cruz, Trinidad and Yacuiba.

BRAZIL.

Ahrns, Edouardo, Rua dos Algibebes, Bahia.

Albuquerque, Antonio de, Rua 13 de Mayo, Para.

Arp & Company, Rua do Ouvidor, 102, and Rua Coronel moreira César 102, Rio de Janeiro.

Barza & Company, Rua Marques de Dens 8, Pernambuco.

Bayer, Federico, & Company, Travessa Scata Rita, 22 and 24, Rio de Janeiro.

Behrmann & Company, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.

Bellingrodt and Meyer, Rua São Pedro, 70, Rio de Janeiro.

Berringer & Company, Para.

Bezold, Otto, Ceará.

Bluhm, Bernhard, Rua 28 de Julho, S. Luiz, Maranhao.

Bockmann, A., & Company, Rua do Apollo, 28, Pernambuco.

Borstelmann & Company, Pernambuco ; and Rua Alfandega, 121 Maceio.

Brando, Viuva Carlos, & Company, Florianopolis.

Breithaupt, Victor & Co., Rua Stororo, 8 Santos.

Bromberg & Company, } Bahia, and Sao Paulo; Rua 7 de Setembro 96 and 98, and Rua dos Andradas, Port Alegre; Hospicio 22, Rio de Janeiro.

Bromberg, Hacker & Company, } Bahia, and Sao Paulo; Rua 7 de Setembro 96 and 98, and Rua dos Andradas, Port Alegre; Hospicio 22, Rio de Janeiro.

Carioca, Manoel Vicente, Manaos.

Casa Allema (Wagner, Schadlich & Company), Rua 15 de Novembro, Santos ; Rua Direita, 18, Sao Paulo.

Cia Lithographica Hartmann Reichenbach, Rua Gusmoes 93, Sao Paulo and Santos.

Companhia Commercial, Victoria.

Costa Almeida, M., Rua do Rosario, 17, Sao Paulo ; Rio de Janeiro.

Costa Ferreira & Company, Rua Sao de Bento, 77, Sao Paulo.

Da Motta, A. Alves, (partner of Fonseca & Company), Para and Rio de Janeiro.

Dannemann & Company, São Felix; and Largo Dao Princezas 15, Bahia.

Dauch & Company, Rua Frei Gaspar, 16, Santos.

Deffner & Company, Manaos.

Diaz Garcia & Company, Rua General Camara, 39-43, Rio de Janeiro.

Diebold & Company, Rua Santo Antonio, 56, Santos.

Domschke & Company, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.

Eiffler, Bernard, Manaos, Para and Pernambuco.

Empreza Hoepcke, Flor anopolis, Santa Catharina.

Engle, Fritz, Pelotas Rio Grandé do Sul.

Engelhardt, Carlos, Rio Grande do Sul.

Ferreira, J. G., Rio de Janeiro.

Fischer, Christiano, Rua Marechal Floriano, 73, Porto Alegre.

Fonseca & Company (Coal Merchants), Para.

Fonseca, Abilio, (partner of Fonseca & Company), Para.

Fonseca, Arthur, Sao, Francisco do Sul.

Fraeb & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro No. 90, Porto Alegre ; and Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

Friedheim, Aguiar & Co., Avenida Maranhense, No. 11. Luiz, Maranhao.

Friedrichs & Timmans, Rua dos Droguistas, Bahia.

Fuchs, J. & Coy., (Casa Fuchs), Rua Sao Bento, 83, Sao Paulo.

Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Avenida Rio Branco, 11, Rio de Janeiro ; Rua Floriano Peixoto, 11, Pernambuco.

Graeff, Gustaf, Para.

Green & Co., Belem, Para.

Griesbach, Max, Para.

Guimaraes, N. & Coy. Rua Luiz de Camoes, 16, Rio de Janeiro.

Hartmann, H. Rua Barao da Victoria, 25, Pernambuco.

Hasenclever & Company, Rio de Janeiro ; Rua L. Badaro, 70, Sao Paulo.

Hoepcke, Carl & Company, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina.

Hoffman, Rudolf W. H., Para.

Holzborn, Ernesto, Rua das Princegas, Bahia.

Huland, Oscar & Co., Ceará.

Jannowitzer, Wahle & Company, Rua de Candelaria, 49, Rio de Janeiro; San Pedro, 34 ; and Sao Paulo.

Joao Silveira de Souza, Joinville.

Jordan Gerken & Co., Sao Francisco do Sul.

Krause, Irmaos & Company, (Krause Brothers), Rua da San Antonio, 17, Belem, Para; Maranhao; Rua Lobo d'Almada, 9, Manaos and Rua Primeiro de Marco 6, Pernambuco.

Kroncke & Co., Parahyba do Narte.

Kuchlen, Otto, Para.

Landy, Carlos, von, Rua Barâo do Triumpho, 35-A, Pernambuco.

Lemcke, Carlos, & Company, Porto Alegre.

Lind, von Der, & Co., Ruadas Princezas, Bahia.

Lobo, Manaos.

Lohse, Para.

Louro Linhares, Florianopolis.

Magnus, James, & Company, Rua Sao Pedro, 96, Rio de Janeiro.

Meyer, Irmâos & Company, Rua Sete de Setembro, 165, Porto Alegre.

Monteiro, J. A., & Company, Rua de Candelaria, 49, Rio de Janeiro.

Monteiro Santos & Coy., Sao Paulo.

Moreira, Julio Cesar, (moreira de carvalho), Rua General Camara 1; and Praia Icarahy 21, Rio de Janeiro.

Mosqueiro & Soure, Para.

Naschold, Ricardo, & Coy., Rua Henrique Dias, 57, Sao Paulo; Porto Alegre.

Noronha, Carlos de, Rua General Camara, 22, Rio de Janeiro.

Ohliger & Company, Manaos.

Ornstein & Company, Rua Sao Pedro, 9, Rio de Janeiro.

Ottens, K. J., Bahia.

Overbeck W., Rua das Princezas, Bahia.

Pradez, Pierre, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Petersen, Adolf, & Co., Rua do Apollo, 36, Pernambuco.

Pralow & Company, Para and Manaos.

Ribeiro, Armando, Rua Voluntarios da Patria, 40 and 42, Porto Alegre.

Rombauer & Company, Rua Visconde de Inhauma, 84, Rio de Janeiro.

Rosa Neves & Company, Florianopolis.

Rothschild & Co., Rua 15 do Novembro, 31, Sao Paulo.

Runes & Bark, Largo Monte Alegre, 6, Santos.

Schar, Ernest, Pernambuco.

Schneider & Compay, Rua Voluntarios de Patria, 40-42, Porto Alegre

Schoenn, Roberto, & Company, Rua Quitanda, 147, Rio de Janeiro.

Scholz Manaos.

Schumann & Co., Para.

Seligmann & Company, Para.

Semper and Company, Manaos.

Simonek and Moreira, Rua do bon Jesus, 20, Pernambuco.

Sinner, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Sociedade Anonyma Armazens Andresen, Manaos.

Solheiro, Luiz, (partner of Fonseca & Company), Para.

Steinberg Meyer & Co, Asenida Rio Branco, 65, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo.

Steinman, Emilio A., Manaos.

Stender & Co., Bahia.

Stofen, Schnack, Muller and Co., Corumbá.

Strassberger, E., & Company, Manaos.

Studer, J., & Company, Rua das Princezas, 20, Bahia.

Suerdieck & Company, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.

Teltscher & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro No. 122, Porto Alegre.

Trommel, A. & Company, Praca Telles, II, Santos; Rua Alvares Penteado, Sao Paulo.

Urban, Eugen, & Company, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva, 3?, Rio de Janeiro; Rua, Santo Antonio, 63, Santos.

Vasconcellos, Jose de, & Company, Pernambuco.

Vianna, Elyseo, Rua 15 de Novembro, Pernambuco.

Wagner, Schadlich & Company, (Casa Allema), Santos and Sao Paulo.

Weigandt, Para.

Weisflog, Max, Sao Paulo.

Weissflog Bros, Rua Liberdo Badaro, 70, Sao Paulo.

Westphalen Bach and Coy, Rua Cons; Saraiva, Bahia.

Wille, Theodor, & Company, Sao Paulo; Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Wolff, Eric, Pernambuco.

CHILE.

Arrigariaga, Saturnino, Valparaiso and Santiago.

Compania Salitrera Alemana, Taltal.

Compania Salitrera H. B., Sloman & Company.

Curtze, Walter, Korner 1086, Punta Arenas.

Daube & Company, Prat 12, Valparaiso; Merced 798, Santiago; Arana 530, Concepcion; and Lattore-Baquedano Antofagasta.

Dauelsberg & Co., Antofagasta.

Fölsch & Company, Casilla 16A, Valparaiso.

Gildemeister & Company.

Gleisner, Mauricio & Co., Santiago, Valparaiso and Talcahuano.

Hagnauer & Co., Valparaiso.

Hardt, E. & W., & Company.

Lange & Company, Casilla, 953, Valparaiso.

Luck, Winkelhagen & Company, Valparaiso.

Manns, Ernesto, Pl. Munoz Gamero, Punta Arenas.

Paarmgu and Krebs, Valparaiso.

Reitze, Leopold, & Company, Valparaiso.

Saltpeterwerke Gildemeister Aktien Gesellschaft.

Schultz, Ricardo, & Company, Coquimbo, Concepcion ; Valparaiso.

Sloman, H. B., & Company, Tocopilla.

Stubenrauch, R., Punta Arenas.

Stubenrauch & Company, Valparaiso.

Timmermann & Company, Valparaiso and Santiago.

Trede, H., Punta Arenas.

Trillo, Victor, Antofagasta.

Ureta, Oscar, Punta Arenas.

Vorwerk & Company, Prat, 231-239, Valparaiso.

Wagner Klein & Company, Valparaiso and Santiago.

Weber & Company, Santiago and Valparaiso.

CUBA.

Barba, Vicente, Calle San Pedro 4, Havana ; and Porto Rico.

Berndes, J. F., & Company, Cuba Street, 64, Havana.

Eppinger, Albert, Teniente, Rey, 61, Havana.

Heilbut & Company, Calle San Ignacio, 54, Havana.

Michaelsen & Prasse, Obrapia, 18, Havana.

Paetzold, M., & Company, Havana.

Seeler, P., & Company, Obrapia, 16, Havana.

Tillman, M., & Company, Havana.

Toennies, H., Havana.

Upmann, H., & Company, Amargura, 1, and Mercaderes, 34, Havana.

ECUADOR.

Bartels, Carlos & Company, Bahia de Caráquez.

Bartels, Carlos, (partner of Carlos Bartels & Company), Bahia de Caráquez.

Bartels, Guillermo, (partner of Carlos Bartels & Company), Bahia de Caráquez.

Becdach Hermanos, Quito and Guayaquil.

Becdach, Kamal, (partner of Becdach Hermanos), Quito and Guayaquil.

Becdach, Rene, (partner of Becdach Hermanos), Quito and Guayaquil.

Behreint, Frederick, Manta and Bahia de Caráquez.

Borchert, W., (partner of Jeremias & Borchert), Guayaquil.

Burau, Juan, Manta.

Bunge, Julio, (partner of Guillermo Kaiser) Guayaquil.

Castro, Allen, Calle 16A, 205, Guayaquil.

Dassum, Mustafa, Guayaquil.

Dehmlow, Alfered, (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.

Dierks, Hugo, (partner of Otte & Company), Bahia de Caráquez.

Donner & Blackett, Manta and Porto Viejo.

Donner, Roberto, (partner of Donner & Blackett), Manta and Porto Viejo.

Duve, Federico, (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.

Flemming & Schnabel, Bahia de Caráquez.

Flemming, George, Bahia de Caráquez.

Gleschen, Carlos, (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Manta Branch).

Grim, Juan, (partner of Adolfo Poppe), Guayaquil.

Grimmer, Karl, (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.

Guzman, L. and Hijos, Malecon 100, Guayaquil.

Haas Max, (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Esmeraldas Branch).

Harnack, H., (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Bahia de Caráquez Branch).

Heinert, Leonard, Guayaquil.

Hinnaoui Hermanos, Avenida, 2A., 320, Guayaquil.

Hinnaoui, Arif (or Aref), (partner of Hinnaoui Hermanos), Guayaquil.

Hinnaoui, Azat (or Azzet), (partner of Hinnaoui Hermanos) Guayaquil.

Hinnaoui, Fuad, (partner of Hinnaoui Hermanos), Guayaquil.

Jeremias & Borchert, Avenida, Tercera, 612, Guayaquil.

Jeremias, L., (partner of Jeremias & Borchert) Avenida, Terceda, 614, Guayaquil.

Jungnickel & Loose, Guayaquil.

Jungnickel W., (partner of Jungnickel & Loose), Guayaquil.

Kaiser, Guillermo, Calle Octava, 121; Pichincha, 125; and Avenida Segunda, 118, Guayaquil.

Koppel, Samuel, Avenida Tercera, 1101 and 1103, Guayaquil.

Kruger & Company, Avenida Segunda, 400-402; Cale 11A., 118 and 120: and Pichincha 400, Guayaquil.

Kruger, Juan H., (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.

Loose, (partner of Jungnickel & Loose), Guayaquil.

Lopez, Romulo G., Guayaquil.

Luders, Carlos W. Corttoba, 506, Guayaquil.

Malheur & Company, Manta.

Maydoub & Ramadan, Ambato.

Maydoub, Amin, (partner of Maydoub & Ramadan), Ambato.

Miketa, Rodolfo, (partner of Otte & Company), Bahia de Caráquez

Moller, Herman, (partner of Rickert & Company), Guayaquil.

Moreira, Nicanor, Manta.

Otte & Company, Bahia de Caraquez.

Otte, Carlos, & Company, Manta.

Patrel, J. & Hermanos, Bahia de Caraquez.

Patrel, Juan, (partner of J. Patrel & Hermanos), Bahia de Caráquez.

Patrel, Luis, (partner of J. Patrel & Hermanos), Bahia de Caráquez.

Poppe, Adolfo, Guayaquil.

Ramadan, (partner of Maydoub & Ramadan), Quito and Guayaquil.

Rickert, Carlos, (partner of Rickert & Company), Guayaquil
Rickert, Edward, (partner of Rickert & Company), Guayaquil.
Rickert, Enrique, (partner of Rickert & Company), Guayaquil.
Rickert & Company, Guayaquil.
Rischarek, Max, (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.
Ruperti, Emilio, Jipijapa.
Schnabel, A., (partner of Flemming & Schnabel), Bahia de Caráquez.
Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, M. B. H., All Branches.
Tresselt, W., (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Bahia de Caráquez Branch).
Urban, Gustavo, (partner of Carlos Luders), Guayaquil.
Voelcker, Carlos, Manta and Bahia de Caráquez.
Yauch, Theodore, (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Esmeraldas Branch).
Zohrer, Aldolfo, Guayaquil.

PARAGUAY.

Costaguta, David, Asuncion.
Staudt & Company.
Stofen, Schnack, Müller & Company, Asuncion.

PERU.

Brahm & Company, Carrera 458, Lima.
Casa Grande Zuckerplantagen Actien Gesellschaft, Trujillo.
Dauelsberg & Company, Mollendo.
Dunkelberg, F. Lima Emmel, Fernando, Arequipa.
Dolmann and Einfeldt, Lima.
Emmel Hermanos, Arequipa, Cuzco.
Freundt & Company, Espaderos, 586 and 594, Lima.
Freundt and Quistorf, Lima.
Garcia, Antenor & Company, Paita.
Gildemeister & Company, } Trujillo; and Apartado 388, Lima.
Gildemeister, Siegfried, (of Gildemeister & Company), } Trujillo; and Apartado 388, Lima.
Gulda, F., & Company, Lima.
Hardt, Engelbert, & Company.
Hardt, E. and W., & Company.
Hassler, & Michaelson, Trujillo.
Herklotz, A., Lima.
Hilbck, F., & Company, Piura.
Hilbck, Kuntze & Company, Cajamarco, Chiclayo and Pacasmayo.
Hilman, (partner of Gulda & Company), Lima.
Justus, W., (partner of Brahm & Company), Casilla, 89, Lima.
Klinge, F., & Company, Lima.
Knell, H., Callao.

Leon, Felix, Pacasmayo.

Ludowieg & Company, Ucayali 300, Lima.

Oeschsle, A. F., Lima.

Ott. Ph., & Company, Lima.

Pallete, A. A., Pacasmayo.

Raygada, R. Y., Paita.

Schaefer, Carlos, Piura.

Schroeder, C. M., & Company, Lima.

Sociedad Industrial, Infantas, Limited, Lima.

Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Ltda., Lima.

Soto, Bernardi, Iquitos.

Strassberger, E., & Company, Iquitos.

Trittau, George, Lima.

Umlauff, B., Lima.

Wiebe, F., & Company, Salaverry and Trujillo.

Wiebe, S., (partner of F. Wiebe & Company), Salaverry and Trujillo.

Welsch, G., & Company, Esquina de Mercaderes, 493, Lima.

ALL COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

German Coal Depot Company, (Deutsches Kohlen Depot).

Hardt, Engelbert, & Company.

Hardt, E. & W., & Company.

Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada.

Staudt & Company.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Bauer, Phillip, & Company, 68 Broad Street, New York City.

Beer, Sondheimer & Company, New York.

Blumenthal, Simon R., (of Zimmerman & Forshay).

Botzow, Herman, (of O. C. Kanzow & Company).

Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc., 32 Broadway, New York.

Bunge, Mauricio, (of Maclaren & Gentles, Inc.).

Burin, Alf., (of Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc.).

Carlowitz & Company, 82 Beaver Street and 35 West Houston Street, New York.

Cullen, Charles, Ocala, Florida.

Czech, Armin, (of International Import & Export Company).

Dietzgen, Eugene, Company, 166 W. Monroe Street, Chicago; and 218 E. 23rd Street, New York.

Electro Bleaching Gas Company, The, Buffalo Avenue and Union Street, Niagara Falls; and 25 Madison, Avenue, New York City.

Erlanger, E. H., 60 Wall Street, New York.

Falk, Carlos, (of Maclaren and Gentles, Inc.).

Goldschmidt Chemical Company, 60 Wall Street, New York.

Goldschmidt Detinning Company, 60 Wall Street, New York.

Goldschmidt Thermit Company, 90 West Street, New York.

Gravenhorst & Company, 96 Wall Street, New York.

Grubnau, Carl, & Son, 144 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 74 Wall Street, New York; and Boston, Mass.

Gubelman, Oscar L., (of Knauth, Nachod and Kühne).

Hardy, Charles, 50 Church Street, New York.

Hasenclever & Company, 24 State Street, New York.

Hasenclever, Joh. Bernhardt & Soehne, 21 State Street, New York.

Hauser, Morgan H., (of Zimmerman & Forshay).

Hirsch, Alfredo, (of Maclaren & Gentles, Inc.).

Hirschland, Franz H., (of Goldschmidt Thermit Company).

Howe, Robert W., (of Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc.).

Humburg, William E., 25 Beaver Street, New York.

International Hide & Skin Company, 59 Frankfort Street, New York.

International Import & Export Company, 136 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Isaacs, J., (of John Simon & Brothers).

Jaffe, Max, 15 William Street, New York.

Kahl, J. A., 82 Beaver Street, New York.

Kanzow, O. C., & Company, 11 Broadway, New York.

Kanzow, Otto C., (of O. C. Kanzow & Company).

Kempner, H., Cotton Exchange, Galveston, Texas.

Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, 15 William Street, New York.

Knauth, Mary I., (of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne).

Knauth, Wilhelm, (of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne).

Kupper, Hermann C., 52 Murray Street, and 536 West 111th St., New York.

Maclaren & Gentles, Inc., 222 Produce Exchange, New York.

McNear, George W., Inc., Insurance Exchange Building, 433 California Street, San Francisco, California.

Magenheimer, A., 68 Broad Street, New York.

Maier, Marx, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Merchants Colonial Corporation, 45 William Street, New York.

Muller, Carl, (of Muller, Schall & Company).

Muller, Ernest, (of Schuchardt and Shutte).

Muller, Schall & Company, 45 William Street, New York.

Muller-Schall, Frederick, (of Muller, Schall & Company).

Nachod, Maris, 15 William Street, New York.

National Zinc Corporation, New York.

Neuhaus, Richard, (of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company).

Neumond, K. & E., 25 Broad Street, New York.

Newton, Rollin C., 15 William Street, New York.

Norfolk Refining and Smelting Company, Virginia.

Orenstein and Koppel, Pennsylvania.

Pavenstedt, Edmund, (of Muller, Schall & Company).

Perutz, Leopold, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Petroleum Products Company of California, Inc., San Francisco, California.

Rees, Louis J., (of Zimmerman and Forshay).

Reuter Broeckelman and Company, 59 Pearl Street, New York.

Richter, Alfred, (of Reuter Broeckelman and Company).

Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company, 100 William Street, and 14 Jay Street, New York.

Rubber and Guayule Agency Inc., 108 Walter Street, New York.

Rushmore, Townsend, 82 Beaver Street, New York.

Schall, William, Junior, (of Muller, Schall & Company).

Schenker & Company, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Schloetelborg, G. F., 318 Globe Buildings, Seattle, Washington.

Schmidt, Paul, (of Rubber & Guayule Agency Inc.).

Schuchardt & Schutte, 90 West Street, New York.

Schütte, Bünemann & Company, 15 William Street, New York.

Scully, John, S. (of Zimmerman & Forshay).

Siemssen & Company, 82 Beaver Street, New York.

Simon, John, & Brothers, Cotton Exchange Building, 15 William St., New York.

Sonneborn, L., Sons Inc., 262 Pearl Street, and 206 Water Street, New York.

Southern Products Trading Company, Cotton Exchange Building, 15 William St., New York.

Stegemann, Edward, Junior (of Brasch & Rothenstein Inc.).

Superior Export Company Inc., 90 West Street, New York.

Texas Export & Import Company, Galveston.

Ulrich, Ernst, 15 William Street, New York.

Weber, Edward, (of Rubber & Guayule Agency Inc.).

Wehrenberg, Otto, (of Phillip Bauer & Company).

Weingardt, Arend H., 15 William Street and 120 Broadway, New York.

Zimmerman & Forshay, 9 Wall Street, New York.

Zimmerman, Leopold, (of Zimmerman & Forshay).

ASIA.

JAPAN.

Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company, c/o Simon Evers, 25 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 100 Yedomachi, Kobe.

Accumulatoren Fabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, 32B Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ahrens, H., & Company, Nachf, 29 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 10 Bund Kobe.

Bayer, F., & Company, 183 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 47 Akashimachi, Kobe.

Becker & Company, 89B Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 31A Akashimachi, Kobe.

Benicke, F., Nachf, 5 Honkawaya-cho; Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; 81 Kobe.

Berg, Werner, 4 Shichome Nakayamatedori, Kobe.

Bergmann & Company, 154 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 40 Akashimachi, Kobe.

Bleifus, F. R., 92 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Boeddinghans, C. E., 4 Deshima, Nagasaki.

Bohler Keitei Goshi Kaisha, Nakanoshima, Osaka; 3 Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Borkowsky, G., 169 Sannomiyacho, Itchome, Kobe.

Bretschneider & Company, 160A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Carlowitz & Company, 124 Higashi-machi, Kobe; 11 Isogami-Dori, 5 Nichome, Kobe.

Cassella Senryo Kaisha, Murai Building, Ninonbashi-ku, Tokyo; 31A Akashi-machi, Kobe.

China Export Import & Bank Company, Kobe and Yokohama.

Club Concordia, 117 Itomachi, Kobe.

Club Germania, 235 Yokohama.

Delacamp & Company, 121 Higash-machi, Kobe.

Delacamp Piper & Company, 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 70 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, 180A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 25 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Fachtmann & Company, R., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Feicke & Company, J., 80 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Gartner-Gebruder, Otaru, Hokkaido.

Geiser & Gilbert Limited, Surugadaishita, Tokyo.

Gutmann, E., Yayesucho, Itchome, Tokyo.

Hirschfeld, G. C., 43 Sannomiya-cho, Kobe.

Hoffman, F., Kobe.

Illies, C., & Company, 54 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 12 Bund, Kobe; 15 Tsukiji, Tokyo; 40 Kitahama, Sanchome, Osaka and Moji.

Kobe Dispensary (Deutsche Apotheke), 16 Harima-machi, Kobe.

Langfeldt & Company, 73 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Lessner, S. D., 35 Nakamachi, Kobe; 6 Megasaki, Nagasaki.

Levedag, E., 4 Yurakucho, Itchome, Tokyo.

Leybold, Shokwan, L., 26 Himonocho Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; 29 Nishi Hommachi, Moji.

Liesecke, J., 80 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Meier & Company, A., 24 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 68 Kyomachi, Kobe.

Munster, B., 23 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Normal Dispensary, 77D Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Oestmann & Company, A., 196 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 47 Kobe.

Oldenburg, E., 49 Harimamachi, Kobe.

Piper & Thomas, 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Pietzker, W., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 17 Mayemachi, Kobe.

Ramseger & Company, 17 Mayemachi, Kobe.

Raspe & Company, M., 91 Kitamachi, Kobe ; 18A Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Ratjen, Rud, 122 Aoyama Minamimachi Rokuchome, Tokyo.

Reimers, Otto & Company, 198 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Retz, F., } 214 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Retz, F., & Company, }

Ritter, W., P. O. Box 234, Yokohama.

Rohde & Company, Carl, (Japan Export Company), 70A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 104 Yedo-machi, Kobe.

Romisch, Leo, 33 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Schmidt Scharff & Company, R., 52 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Schmidt, Shoten, 1 Yayesucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Schramm & Company, Paul, 21 Yurakucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo, and Ono Hamabedori, Kobe.

Schuchardt & Schutte, 1 Yurakucho, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Siemens Schuckert Denki Kabuschiki Kaisha, 65 Bojima Hamadori, Osaka ; 48 Akashicho Tsukiji, Tokyo ; 130 Tsutsui cho, Kobe and Moji.

Simon Evers, & Company, 25 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 101 Yedomachi, Kobe.

Van Nierop's, Ed. L., Japan Trading Company, 39 Akashimachi, Kobe, and 153 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Vehling & Company, 92 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Vogt, Carl Dr., 67 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Weinberger & Company, C., 46 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 76B Kyomachi, Kobe.

Wilckens, A., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Winckler & Company, 256 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama ; 100 Yedo-machi, Kobe ; 2 Minami Konyamachi, Tokyo ; and 9 Shumokumachi Sanchome, Nagoya.

Wolf, Hans, 81 Nakamachi, Kobe.

Wolter, Carl & Company, Honmachi, Chemulpo, Corea.

Zeiss, Carl, 33 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Adler, Warenhuis, Sourabaya.

Auerbach, H., Oxe & Company, Sourabaya.

Barmer Export Gesellschaft, Batavia.

"Bataviaasch Handelsbad," Batavia.

Behn Meyer & Company, H. M., Batavia and Sourabaya.

Biedermann & Company, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Birnbaum, S. & W., Kali Bisar West, Batavia.

Braunschweigsche Maschinenbauanstalt, Sourabaya.

Breitfeld, Danek & Company, Sourabaya.

Eckstein, P., Medan and Palembang.

Ehrlich, S., Medan and Palembang.

Elten, Van, Medan.

Erdmann & Sielcken, Samarang, Batavia, and Sourabaya.

Filamont Engelen & Company, Menado.

Force, J. C. E. de, Medan.

Forsyth, Douglas, Batavia.

Giesbers & Rosenkrantz, Sourabaya.

Goldenberg & Company, Medan and Palembang.

Gumprich & Strauss, Batavia.

Guntzel & Schumacher Handelsmaatschappy, Medan, Palembang, and Sumatra.

Hallermann, Medan and Palembang.

Harland Kantoor, Batavia.

Hennemann, R., & Company, Dutch Borneo; Batavia and Sibolga.

Hilckes, E. A, Bandjermasin.

Hinlopen, K., & Company, Sourabaya.

Jongeneel, Medan.

Katz, S., and Company, Medan and Palembang.

Kehding, F., Medan & Palembang.

Kolner Handelsgesellschaft, Sourabaya.

Köppel, Arthur, Sourabaya.

Ledeboer, W. B., & Company, Macassar, Menado, and Gorontalo.

Liebenschütz & Company, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Lind, J. A., Handelsvereeniging, Medan and Palembang.

Louvre, Sourabaya.

Maatschappy Limbangan Industrie, Batavia.

Mohrmann & Company, (Handelsvereeniging Voorheen J. Mohrmann) Macassar.

Naessens & Company, Sourabaya and Medan.

Oei Boen Soei.

Ong Eng Tee, Medan.

Ong Kek Chia, Batavia.

Ong Kek Siang, Batavia.

Ong Seng Kwie, Batavia.

Orenstein & Koppel, Sourabaya.
Ott, E., Medan and Palembang.
Oving, H. E., Sourabaya.
Pang Kie Ngan, Batavia.
Prottel & Company, Sourabaya.
Reichler & Company, Medan and Palembang.
Schlieper, Carl, & Company, Samarang.
Siemens & Halske, Allgemeine Gesellschaft, Sourabaya.
Siemens Schückert Werke Sourabaya.
Societe Coloniale Indo-Belge, Batavia.
Sourabaya Oliefabriek, Surabaya.
Straits und Sunda Syndikat, Batavia.
Teller Scholte & Company, Sourabaya.
Valk, G. H., Macassar.
Vankhee, Macassar ; Menada and Gorontalo.
Vlielander Hein & Company, Batavia.
Wolf & Petschek, Sourabaya and Samarang.

PERSIA.

Abdul Rahim Arab.
Abramiantz and Company, Lalezar, Tehran.
Agha Muhammad Yusuf Khabbez Beglaroff, Kazvin.
Agha Muhammad Ismail Isfahani, Meshed.
Baue, Tehran.
Bonati, (Schwerin), Tehran.
Carnik Khan Dalguidjan, Tehran.
Eger Brothers, Meshed.
Farbwerke Vorm, Meister Lucius and Brunig, Ispahan.
Fars Company, Shiraz.
Haim, Ezra, Hamadan.
Haji Abbas Arab, Ispahan.
Haji Ahmedagha Teheranji, Tehran.
Haji Amin, Ispahan.
Haji Goulam Hussein, Sons of, Resht.
Haji Lutfali Tabrizi, Tehran.
Haji Muhammed Ibrahim, (Malik-ut-Tujjar), Ispahan.
Haji Mohamed Ibrahim, Tehran.
Haji Muhammad Reza, Ispahan.
Haji Muhammad Ibraham Tenrani Sakkon, Tehran.
Haji Muhammad Welinkani, Kerman.
Haji Saleh Arab, Successors of, *viz.*,—Haji Amin, Haji Mohammed Reza and Zafar, Ispahan.

Haji Muhammad Hussain Kazeruni (Trading as Shirkat Masoodieh and Shirkat Islamieh), Ispahani.

Hanemoglou, Resht.

Herold, M., Meshed.

Hoffman, Meshed.

Ismaloff, (Georges & Jean), Kazvin.

Lascarides Freres, Resht.

Maison Hollandaise (Prins C. F.), Tehran.

Malik-ut-Tujjar (Haji Muhammed Ibrahim), Ispahan.

Meshedi Ismail Salmasi, Kerman.

Meshedi Goulam Ali, Resht.

Minassiantz, A., Tehran.

Muhammad Mehdi Samsar Isfaman.

Muhammad Saleh, Resht.

Mustafa Husseini, Tehran.

Papadopoulo, Hariles, Resht.

Pascalidi Freres, Resht.

Persische Teppiche A/G., Ispahan.

Prins, C. F., (Maison Hollandaise), Tehran.

Pugin.

Roever, Wilhelm, Shiraz.

Sadik Afshar, Yezd.

Safa & Company Limited, Bushire.

Serushian, Kerman.

Seskiel Nawi, Tehran.

Shebarek, Georges, Tehran.

Societe du Tombac, Ispahan.

Tehallis, Demetri, Resht.

Tehallis, Leandros, Resht.

Tehallis, Sotiri Resht.

Wassmuss.

Wonckhaus & Company, Bushire.

Yavash Oghli, Resht.

Zafar, Ispahan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Behn Meyer & Company, Limited, Manila.

Connor, J. A., Manila.

Fressel & Company, Manila.

Froehlich & Kuttner, Iloilo.

Germann & Company, Manila.

Hashim, N. T. & Company, Manila.

Los Helios, Manila.

Manila Import Company, Basmarina, 107, Manila.

Menzi, J.

Richter, Adolpho, & Company.

Roensch, Alfred, & Company.

Rosello, B., Manila.

Santos & Jahrling, Botica de Santa Cruz, Manila.

Schmidt & Ziegler, David, 64, Manila.

Schubert, R.

Schulz & Company, Manila.

Secker & Company, (Secker's Store), Manila.

Stahl & Rumcker, Manila.

Struckmann & Company, S. Vincenta, 65, Manila.

Viegelmann & Company, Manila.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.

Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft, Vestergade, 23, Copenhagen.

Anglo-Russian Trading Company, Dron. Tvaerg., 3, Copenhagen.

Beldring & Coy., Vodroffsplads 2, and Vestre Boulevard, 47, Copenhagen

Biehl. G. Tordenskoldsgade, 22, Copenhagen.

Brennabor Filial, Tordenskjoldgade, 3, and Christian 9th Gade, Copenhagen.

Continental Caoutchouc & Guttapercha Company, Amaliegade, 28, Copenhagen.

Copenhagen Coal & Coke Company (Kjobenhavns-Kul-Koks-Kompagni, A/S), Islands Brygge, 22, Copenhagen.

Costa & Ribeiro, Copenhagen.

Dansk Russisk Handelsselskab, Skt. Marcus Sideallé, 2, Copenhagen.

General Import & Export Company, Frederiksholm Kanal, 4, Copenhagen.

Goldstück Hainze & Company, S. Annaepl, 16, Copenhagen.

Hirschsprung, E. Studiestraede, 5, Copenhagen.

Jensen, Albert, Islands Brygge, 22, Copenhagen.

Jenson & Fode, N. Y. Vestergade, 7, Copenhagen.

Keil, Otto, Vesterbrogade, 28, Copenhagen.

Kraeft, Walter, Norregade, 7, Copenhagen.

Petersen, P., Carl, Holmens Kanal 9, Copenhagen.

Rasmussen, Alf. & Coy., Martinsv, 9; Vestre Boulevard 9, Copenhagen.

Rüs, C., Bonne Linoleum A/S., Kronprinsens gade 6, Copenhagen.

Rothapfel, Max, Oestbaneg, 19, Copenhagen

Sachs, Ignace, Copenhagen.

Schaltz, K. A. Frederiksholm Kanal, 4, Copenhagen.

Winkel and Wondt, Borsen 7, Copenhagen.

GREECE.

Antovitch, Pierre, Chios.

Assael, Peffo, Allatini Han, Salonika.

Back, Karl, 13 ruede l'Université, Athens.

Barouh, Solomon & Levi, Volo.

Bensussan, N., Piræus.

Bloch, Eugene, Piræus.

Brazzafoli, Domenico, Syra.

Damas, Constantine, Calamato.

Defner & Edelmann, Athens.

Dimitrelias, John, Vathy, Samos.

Fels & Company, Corfu.

Frandzis, P., & Fiorentino, G., Vathy, Samos.

Galanis & Goldstein & Hadjiandreou, Samos.

Goldstein, Albert, Volo.

Gottlich, Martin, Candia.

Gromann, George, Athens.

Hampartchoumian, Aram, Athens.

Harr, Gustave, St. Theodore Square, Athens.

Heidmann, Hans, Salonica.

Hoffmann, Alfred, Piræus.

Jenny & Vock, (Fridolin Jenny; Emil Vock) Rua Franque, Salonika.

Koenig, I. & H., & Company, Athens.

Kouremetis, Michael, Athens and Calymnos.

Kouremetis, Pandelis, Athens and Calymnos.

Kruger, Max, Canea.

Kruger, Richard, Canea.

Lianos, C. Fréres, Piræus

Lianos, Soulakas & Gounias, Piræus.

Lochner, Hermann, Patras.

Lochner, Max, Patras.

Lucas & Company, Patras.

Michaelides & Milch, Panghion Hotel, Athens; Piræus.

Muller, Karl, Patras.

Ornstein, Dr. Otto, Chios.

Pfister & Assael (Rudolph von Pfister & Peppo Assael), Allatini Han, Salonika.

Rossini, Alexander (*alias* Rosalini), Odos Vasilissa Olga, 162 A, Salonika & Porto Lagos.

Schifle', Helmuth, Volo.

Schewend, August, Candia, Crete.

Seefelder & Company, (Hans & Michel), Salonica.

Spiliotopoulos, C., Patras.

Stoltenhof & Lucas, Patras.

Stringos, George, Piræus.

Wein, Jacob, Canea.

Yeni, Samuel Judah, Salonika.

Zahn, Henry, Calamata.

NETHERLANDS.

Aker, P., Andijk.

Algemeen (N.V.) Commissie Handels Bureau, Nieuwe Uitleg, 6, The Hague.

Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, Install. Bur. Keizersgracht, 121, Amsterdam.

Asteroth, Friedr., Maaskade, 132, Rotterdam.

Bächer, August, & Sons, Wijnhaven, Z.Z., 108, Rotterdam.

Bakker, S. W., Ymuiden.

Birnbaum, S. & W., Singel, 160, Amsterdam.

Bocker, L., & Company, Postbus, 78 ; Boompjes 39A, Rotterdam.

Borner, G. A. A., Nicolas Witsenkade, 30, Amsterdam.

Bosnak, Herman, Frans van Mierisstraat, 31, Amsterdam.

Bosnak, Michel, Nieuwe Heerengracht, 151, Amsterdam.

Brands, Th. E., Rokin, 95, Amsterdam.

Brasch & Rothenstein, Heerengr., 320, Amsterdam ; Boompjes, 40A, Rotterdam.

Bruijn, P. P. De, Raad-Nuisstraat, 4, Amsterdam.

Chirurgische Instrumentenfabriek (V-H Loth & Stopler), Trans L., Utrecht.

Cohen-Goldschmidt, Oldenzaal.

Continental Caoutchouc & Gutta Percha Company, Prinsengracht, 1077, Amsterdam.

De Bruijn, Raadhuisstraat, Amsterdam.

Deventer Glas Maatschappy Voorheen J. Pouwels Coelingh (N. V.), Deventer.

Drost, Robert, Terneuzen.

Drukkerij (N. V.) v/h Henri Berger, Bois de Duc.

Duncan Doring, E., & Company (now Weinberg, F., & Company), 51-53, Coolsingel, Rotterdam.

Eil, Joseph, Maaskade, 164, Rotterdam ; Schiedam.

Elberfelder Handels and Export Company, N. E. Voorburgwal, 58-60, and Spuistr., 31-33, Amsterdam.

Erdman & Hethey, Keizersgr., 369-373, Amsterdam.

Fischer, A., Amsterdam.

Fischer, Bernard, Amsterdam.

Fischer, Leon, Amsterdam.

Fischer, Maurice, Amsterdam.

Frankfurter, A. G., fur Rhein and Main Schiffahrt, Rotterdam.

Goldstück-Hainze & Company, Keizersgr., 108, Amsterdam.

Grootkerk, S., Junior, Linnaeusstraat, 45, Amsterdam.

Hanno, Heinrich, Nieuwland, 4, Rotterdam.

Itschert & Company, Coolsingel, 33, Rotterdam.

Klop, P. W. H., Raadhuisstraat, 18, Amsterdam.

Koch & Company, Transport Gesellschaft, Nieuwland, 3, Rotterdam.

Koenigsfeld, J. H., Willemskade, 20, Rotterdam.

Komeet, N. V. De, v/h Dumonceau Fréres, Kanaaldijk, St. Pieter, near Maastricht.

Konig, H. W., & Company, Paul Krugerstraat, 8, Rotterdam.

Kruthoffer & Doll, Veerkade, 8, Rotterdam.

Lamm Brothers, Weteringschans, 84, Amsterdam.

Lichtenstein, M., Leuvehaven, 34B, Rotterdam.

Maier, C. G., Actien Gesellschaft, Westerstr., 39, Rotterdam.

Mannheimer Lagerhaus Gesellschaft, Pr. Hendrikkade, 160A, Postbus, 482, Rotterdam.

Mayer & Company, Westerstraat, 38B, Rotterdam.

Meiger & Company, Stationsweg, E99, Velseroord.

"Metropol" Gasgloeilichtfabriek (Gloeikousjesfabrik), Parkstraat, 15, Arnhem.

Mijnarends, Keizersgr., 203, Amsterdam.

Mijnbouw, Maatschappy "Aequator," Thereiastraat, 109, The Hague.

Mohrmann, J., & Company, Handels Vereeniging Voorheen Keizersgr., 203, Amsterdam.

Monnickendam, D., Zomerhofstraat, 71B, Rotterdam.

"Monopol" Gasgloeilichtfabriek, Prinsengracht, 487, Amsterdam.

Nederlandsche Papierhandel, (N.V.), Prinsengracht, 526, Amsterdam.

Neue Karlsruher Schiffahrts Actien Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.

Norden, J., Stationsweg, 43, Rotterdam.

Ossedrijver, E., Leuvehaven, 55, Rotterdam.

Ozonwerken "Nederland," Schiedam.

De Poorter, Joseph, Veerkade, 83, Rotterdam.

Poortershaven Handelsinrichtingen, Rotterdam.

Rhein & See Schiffahrts Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.

Rhein & See Speditions Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.

"Rhenus" Transport, G.m.b.H., Rotterdam.

Richter, F. A., & Company, Stationsweg, 24, Rotterdam.

Roland Transport, A. G., Leurehaven, 32, Rotterdam.

De Ruijter & Company, Linke Rottekade, 145, Rotterdam.

Schenker & Company, Calandstr., 49-51, Rotterdam.

Schroers, Stoomvaart Maatschappy, Prins Hendrikkade, 82B, Rotterdam.

Schwedersky's A. H. Succ's, Gravendijkwal, 100, Rotterdam.

Seiler, F. A, Damrak, 49, Amsterdam.

Steenkolen Handelsvereeniging, Boompjes, 65A-B, Rotterdam.

Steinweg, C, Willemskade, 20, Rotterdam.

Stolberg, Jr. (J. E.), & Company, Reguliersdwarsstr. 73, Amsterdam.

Strassburger Rheinschiff Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.

Swarttouw's (Cornelius) N. V. Stevedoring Company, Achterhaven, 74A-B, Rotterdam.

Tas Ezn, J., Nieuwendijk, 197-9, Amsterdam.

Transport Kontor " Bergleute," Maaskade, 174, Rotterdam.

Van Dam, C. W. H., & Company, Rivierstraat, 7A., Rotterdam.

Van Der Schuyt, J. & A., Maaskade O.Z., 30, Rotterdam.

Van Perlstein & Company, Singel, 512, Amsterdam.

Verein Spediteur & Schiffer Rheinschiff, A. G., Boompjes, 16, Rotterdam.

Voss & Langen, Pr. Hendrikkade, 82A, Rotterdam.

Vulcaan Coal Company, Veerkade, 6, Rotterdam.

Vulcaan (N. V.) Handels en Transport Maatschappy, Veerkade, 6, Rotterdam.

Wambersie & Son, Calandstraat, 5, Rotterdam, and de Ruyterkade, Amsterdam.

Weinberg, F., & Company (formerly Duncan Doring, E., & Company), Coolsingel, 51-3, Rotterdam.

Weismann, Charles, Haagscheveer, 35A, Rotterdam.

Wiegman's Bank, Heerengr., 412, Amsterdam.

Würdemann, L., Heerengracht, 158, Amsterdam.

Zeitschmann, M., Maasstraat, 176 Rotterdam.

Zuid-Hollandsche Blikdrukkerij Speelgoed & Emballage Fabrieken (J. Norden), Jacob Catsstraat, 113B., Rotterdam.

Zuid-Hollandsche Gloeikousjesfabriek, Schiedam.

NORWAY.

Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, Christiania.

Bergens Bliktrykkeri A/S, Post-box 134, and Damsgaard, Bergen.

Bohm, J. M., Christiania.

Broderson J., Christiania.

Brun, Halfdan C., Nobelsgade, 31, Christiania.

Brun, Joseph Jervel, Grand Hotel, Christiania. 10

Bryde, Johan, (owner Gimle Oliemolle), Sandefjord.
Christensen, Hjalmar, Rodfyldgade, 24, Christiania.
Christiania Filfabrikfile, Christiania.
Christiania Textilfabrik, Chr. Krohgsgt., 3, Christiania.
Conradsen, Johs, A/S, Stavanger.
Fiskegarnsfabrik, Christian IV.'s gade, 89 and 91, Kristianssand.
Gimle Oliemolle, (Gimle Fabrikker), Sandefjord.
Grondal, Roav, Strandgate, 1, Christiania
Gröset, Hans, N. Slotsg., 21, Christiania.
Gundersen, Adolf, Frederikstad.
Haak, L., & Co., Elveg, 5, Christiania.
Heilmann, A., (Christiania Filbabukfile), Christiania.
Henriksen, G. A., & Coy., Ruselskveien, 4, Christiania.
Hinsch, Rudolf, Sandefjord and Bergen.
Hjelte, Carl, Grand Hotel, Christiania.
Jacobsen & Braastad, Toldbodgt., 35, Christiania.
Jaeger, T. C. Sogaten, 10, Christiania.
Johannesen, Albert, Chr. Krohgsgt., 3, Christiania.
Kristianssands Elektrochemiske A/S, Fiskaa, near Kristianssands.
Kroepelien's, C., Enke A/S, Bergen.
Larsen, Oscar, Aalesund.
Lassen, Carl, St. Strandgt., 1, Christiania.
Londoner Bazar, Strandgt., 29, Bergen , Torvgt., 17B, Christiania.
Moller, E. D., Toldbodgt., 3, Christiania.
Mortensen, Th, Prensengt., 2B, Christiania.
Motzfeldt & Sanner, Toldbodgt., 30, Christiania.
Munchs, Cornelius, Efterfolger, Dronningensgt., 13, Christiania.
Muller, H. A. & Coy., Drammensveien, 194C, Christiania.
Nordisk Gummi Magazin, Kirkegade, 17, Christiania.
Norsk Elektrokemisk A/S., Toldbodgt., 35 Christiania; Kragero and Dalfoss.
Obermann, W. Dronningensgt., 13, Christiania.
Olsen, Wilhelm, A/S., Strandgt., 95, Bergen.
Pein & Hartmann, Kirkegt., 17, Christiania.
Pettersen, Ant, Skippergd, 28, Christiania.
Pettersen, John, (Owner of Kaffeekompagniet), Frederikstad.
Prosch, Carl B., Prinsensgt., 23, Christiania.
Riegen, H. F. von, Prof. Dahlsgate, Christiansand.
Rubenstein, O., Strandgt., 29, Bergen; Torvgt., 17B, Christiania.
Rusten, Erik, Bergen.
Schlytter A/S., Skippergt., 19, Christiania.
Scholtz, P., Bergen.
Staudenmann, Karl, F.O.I., "Box 147," Trondhjem and Kragero.

Stavanger Sardine Company A/S., Stavanger.

United Sardine Factories, Bergen ; Jelseg, 45 ; and Lervik, Stavanger.

Usines Electrochemiques de Hafslund, Sarpsborg.

Vendelboe, John & Carl, Prof. Dahlgatan, 3, Christiania.

Von Krogh, G. F., Sandefjord.

Waal, Jacob, Prinsengt., 23, Christiania.

PORTUGAL.

Adler, Viuva de Hermann, Rua dos Fanqueiros, 84, Lisbon.

Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, (Thomson Houston Iberica), Rua Candida dos Reis, 100, Oporto, and Lisbon.

Bachhoffen, A., & Lehrfeld, H., Rua Nova des Domingos, 22, Lisbon.

Bayer, F , & Company, Rua das Flores, 139, Oporto.

Breymann, A. von, Madeira.

Brucher, Ch. & Commandita, Rua de Cedofeita, 245, Oporto.

Burmeister, J., Rua do Arco Bandeira (Rua dos Sapateiros), 39. Lisbon.

Burmester, Herman, & Company, Rua Infante D. Henrique, 87, Oporto.

Burmester, J. W., Company, Rua de Bellomonte, 39, Oporto.

Camacho, Luiz Edwardo, Travessa do Suido, 26, Funchal, Madeira.

Carvalho, R. H., Rua do Arco Bandeira (Rua dos Sapateiros), Lisbon.

Cast, H. F., Rua da Alfandega, 160 Lisbon.

Cesche, E., Madeira.

Cobo, Ramon, Rua do Commercio, 28, Lisbon.

Companhia do Congo Portuguez, Rua do Commercio, 35, Lisbon.

Da Assumpcao Santos Artino, Joaquim, Travessa Oliveira a Estrella, 19 Lisbon.

Daehnhardt & Company, Rua da Magdalena, 75, Lisbon.

Deutsches Kohlen Depot, Madeira.

Duetting & Gaa, Madeira.

Edelheim, Emilio, & Company, Travessa dos Congregados, Oporto.

Fernandez, Manuel Luiz, & Co., Lisbon.

Furbringer & Company, Rua de Passos Manoel, 189, Oporto.

George, Ernst, Successors, Rua de Prata, 8 Lisbon.

Gomes De Amorim, Francisco, Praça dos Restaurandoes, 53, Lisbon.

Gottschalk, Arthur, Rua das Pracas, 30, Lisbon.

Guedes, Eduardo ; Guedes, Felisberto, Rua Augusta, 124, Lisbon.

Hahnefeld & Gellweiler Praça do Duque da Terceira, 4, Lisbon.

Heise, Georg, Escandinhas da Saude, 2 ; Rua do Commercio, 35, Lisbon.

Hoffmann, Viuva Oswald, Calçada do Correio, Velho, 3, Lisbon.

Höfle, Adolpho, & Company, Rua do Ferreira Borges, 16, Oporto.

Issel, Fr., Rua dos Retrozeiros, 60, Lisbon.

Jacobi, N., & Company, Rua da Nova Alfandega, 76, Oporto.

Jeremias, E., Largo do Campo Santo, 13, Lisbon.

Kamp, Thumann, & Company, Rua Elias Garcia, 38, Oporto.

Katzenstein, Ed., Succrs., Ruo de Bellomonte, 39, Oporto.

Katzenstein, Hermann, Rua dos Fanqueiros, 65, Lisbon.

Kendall, Vasconcellos & Passos Limitada, Galleria de Paris, 11, Oporto.

Kramer, W. O., Rua das Flores, 31, Oporto.

Kretzmar, R., Funchal, Madeira.

Leuschner, Bernhard, Rua Infante D. Henrique, 63, Oporto.

Lyncke & Company Limitada, Rua da Conceicao, 85, Lisbon.

Marcus & Harting, Rua dos Fanqueiros, 136, and Rua do Commercio, 45, Lisbon.

Marum, Wm., Funchal, Madeira.

Mattos, Antonio, Rua 24 de Julho, Lisbon.

Mellert, José Antoine, Lisbon.

Mendes, A., Rua 24 de Julho, Lisbon.

Mendes, José, Rua das Flores, 139, Oporto.

Negalha, J. M., Sines, Estremadura.

Perez, José, Rua do Alecrim, 73, Lisbon.

Peres, Vasco Manoel da Costa, Rua dos Fanqueiros, 65, Lisbon.

Pfeill, Emil, Rua Formosa, 400, Oporto.

Prats, José, Sines, Estremadura.

Puls, Guilherme & Coy., Rua Da Nova Alfandega, 108, Oporto.

Reinhardt. Ricardo, Rua da Alfandega, 118, Lisbon.

Reys, Fernando & Baptista, (Antonio Leonardo Da Silva Reys ; Bernardo Eugenio Vieira Fernandes ; Jacintho Ferreria Baptista), 3 Calcada do Correio Velho, a Sé, Lisbon.

Rothes, Carlos, Rua de Bellomonte, 89, Oporto.

Schimmelpfeng & Company, Rua de Santa Justa, Lisbon ; Rua das Carmelitas, 100, Oporto.

Schmidt, A., Funchal, Madeira.

Schmieder, Oswald, Rua Nova do Almada, 11, Lisbon.

Serviço Costeiro a Vapor, Lisbon.

Siemens Schückert Werke Limitada, Rua Augusta, 27, Lisbon.

Silva, Francisco Eduardo Moreira Da, Avenida Casal Ribeiro, 17-3, Lisbon.

Sociedade Insulana De Transportes Maritimos, Ltda., Funchal, Madeira.

Streit, Otto Von, Funchal, Madeira.

Stüve, W., & Company, Rua Infante D. Henrique, 75, Oporto.

Taylor, Filippe, Rua Vieira da Silva, 19, Lisbon.

Timm, Charles, Rua da Prata, 8, Lisbon.

Van Perlstein & Company, Rua da Conceicão, 70, Lisbon.

Wald, G., Rua de S. Francisco, 4, Oporto.

Waltz, F., Funchal, Madeira.

Wegehenkel, Arthur, Rua das Condominhas, Oporto.

Weinstein, Martin, & Company, Rua do Commercio, 49, Lisbon.

Wiedemann, Max, & Company, Rua da Prata, 108, Lisbon.

Wimmer, J., & Company, (Johannes, Hans & Max Wimmer), Rua da Magdalena, 45, Lisbon.

Wimmer, Liuse S., Rua da Magdalena, 45, Lisbon.

Wischmann, Otto, Rua do Largo do Corpo Santo, 6, Lisbon.

Worm, Luiz B., Rua da Alfandega, 160; Rua da Prata, 133, Lisbon.

Ziems, Otto, Rua do Commercio, 99, Lisbon.

SPAIN.

Agencia Maritima Hering, Dormitorio San Francisco, 7, Barcelona.

Ahlers, Jacob, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, (Thomson Houston Iberica), Ronda de la Universidad, 22, and Aragón, 285, Barcelona; Nicolas Maria Rivero, 8, Madrid.

Allgemeine Erzgesellschaft, Seville.

Amann & Gana, Calle Ayala, 1, and Calle Belosti, 14, Bilbao.

Amann & Wendel, Rambla de Cataluna, 20, Barcelona.

Arozena, Fernando, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Arozena, José, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.

Arrabal, Gabriel, Calle Alcazabilla, 20, Malaga.

Arroya, Jose, Atocha, 4, Malaga.

Augener, Enrique, Las Palmas.

Banco Alemán Transatlántico, Barcelona, and Madrid.

Baquera, Kusche & Martin, Malaga and Seville.

Beilberg, Josef (or José) or Bleiberg, Josef (or José) } Martin de los, Heros, 83, Madrid.

Blas, Herrero, Malaga.

Boetticher & Navarro, Zurbano, 58, Madrid.

Behn, Enrique, Calle Pascual y Genis, 2, and Calle Colón, 90, Valencia.

Bender, Hijos De H. A., San Feliu de Guixols, Barcelona.

Beutel, Edmundo, Calle Pascual y Genis, 19, Valencia.

Bjerre, A., (Bjerre Sucesores), Cortina del Neuelle 21/3, and Alameda, 28, Malaga.

Braun, Antonio, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Brauner, Hugo, Barco, 6; Calle Colón, 86, Valencia.

Buckard, Julie, Alicante.

Burmester, Hermann; Burmester, Hermann and Filho } Arsenal, 58, Vigo; Martinez Padin, 21, Tuy.

Cano, Emilio, Valencia and Alicante.

Chamizo, Fulgencio, Casas Quemadas, 14, Malaga.

Chell, Jose Vilchez, Isaac Peral, 22, Cadiz.

Compania Sevillana De Electricidad, Calle San Pablo, 30; Avenida San Sebastian, Seville.

Compania De Alcoholes, Bilbao.

Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, Calle Florida, 13, Madrid.

Coppel, Carlos, Fuencarral, 27, Madrid.

"Correo Español," Madrid.

Crosa, Angel, Tenerife.

"Debate," Madrid.

Deutsches Kohlen Depôt Gesellschaft, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Dorr & Lensten, Malaga.

Drack, Otto, Alicante and Velencia.

"Edén Bebé," Consejo de Ciento, 159, Barcelona.

"El Siglo Futuro," Madrid.

Engelhardt, Otto, Calle San Pablo, 30, Seville.

Erhardt & Company, Bilbao.

Escuder, José, Valencia.

Espana, Antonie, Malaga.

Falkenstein, Felix, Calle Colegiata, 13, Madrid.

Feustel, Otto, Consejo de Ciento, 322, Barcelona.

Fliedner, Jorge, Madrid.

Frade, Francisco, Madrid.

Freudenthal, Gustaf, Calle del Coso, Zaragoza.

Gaissert, Emilio, & Company, Calle Princesa, 61, Barcelona.

Gaissert, Emilio M., Calle Princesa, 59, Barcelona.

Gallego, Jose Luis, Siville.

Gans, Richard, Calle Princesa, 63, Madrid.

Gaswerk Company, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

German Cable Company, Tenerife.

Goncalves, Francisco Las Palmas and Tenerife.

Goncalves Hermanos, Las Palmas and Tenerife.

Gonzales, Julio, Alameda de Mazarredo, 1, Belbao.

Gottschalk Hermanos, Calle Bailen, 27, Barcelona.

Gotz, Anton, Hotel Moderno, Tuy.

Grösch, Federico, Calle Corcega, Barcelona.

Guardiela, Juan, Alicante.

Gutierrez, Leopoldo, Madrid.

Gutkind, Felix, Trinidad Grund, 7, Malaga.

Haasenstein & Vogler, Rambla Capuchinos, 15, Barcelona.

Hamm Luis S., Rambla de Cataluna, 35, Barcelona.

Hartmann, Pablo, Valencia and Calle Cortes, 591, Barcelona.

Heinsdorf & Lemcke, Atocha, 4, and Alameda de Colón, 6, Malaga.

Hengsternberg, Hermann, Seville.

Heusch, Hugo & Co., Calle Diputacion, 112-118, Barcelona and Palma Mallorea.

Hielscher, Adolfo, Calle Zorrilla, 31, Madrid.

Hinderer, Carlos, Madrid.

Hoppe, Carlos, & Company, Alameda de Mazarredo, 1, Bilbao; Calle Muelle, 17, Santander.

Hoppe, Carlos y Sylvi, Alameda de Mazarreds, 1, Bilbao.

Joannides, Temistocles, Calle General Menacho 9, Cadiz.

Knappe, Carlos, Calle Alcalá, 38, Madrid.

Koehler, Guillermo, Esparteros, 1; and Plaza del Cordon, 1, Madrid.

Koppel, Arturo, Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid.

Korting, Sociedad Anon. Española, Plaza Palacio, 11, Barcelona; Valencia.

"La Defensa," Malago.

Lainez, Hijos De Evelio, Cadiz.

Laschütza, Oscar, Vigo.

Lehmann & Company, Consejo de Ciento, 159, Barcelona.

Lence, Carlos, Calle Colón, 13, Valencia.

Lengo, Arturo, Almeria, Garrucha, Malaga and Aguilas.

Lenher, Amande, Alicante.

Linan, Antonio Ruiz, Lagunillas, 30, Malaga.

Linhoff, Carlos, (Sucesores de Cross & Linhoff), Malaga.

Loeck, Walter, Bilbao.

Lohr, Maximilio, Tenerife.

Lopez, Jose, Calle Diputacion, 112-118, Barcelona.

Lorente, M. Garrigan, (Commonly Called Garzon), Calle de la Regente, 2, Malaga.

Marten, Martin, Calle Adriano, 38, Seville; Calle Cortes, 604, Barcelona.

Martin, Juan Gonzales, Calle Cabells, 2, Malaga.

Maximo, Otto, Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid.

Medem, Otto, Calle Bailen, 2, Barcelona; Calle A. Calderon, 15, and Calle Atarazanas, 15, Valencia; Alicante, Bilbao and Malaga.

"Mentidero," Madrid.

Meyer, Carlos, Cadiz.

Meyer y Bacharach, Calle Serrano y Grao, Valencia.

Mittelstrass, Otto, Las Palmas.

Monguio y Scharlau, Calle Aragón, 219, Barcelona.

Mulder, Enrique, Vigo.

Muller, Alfred, Palma de Mallorca.

Muller, Hermanos, Avino, 20, Barcelona.

Muller, Hugo, Seville.

Muller, William, Seville.

Murillo, Marcelino, Bilbao.

De Neufville, Sucesor De J., Santa Teresa, 8 and 10, Barcelona.

Norregaard, Luis, Tarragona.

Palacious, Luis Asin, Calle de Preciados, Madrid.

Pares Pedro
or
Serra, Pedro Pares, } Calle Alcala, 46, Madrid.

Pflugger, Carl, Las Palmas.

Pi, Antonio, Barcelona.

Rafols, Jaime, Dormitorio San Francisco, 5, Barcelona.

Ranurez, Antonio, Malaga.

Reder, Gustav, Calle Zorrilla, 23, Madrid.

Rojas, Claudio, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Roock, Jorge, Hurtado de Amézaga, 12, and Fueros, 2, Bilbao.

Rubert, Sucesores De Juan, Calle Roger, 9; Puerta del Muelle, Alicante.

Salvador Hermanos, Falco, 10, Castellon,

Schimmelpfeng's Information Agency, Madrid.

Schlayer, Felix, (Sucesor de Alberto Ahles & Company), Alcalá, 46, Madrid; Paseo de Aduana, 15 and 17, Barcelona.

Segalerva, Rafael Baquera, Malaga.

Siemens, Enrique, & Company, Las Palmas.

Siemens Schuckert Industria Electrica, Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia.

Sociedad Anónima Fabrica De Lámparas De Filamento Metalico, Paseo de Santa Maria de la Cabeza, Madrid.

Sociedad Espanola Anonima, Para Fabricacion De Perlas Imitacion, Calle Diputacion, 87, 91, 108 and 110, Barcelona.

Sociedad Vinicola, Tarragona.

Soujol, Carlos, Villamari, 25, Barcelona.

Tannebaum, Juan, Cármen, 24, Madrid.

Teickner (or Teikner), Maximo, Mercado del Ensauche, 5, Bilbao, Barcelona and Valencia.

Teschendorff, Steiner & Company, Travessa S. Vincente and Calle Peaña, 25, Grao de Valencia.

Thonet Hermanos, Madrid.

Traumann, Enrique, Madrid.

"Tribuna," Madrid.

Uhthoff, Ludolfo, Calle San Pedro, 16, Cadiz.

Union de Destiladores de Esencias de Espana Sociedad Anonima, Malaga.

Vogt, Conrad, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

Wackonnigg, Wilhelm, Bilbao.

Wertheim, Carlos, Calle Avino, 9, Barcelona.

Winter, Emilio, Calle General Menacho, 9, Cadiz.

Woermann Linie, Las Palmas.

SWEDEN.

Abrahamsson, Runö, Stockholm.

Allgemeine Electrictäts Gesellschaft, Stockholm.

Allmänna Handels (A/B) Hamngatan, 5B, Stockholm.

Almquist, Carl, Ystad.

Alpen, H., Magasinskvarte, 3A, Gothenburg.

Andersson & Lindberg (A/B), Stora Badhusgatan, 6, Gothenburg.

Bagges Importagentur, O., Hamngt., 50B, Gothenburg.

Beijers, John, Skofabrik (A/B), Flemminggatan, 59, Stockholm.

Berg, Victor, Stockholm.

Bergmann & Company, Birgerjarlsgaten, 15, Stockholm.

Bexelius, Henrik, Stockholm.

Biehl, G., Malmö.

Blomqvist, Olof, & Company, Oscarshamn.

Brattström, Johann, Stockholm.

Burchard, Adolf, Drottnigg., 4, Stockholm.

Christiernin, C., Stockholm.

Clase, Gustav, S. Hamngt., 15, Gothenburg.

Dahlström, Otto, Bredgr., 2, Stockholm.

Daumichen, Max, Stockholm.

Dressfalls Grufvor Och Malmförädlingsverk (A/B), Rosenbad, 2, Stockholm.

Edstrand, Broderna, Jorgen Knockg., 2, Malmö.

Engeström & Jaeppelt, Per Veijersg, 3, Malmö and Gothenburg.

Engstam, P. L., A/B Drottningg, 81, Stokholm.

Fallenius & Lefflers (A/B), V. Hamngatan, 5, Gothenburg and all Branches in Sweden.

Fraenckel, Moritz & Company, Gothenburg.

Ganslandt & Gussing (A/B), Hjulhamnsg., 4, Malmö; Gothenburg and Ystad.

Gleitsman, E. T., Trälleborg.

Goldstück, Hainze & Company, Gothenburg.

Grafford, J., Katarinavägen, 11, Stockholm.

Hammar & Company, Vasagatan, 6, Stockholm.

Hanson, Wilhelm, & Company, Vasagaten, 6, Stockholm.

Hansson, Elof, Packhuspl., 2, Gothenburg ; Stockholm.

Harbeck, Doctor Ernst, Partille, Gothenburg.

Harmsen, Wilhelm, & Company, Stockholm.

Hartig, Hugo, Wahrendorffsg., 4, Stockholm ; Gothenburg.

Herrström, Sigfrid, Kungsgatan, 30, Malmö.

Humbert, Hermann, Artillerigatan, 6, Stockholm.

Jäger, Wilhelm, Lulea.

Johnson, Eric R., Kommendorsg., 17, Stockholm.

Jonsson & Krafft, V., Hamngt., 14, Gothenburg.

Kronans Droghandel, Gothenberg.

Kurzel, Fr., Malmö.

Lagerloff's, Sam., Maskinbyra, Centralpalatset, Stockholm.

Larsson, Adolf, Orebro.

Lassen, Carl, Slüsspal, 63, Stockholm ; Kungsg., 4, Gothenburg.

Levin, Sigismund, Landskrona.

Linden & Lindström, Gothenburg.

Lublin & Company, A/B St. Vattug, 9, Stockholm.

Malmö Yllefabriks (A/B), St. Nyg, 50, Malmö.

Melin, Peder Company, N. Hamng., 6, Gothenburg ; Malmö.

Rapp, David, (A-B), Skeppsbron, 18 ; Kammakareg, 12, Stockolm.

Reinheimer, Phillip, Stockholm.

Ritter, A., Sodra Promenaden, 57, Malmö.

Roberg, Tycho, Skeppsbron, 1, Gothenburg.

Rudeberg, A., Drottningatan, 11, Stockholm.

Schaub & Company, Stockholm.

Schipmann, Heinrich (A/B), Bredgr., 2, Stockholm.

Schmitz, August, Malmö.

Schuchardt & Schutte, Stockholm.

Sevenska Hud-& Skinaffaren, Pildamsvagen, 3B, Malmö.

Specialjärn (A/B), Kungsgatan, 56, Stockholm.

Stockholms Skofabrik (A-B), Hornsgatan, 160, and Brannkyrkagatan, 167, Stockholm.

Svensson, Henry W., Helsingborg.

Svenska Limammesfabriken Komanditbolag, Franz Meyer & Company, Landskrona.

Winkler-Rathlew, S. W., Helsingborg.

Note (1).—Under the trading with the Enemy Proclamations of the 25th June, and 10th November, 1915, (which were re-published as Notifications in this Department Nos. 12221-W. and 861-W., dated respectively the 24th July and 11th December, 1915), all Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the above Schedule, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such Schedule is not an authority or license to trade with such person or body of persons.

Note (2).—Where a firm named in the Schedule has more than one branch in the same country, all branches in the country are held to be included in the Schedule even in cases where no address, or of several addresses one only is specifically mentioned.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 26th August 1916.

No. 7632-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by or on behalf of Mr. John Becker and Mrs. Becker of Nagpur, hostile foreigners within the meaning of the said Ordinance; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 7715-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses carried on in British India by the undermentioned hostile firms; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of the United Provinces:—

(1) Mr. Theodore Franz Wilhelm Achenwall, formerly carrying on the business of a chemist and also trading in cameras, pipes, tobacco, spectacles, etc., at Commercial Buildings, Lucknow.

(2) Mr Georg Ernst-Eberhardt Ottomar Bradt Von Berckefeldt, formerly carrying on business in animal manures, fertilisers and allied products at Agra.

(3) Mr. Franz Jobst Von Berckefeldt of Cawnpore.

(4) Café Reimers, Mussoorie.

(5) B. Vassel and Company, now known as the Upper India Building Association, Limited, Allahabad.

(6) Mr. Morris Pins, photographer, formerly residing at 28, Church Street, Meerut Cantonment.

No. 7765-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses carried on by the undermentioned hostile firms; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

Bombay.

Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company.
Badische Company, Limited.
Bauer and Krause.
A. Blascheck and Company.
Bume and Reif.
Bleckmann, J. E.
Berlin Aniline Company.
Continental Tyre and Rubber Company.
Carlton Hotel.
Carl Kalanch.
Farbenfabriken Bayer and Company, Limited.
Farbwerke Mulheim Vorm. A. Leonhardt and Company.
C. Flor and Company.
E. G. Fulep.
Gebruder Friese.
German East Africa Line (Bombay Agency).
Harry Greayer.
Heine and Company, Limited.
Heinr. Ad. Meyer.
C. Hummel.
Johs. Girmes and Company.
Josef Blum.
Leopold Cassella and Company.
Meister Lucius and Bruning, Limited.
Metzker and Company.
Salomon Brothers, Limited.
G. A. Schlechtendahl, Limited.

A. Strandes and Company.
Steffens and Nolle, Limited.
Karl J. Trubner.
W. Wolf and Sons.
A. Wulfing and Company (also known as the Sanatogen Company).
Allianz Insurance Company, Limited, of Berlin.
Assurance Union of Hamburg
Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company.
Albinga Fire Insurance Company.
Continental Insurance Company.
German Marine Insurance Company.
General Insurance Company of Trieste.
General Marine Insurance Company of Dresden.
Hamburg Assurance Company.
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company.
Hanseatic Insurance Company of 1877.
Lloyd of Cologne General Insurance Company.
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company.
Nord Deutsche Insurance Company.
Prussian National Insurance Company (Fire).
Rhenania Insurance Company.
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company.
Upper Rhine Insurance Company.

Sind.

Farbenfabriken Bayer and Company, Limited.
The John Forstner Company.
Wiechers Kaiser and Levy, Limited.
E. I. Wolfson and Company.
Carl Ziegenspeck.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISMMENTS.

The 26th August 1916.

No. 7749-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department notification No. 5558-W.-II., dated the 8th July 1916, *viz.* :—

Additions.

Ali Hassanoff	Shanghai.
Alieff Ouskouli	Shanghai.
Bulsara Brothers	Tientsin.
Donaldson, H. B.	Peking.
Ku, Yuan and Company	Chefoo.
Kukushkin, A. G.	Harbin.
Lerner, M. J.	Harbin.
Lesarovitch, D. M.	Harbin.
Red Hand Compositions, Limited, Smith, F. W.	Chefoo.
Sung, Y. S.	Shanghai.
Taising Printing Office	Hankow.
Westinghouse Electric Export Company	Shanghai.
Wong Kwei Check	Shanghai.

Alterations.

For "British Flower Shop" *read* "British Flower Shop, Shanghai."

For "McMullan and Company" *read* "McMullan, James and Company, Limited, Chefoo."

Delete the entry "Sanatogen Company."

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURADAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 12th August 1916.

No. 7133-*W-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in supersession of the orders embodied in the notification set forth below, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export from British India of the articles specified in the first column of the schedule attached hereto to the destinations specified in the second column of the schedule, subject to such exceptions and exemptions as are shown against each in the third column of the schedule :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to prohibit—

(*i*) The export of any article by, or for the use of, the Crown.

(*ii*) The export of any article shipped for use or consumption on the voyage, except where the Governor-General in Council by general or special order otherwise directs.

(*iii*) The export of any article (other than raw wool) shipped to any Indian port.

(*iv*) The export of any article for use or consumption in any Native State in India.

(*v*) The export of any article shipped under a license granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

List of notifications superseded.

(*i*) No. 25-W., dated 17th October 1914, as amended by notifications Nos. 168-W., dated 24th October 1914, 2528-W. and 2607-W., dated 13th March 1915, 8395-W. and 9911-W., dated 12th and 26th June 1915, 13879-W., dated 21st August 1915, 14905-56, dated 20th September 1915, 16393-W., dated 30th October 1915, 2381-W., dated 29th April 1916, and 5550-W.-I., dated 7th July 1916 ;

(*ii*) No. 187-W., dated 24th October 1914, as amended by notifications Nos. 12202-W., dated 24th July 1915, 14513-W., dated 11th September 1915, 15180-W., dated 27th September 1915, 16159-W., dated 23rd October 1915, and 5441-W.-II., dated 5th July 1916 ;

(*iii*) No. 950-W., dated 20th November 1914 ;

(*iv*) No. 2561-W., dated 13th March 1915, as amended by notifications Nos. 10480-W. and 12202-W., dated 3rd and 24th July 1915, 14513-W., dated 11th September 1915, and 2148-W., dated 22nd April 1916 ;

(*v*) No. 4384-W., dated 24th April 1915, as amended by notification No. 12202-W., dated 24th July 1915 ;

(*vi*) No. 7052-W., dated 22nd May 1915, as amended by notifications Nos. 12202-W., dated 24th July 1915, and 14513-W., dated the 11th September 1915 ;

(*vii*) No. 9222, dated 19th June 1915 ;

(*viii*) No. 10625-W., dated 5th July 1915, as amended by notifications Nos. 175-W., dated 13th November 1915 and 940-W., dated 18th December 1915 ;

(*ix*) No. 11626-W., dated 17th July 1915, as amended by notifications Nos. 12202-W., dated 24th July 1915, and 14513-W., dated 11th September 1915 ;

(*x*) No. 12174-W., dated 24th July 1915, as amended by notification No. 14513-W., dated 11th September 1915 ;

(*xi*) No. 14119-W., dated 28th August 1915 ;

(*xii*) No. 14381-W., dated 4th September 1915, as amended by notification No. 1028-W., dated 19th December 1915 ;

(*xiii*) No. 14511-W., dated 11th September 1915 ;

(*xiv*) No. 14874-W., dated 18th September 1915 ;

(*xv*) No. 15040-W., dated 25th September 1915 ;

(*xvi*) No. 15402-W., dated 2nd October 1915 ;

(*xvii*) No. 16393, dated 30th October 1915 ;

(*xviii*) No. 16419-W., dated 30th October 1915 ;

(*xix*) No. 24-W., dated 6th November 1915, as amended by notification No. 312-W., dated 20th November 1915 ;

(*xx*) No. 286-W., dated 20th November 1915 ;

(*xxi*) No. 1086-W., dated 11th February 1916 ;

(*xxii*) No. 1765-W., dated 13th April 1916 ;

(*xxiii*) No. 2132-W., dated 22nd April 1916 ;

(*xxiv*) No. 2409-W., dated 29th April 1916 ;

(*xxv*) No. 2506-W., dated 1st May 1916 ;

(*xxvi*) No. 3106-W., dated 13th May 1916 ;

(*xxvii*) No. 3257-W., dated 17th May 1916 ;

(*xxviii*) No. 4064-W.-II., dated 5th June 1916 ;

(*xxix*) No. 4262-W.-I., dated 10th June 1916 ;

(*xxx*) No. 4297-W.-II., dated 9th June 1916 ;

(*xxxi*) No. 5505-W.-II., dated 8th July 1916 ;

(*xxxii*) No. 5867-W.-II., dated 15th July 1916 ;

(*xxxiii*) No. 6337-W.-II., dated 24th July 1916 ;

(*xxxiv*) No. 6340-W.-II., dated 24th July 1916 ;

(*xxxv*) No. 6597-W.-II., dated 31st July 1916 ;

(*xxxvi*) No. 6650-W.-II., dated 1st August 1916 ; and

(*xxxvii*) No. 6651-W.-II., dated 1st August 1916.

Schedule.

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and exemptions.
1. Naval and Military stores of every description, including	All destinations.	
Accoutrements	Ditto.	
Ammunition and explosives and the materials used in their manufacture, other than saltpetre.	Ditto.	
Armour plates	Ditto.	
Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts.	Ditto.	
Baloons, kites, air ships and æroplanes, including parts thereof.	Ditto.	
Entrenching tools	Ditto.	
Fuses and detonators	Ditto.	
Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.	Ditto.	
Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof.	Ditto.	

Schedule—continued.

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and exemptions.
Mining cables	All destinations.	
Range finders	Ditto.	
Searchlight apparatus	Ditto.	
Submarine mines and torpedoes ...	Ditto.	
Tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment.	Ditto.	
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof ...	Ditto.	
2. Veterinary instruments and appliances ...	Ditto ...	Goods required for use or consumption in— (a) French or Portuguese Possessions in India; (b) Ceylon; and (c) Straits Settlements.
3. Veterinary medicines	Ditto ...	
4. Coal, Welsh	Ditto.	
5. Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products.	Ditto.	
6. Manganese ore	Ditto.	
7. Manurial mixtures containing saltpetre ...	Ditto.	
8. Partially tanned cowhides, otherwise known as East India tanned kips.	Ditto.	
9. Saltpetre	Ditto.	
10. Wheat and wheat-flour	Ditto.	
11. Wolfram and Tungsten or any Tungsten Ore ...	Ditto.	
12. Wool, raw	Ditto.	
13. Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.	Ditto ...	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom and goods required for use or consumption in French or Portuguese Possessions in India.
14. Materials used in ship construction	Ditto ...	
15. Steel in bars, angles, rods and shapes or sections ...	Ditto.	
16. Steel blooms, billets and slabs	Ditto.	
17. Steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under one-eighth inch thick.	Ditto.	
18. Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars ...	Ditto.	
19. Steel ingots	Ditto.	
20. Steel tubes of all descriptions	Ditto.	
21. Steel wire	Ditto.	
22. Bullocks	Ditto ...	Except exports by land, and goods shipped for use or consumption in— (a) French or Portuguese Possessions in India; (b) Ceylon; and (c) Straits Settlements.
23. Camels	Ditto ...	
24. Horses	Ditto ...	
25. Mules	Ditto ...	
26. Sheep and goats	Ditto ...	
27. Slaughter cattle	Ditto ...	
28. Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than (1) nux vomica, (2) castor seed, mustard seed, linseed and oils extracted therefrom, (3) senna, magnesium sulphate, ajowan seed, chiretta roots, euphorbia pilulifera, fennelseed, dilseed, gums, (4) asafœtida, and (5) cinchona bark.	Ditto ...	
29. Mica	Ditto.	

Schedule—continued.

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and exemptions.
30. Chrome iron ore (chromite)	All destinations except the United Kingdom.	
31. Diamonds	Ditto.	
32. Jute (raw and manufactured)	Ditto.	
33. Cinchona bark	Ditto ...	Except goods required for use or consumption in— (a) French or Portuguese Possessions in India; (b) Ceylon; and (c) Straits Settlements.
34. Lead, pig	Ditto ...	
35. Leather (hides tanned—buffalo and cow) ...	Ditto ...	
36. Monaite sand	Ditto.	
37. Silk noils	Ditto.	
38. Benzine and petrol	All destinations except the United Kindgom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.	Except goods required for use or consumption in French or Portuguese Possessions in India
39. Cocoanut oil, cotton-seed oil, ground-nut oil and linseed oil.	Ditto.	
40. Hemp and Flax	Ditto.	
41. Cow hides (raw, drysalted, weight less than 8 lbs. a piece).	Ditto.	
42. Pepper and capsicum	Ditto.	
43. Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, but not lac dye.	Ditto ...	Except goods required for use or consumption in French or Portuguese Possessions in India.
44. Paraffin wax (including candles made therefrom)...	Ditto ...	
45. Rubber (raw or manufactured)	Ditto ...	
46. Coal (other than Welsh coal) and coke ...	Ditto ...	
47. Tanning materials of all kinds	All destinations except the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and British Possessions and British Protectorates.	
48. Copra, linseed and mhowra	All destinations except the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except the Balite ports), Italy, British Possessions and British Protectorates.	
49. Hides (raw, all weights other than drysalted cow-hides weight less than 8 lbs. a piece).	Ditto.	
50. Skins (raw)	Ditto.	
51. Coffee	All foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, except France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.	
52. Coir, rhea, palmyra fibres and kapok including all varieties of tree cotton) and yarn made therefrom.	Ditto.	
53. Cotton, raw	Ditto.	
54. Cotton yarn and thread, gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds.	Ditto.	

Schedule—continued.

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and exemptions.
55. Rattans and bamboos	All foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, except France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.	
56. Spices (other than pepper but including pimento)	Ditto.	
57. Forage and food for animals, namely —		
Beans (not including haricot beans) ...	Ditto.	
Brewers' and distillers' grains	Ditto.	
Brewers' dried yeast	Ditto.	
Buckwheat	Ditto.	
Cakes and meals, the following, namely —		
Biscuit meal	Ditto.	
Calf meal	Ditto.	
Cocoanut or poonac cake	Ditto.	
Compound cakes and meal	Ditto.	
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal.	Ditto.	
Fishmeal and concentrated fish ...	Ditto.	
Gluten meal or gluten feed	Ditto.	
Groundnut cake and meal	Ditto.	
Husk meal	Ditto.	
Linseed cake and meal	Ditto.	
Locust bean meal	Ditto.	
Mahua or mhowra cake	Ditto.	
Maize germ meal	Ditto.	
Maize meal	Ditto.	
Meat meal	Ditto.	
Niger cake	Ditto.	
Palmnut cake and meal	Ditto.	
Poppyseed cake	Ditto.	
Rapeseed cake and meal	Ditto.	
Safflower cake	Ditto.	
Sesamum cake	Ditto.	
Soya bean cake and meal	Ditto.	
Dari	Ditto.	
Hay	Ditto.	
Hempseed	Ditto.	
Lentils	Ditto.	
Maize	Ditto.	
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings ...	Ditto.	
Millet	Ditto.	

Schedule.— concluded.

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and exemptions.
Offals of corn and grain, including —		
Bran and Pollard	All foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, except France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Italy Spain and Portugal.	
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds	Ditto.	
Rice meal (or bran) and dust	Ditto.	
Sharps and middlings	Ditto.	
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds ...	Ditto.	
Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles).	Ditto.	
Straw...	Ditto.	
58. Oils, all vegetables (not including essential oils)	Ditto.	
59. Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely —		
Castor beans	Ditto.	
Cocoanuts	Ditto.	
Cottonseed	Ditto.	
Groundnut (Arachides)	Ditto.	
Niger seed	Ditto.	
Palm kernels	Ditto.	
Poppyseed	Ditto.	
Rapeseed	Ditto.	
Safflower seed	Ditto.	
Sesame seed	Ditto.	
Soya beans	Ditto.	
60. Rice	(*a*) All foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, except Egypt, France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Italy, and Portugal, and (*b*) Holland and her Colonies.	
61. Guts and bladders	Scandinavian countries and Switzerland.	
62. All goods except—	Holland.	
1. Printed matter of all descriptions ...		
2. Empty receptacles returned to the Netherlands.		
3. Worn clothing and other personal effects ...		
4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food.		

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 30th August 1916.

No. 989.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914 (Punjab Act III of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, with effect from the 3rd October, 1916, till the return from leave of the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders:—

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal, Barrister-at-Law, first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to act as a Judge of that Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. A. LeRossignol, I.C.S., second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to act as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

Mr. A. B. Broadway, Barrister-at-Law, to act as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

POLICE.

The 1st September 1916.

No. 769.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 10 and 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely—

In clause (*b*) of rule 2 for the words "shall, in the case of Aden, . . . Assistant Resident," the words "shall be construed as referring, in the case of Aden, to the Assistant Resident, and, in cases where the Local Government so directs, to the Additional District Magistrate in respect of such area as such Government may so order," shall be substituted.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st August 1916.

No. 1913-*Est. B.*—The following amendments to the rules for the examination of officers serving in Baluchistan in the Pushtu and Baluchi languages published in the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 472-Est. B., dated the 22nd March 1916, are published for general information:—

In rule 9 *after* "(5) Native Deputy Superintendents of Police" *insert* "(6) Canal Upper Subordinates in sub-divisional charge" *numbering* Munsifs, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars and Inspector of Schools in Baluchistan as (*7*), (*8*), (*9*) and (*10*), respectively. In rule 9 (*c*) *after* the words "and upwards" *insert* "except Canal Upper Subordinates in sub-divisional charge."

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 29th August 1916.

No. 1235-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable

under the said Act on applications for the grant of fishing licenses prescribed by the rules made by the Government of the Punjab under section 3 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914 (II of 1914).

H. F. HOWARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1916.

No. 7955-213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt unset precious stones imported uncut from the import duty leviable thereon under item No. 88 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, IV of 1916.

No. 8083-78-*W.-II.*—The following Royal Proclamations are published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided :

Now, THEREFORE, We by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the Seventh day of August, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.* :—

Air guns and rifles.

Sporting guns, carbines and rifles.

Oranges.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any oranges which are the produce of any of Our Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, nor to any goods of the kinds of which the importation is prohibited by this Proclamation which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 8) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF COCAINE AND OPIUM INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of cocaine or of opium should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided :

Now, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after this date, subject as hereinafter provided, all cocaine and all opium shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom :

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to cocaine or opium imported under the licence of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

The word "cocaine" includes all preparations, salts, derivatives, or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing 0·1 per cent. (one part in a thousand) or more of the drug.

The word "opium" means raw opium, powdered or granulated opium, or opium prepared for smoking, and includes any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Cocaine and Opium (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 8106-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in supersession of the notification in this Department, No. 5563-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import and export of all goods, directly or indirectly, from and to Siam except such goods as are shipped by or consigned to the trading concerns in Siam named in the Schedule hereto attached :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to authorise the import or export of any article the import or export of which is prohibited by or under any enactment.

SCHEDULE.

SIAM WHITE LIST.

His Majesty's Diplomatic Consular, Military and Naval Officers British Missionary Bodies and Missionary Bodies of Allied and Neutral Countries.

Siamese Government Ministries and Departments.

Legations of Allies and Neutral Powers.

Abdoolally, H.	... Bangkok.
Abdoolcaium K. Saherwalla	... "
Adam, A. H. M., & Co.	... "
Adamji Alibhai Dorajiwalla	... "
Adamsen, Dr. (Seekak Dispensary)	... "
Ah Lee Koh (Yan See Tai Lee Kee)	... Nakawn Lampang.
Alibhai Chinwalla	... Bangkok.
American Presbyterian Mission Press	... "
Angullia, A., & Sons	... "
Apothecaries Hall	... "
Arracan Co., Ltd.	... "
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd	... "
Assumption Printing Press	... "
Baboojee, A. K.	... "
Badman, H. A., & Co.	... "
Bamrung Nukulkij Printing Works (Luang Damrong) ...	... "
Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.	... "

Bangkok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Bangkok.
Bangkok Times Press, Ltd.	„
Bangkok United Club	„
Bangnon Syndicate	Renong.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	Bangkok.
Barrow, Brown & Co.	„
Beranger, Malcolm (Maison Beranger)	„
Berli, & Co., Ltd., A.	„
Bhandakayacara	„
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd.	Bangkok and Chieng-mai.
Boon Long	Bangkok.
Boo Mee Dispensary	„
Borgersen, H. B.	„
Borneo Co., Ltd.	Bangkok and Chieng-mai.
British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Bangkok.
British Club	„
British Dispensary	„
Brohma Yodhee, Mrs. Luang	„
Buan Hoa Seng	„
Buan Soon Lee & Co.	„
Budroodin, F. H.	„
Cartwright, B. O.	„
Chapman, W. P.	„
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Bangkok and Puket.
Chiengmai Mission Press	Chiengmai.
Chinese Mercantile Dispensary	Bangkok.
Chino-Siam Daily News	
Chino-Siamese Trading Co.	„
Chinwala, Allibhai	„
Choo Kwang Lee	„
Chotirmall, K. A. J., & Co.	„
Chung Choo Guan Ah Fook	„
City Dispensary...	„
Comptoir Francais du Siam	„
Couper-Johnston, D., & Co.	„
Damrong Luang (Bamrung Nukulkij Printing Works)	„
Dastakeer & Co.	„
Dawoodbhai, N., & Co.	„
Deebook Dredging	Renong.
Diana, A., & Co.	Bangkok.
Dickinson, John, & Co., Ltd.	„
Diethelm & Co., Ltd.	„
Divan Ahmed Haji Peer Mahomed	„
Dorajiwalla, A. A.	„
Dunlop, J. M.	„
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.	„
Eastern Smelting Co., Ltd.	Puket.
Edgar Brothers	Bangkok.

Educational Supply Association	Bangkok.
Esmailjee, A. T. (A. T. E. Maskati)	"
Excelsior Ice Factory	"
Fook Loong & Co.	"
Fraser & Neave, Ltd.	"
French Dispensary	"
Gilitwalla, E. E.	"
Goh Yong Chua	"
Goriawalla, A. H. A.	"
Goriawalla, F. A.	"
Government Medical Depôt	"
Gritters, Mrs.	"
Groundwater, C. L., & Co.	"
Gulamhusein Abdul Kader (G. A. Kader)	"
Habibar Rahman	"
Hajee Sakur Gunny	"
Halim, B. A., & Co.	"
Hansen, Dr. C. C.	"
Harp Heng Long & Co.	"
Harp Vour Long & Co.	"
Harrison, F. A.	Puket & Pangnga.
Hock Chuan & Co.	Bangkok.
Hoh Leng Dispensary	"
Hong Ching	"
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	"
Hoosain, A. G.	"
Hosain, E. A.	"
Hotchand Vishindass & Co.	"
Huseinally Wasee, A. K. & Co.	"
Hussain, A., & Sons	"
Ikezaki, K., & Co.	"
International Store	"
Jawaji Raja & Sons (M. Moosbhoy or M. Moosbhoy Raja)	"
Johansen, P., & Co.	"
Joo Hoa Lee	"
Kader, G. A. (Gulamhusein Abdul Kader)	"
Kasoojee, M. E.	"
Kather Muhiatheen K. (K. Kather Maidin)	"
Katib, E. M.	"
Katoo Deebook	Renong.
Katz Brothers, Ltd.	Bangkok
Kee, E. H.	"
Kempton & Co.	"
Keng Watt	"
Keer & Co.	"
Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.	"
Kiam Hoa Seng & Co.	"
Kikabhoy A., & Bros.	"
King's College	"
Kluzer, G., & Co.	"

Kwang Ngee Hoa & Co.	Bangkok.
Lakhwalla, E. A., & Co.	"
Lakhwalla, M. A., & Co.	"
Leong Chin Heng	"
Leonowens, Louis, T., Ltd.	Bangkok & Nakawn Lampang
Lert, Nai	Bangkok.
Loh Kye Juay & Co.	"
Lotus Dispensary (Dr. Hansen)	"
Luang Brohma Yodhee, Mrs. Pradit Sookonta	"
Luang Damrong Thamasarn (Bamrung Nukulkij Printing Works) ...	"
Luang Phipat Tanakorn	"
McBeth, J. J.	"
Maideen, A.	"
Maire, A. J.	"
Maison Beranger (Peranger, Malcolm)	"
Malaya Tin Corporation	Renong.
Malbary, H. A.	Bangkok.
Mama, Piroshaw F.	"
Mansoor Sahib, S. S.	"
Marican, M. T. S.	"
Marican, S. S.	"
Maskati, A. T. E.	"
Maung Hpo Min	Nakawn Lampang.
Maw Jim	Bangkok.
Maw Kim (City Dispensary)	"
Maw Sooi Dispensary	"
McFarland, Dr. G. B.	"
Meklong Railway Co.	"
Menam Motor Boat Co., Ltd.	"
Meng Hong	"
Michellis & Dimitrellis	"
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	"
Mizokami M.	"
Mogul, M. A.	"
Moh Tuan	"
Mohamed Meah, D. S., & Co.	"
Mohammedally Noorbhai	"
Monod, E. C., & Co.	"
Moosaji, M., & Co.	"
Moosbhoy, M. (M. Moosbhoy Raja)	"
Motiwalla, E. J.	"
Motiwalla, F. A.	"
Nai Lert	"
Nai Siu (Phasadu Usmayon)	"
Nakhoda Osmanbhai Amirbhai	"
Nana, A. & A., Co.	"
Nana, A. E....	"
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.	"

Netherlands Trading Society	—
Nguan Seng Soon	Bangkok.
Nooraddin Dawoodbhoi	"
Noorbhai, Mohamedally	"
Oriental Bakery	"
Oriental Store	"
Oyama, K., & Co.	"
Paknam Railway Co.	"
Pappayanopolus, C.	"
Pereira, E. M., & Co.	"
Pharnisuphaphon Printing Office	"
Phasadu Usamayon	"
Phya Sri Kridikara	"
Piroshaw F. Mama	"
Pisal Banniti (Printer)	"
Pollard, T. H.	"
Pradist Sookonta (Mrs. Luang Brohma Yodhee)	"
Puket Dispensary	Puket.
Ratanamala Co.	Bangkok.
Ratrut Basin Tin Dredging Co.	Renong.
Rochiram, J. R.	Bangkok.
Rong Pim Nangsu Pim Thai Mai	"
Royal Bangkok Sports Club	"
Royal Siamese State Railways	"
See Thien & Co.	"
Saherwalla, A. K.	"
Salehbhai, A. R., & Co.	"
Sampson, John, & Son	"
Samsen Power Station	"
Sarafally, G. A.	"
Saw Hood Beng	Senggora.
Seekak Dispensary (Dr. Adamsen)	Bangkok.
Selley, N. L. (Wat Debsirindr School)	"
Semprez & Co.	"
Seng Hong & Co.	"
Siah Leng, A. (Siah Leng Dispensary)	"
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	"
Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd.	"
Siam Drug Store	"
Siam Electricity Co., Ltd.	"
Siam Forest Co., Ltd.	"
Siam Free Press Co., Ltd.	"
Siam Import Co., Ltd.	"
Siam Industries Syndicate	"
Siam Motor Work, Ltd.	"
Siam Observer Press	"
Siam Perfumery Store (M. Towfique)	"
Siam Stamp Co.	"
Siamese Southern Railway	"

Siamese Tin Syndicate	... Puket & Renong.
Siamese Tobacco Co.	... Bangkok.
Siamwalla, D. H. A.	... "
Siamwalla, F. A.	... "
Sin Sin Ha	... "
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	... "
Sribhand Store	... "
Siu, Nai (Phasadu Usamayon)	... "
Smith Premier Typewriter Co	... "
Société Anonyme Belge	... "
Sophon Printing Office	... "
Spicer Brothers (Colonial & Foreign), Ltd.	... "
Sri Kridikara, Phya	... "
Sriracha Co., Ltd.	... "
Standard Oil Co., Ltd.	... "
Staro, Madame A.	... "
Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.	... "
Stephens, Paul & Co.	... "
Straits Trading Co., Ltd.	... Puket,
Sutton, N.	... Bangkok.
Swanson, J. H.	... "
Swee Ho, H.	... "
Syme & Co.	... "
Tachin Railway Co.	... "
Tatner, F.	... "
Tay, K. C. (Dentist)	... "
Tayebally, A. H., & Co.	... "
Thakur Singh Ladha Singh	... "
Thonakiteh Raxa, Phya	... "
Tilleke, Dr. R. E. G.	... "
Tilleke & Gibbins	... "
Tisseman, S., & Co.	... "
Tongkah Compound	... Puket.
Tongkah Harbour Tin Dredging Co.	... "
Towfique, M.	... Bangkok.
Tüng Who & Co.	... "
Undertakers Supply Stores	... "
United Engineers, Ltd.	... "
Vacuum Oil Co.	... "
Viraj Chanthorn	... "
Walker, Dr. C. C.	... "
Wasee, A. K. H., & Co.	... "
Wasiamull Assomull & Co.	... "
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.	... "
Wing Yuen & Co.	... "
Yan See (Ah Lee Koh)	... Nakawn Lampang.
Yamaguchi, G., & Co.	... Bangkok.
Yong Lee Seng & Co.	... "
Yong Mong Lee & Co.	... "
Yong Nguan	... "

No. 8108-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "Skins (raw)" (item No. 50 in the schedule appended to this Department notification No. 7133-W.-II., dated the 12th August 1916), shall be substituted, "Skins (raw and tanned)."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 24th August 1916.

No. 80.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule XVI *substitute* the following for the text-books for the proficiency exa min ation in Kanarese:—

1. Katha Sangraha. Part I, the last 25 stories.
2. Marsden's Kanarese History of India (Bombay Edition), (Chapters 1 to 40).

In Appendix B, in list of authorised text-books in Kanarese, for the entries—

Katha Sangraha, Part I ...	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.
Haider Nameh ...	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore City.
Chhatrapati Shivaji ...	

substitute—

Katha Sangraha, Part I ...	Wesleyan Mission, Mysore.
Marsden's Kanarese History of India (Bombay Edition)	Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st September 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 995.—The services of Major J. K. Knowles, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1002.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Infantry Branch.

* * * * * * * *

Ferdinand Blyth Wace ... Dated 28th August 1916.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language (who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

DALHOUSIE.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal ...	... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lall ...	... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2.	M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani	... Miran Shah Lane, Ṭaksali Gate, Lahore.
3.	M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri	... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2.	M. Sultan Mohamed ...	... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	.. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3.	M. Bodh Raj ...	... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

SIALKOT.

1.	M. Ajab Shah Anand ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Sialkot.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiner.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED SIMLA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September 1916.

No. 1002-*W*.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of Roumania has declared that a state of war exists between Roumania and Austria-Hungary.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

1041 PGG—893—15-9-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L.864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY," SIMLA, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 8473-W.-II.

ORDER.

Simla, the 9th September 1916.

WHEREAS Ernsthausen, Limited, a hostile firm within the meaning of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), carrying on business at No. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, by an agreement dated the 23rd day of February 1916 transferred the whole of its business, together with the assets and liabilities thereof, to East Indian Exports, Limited, a company having its registered office at No. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta;

AND WHEREAS it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the said transfer is injurious to the public interest and was made with the object of evading the provisions of the law;

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the said transfer to be void.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1110 PGG

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th September 1916.

No. 1002-*W.*—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of Roumania has declared that a state of war exists between Roumania and Austria-Hungary.

The 7th September 1916.

No. 1985-*Est. A.*—The services of Mr. L. M. Crump of the Political Department are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 25th August 1916.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 9th September 1916.

No. 8415-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 5558-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, *viz.*:—

Additions.

Christian Literature Society ...	Shanghai.
Ditman, S. ...	Shanghai.
Esser, L. C. and Company ...	Shanghai.
Funder, W., and Company ...	Shanghai.
Hock Cheang and Company ...	Swatow.
Karamelahi, H. Z. H., and Company ...	Shanghai.
Leslie, T. ...	Shanghai.
Maison des Modes ...	Shanghai.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ...	Shanghai.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ...	Tientsin.
Oriental Cotton Spinning Company, Limited ...	Shanghai.
Oxford University Press China Agency ...	Shanghai.
Paul, L., and Company ...	Shanghai.
Star Rickshaw and Garage Company ...	Shanghai.
Varalda and Company ...	Shanghai.

No. 8417-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 7788-W.-II, dated the 26th August 1916, *viz.*:—

SCHEDULE.

ADDITIONS.

ARGENTINA.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico, (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).

Banco Germanico de la America del Sud, (Deutsche-Sud-Amerikanische Bank).

Bauer, P., and Company, Calle Piedras 132, Buenos Aires.

Schweitzer, Felipe Santo Fé 954, Rosario.

BOLIVIA.

Albrecht, C., & Company, La Paz.
Arnold & Company, Santa Cruz de la Sierre and Riveralta.
Banco Aleman Transatlantico, (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).
Blau, Stephen, La Paz.
Enss & Webber, La Paz.
Nolte, E., & Company, La Paz.

BRAZIL.

Andrade Pinto, Ernesto, Bahia.
Araujo & Boavista, Rua Buenos Aires 4, Rio de Janeiro.
Campos, Alexandre, & Company, Rio de Janeiro ; Sao Paulo and Santos.
Companhia Sul-Americana de Electricidade, A. E. G., Rua do Hospicio 59, Rio de Janeiro.
Ferreira Bastos, Antonio, Bahia.
Fischer, Julio Christiano, Porto Alegre.
Guimares, F., Bahia.
Krahe & Company, Rua dos Andradas 497, Porto Alegre.
Linhares, Antonio P., Para.
Luckhaus & Company, Rua General Camara 67, Rio de Janeiro.
Ludwig e Irmaos, Rua dos Andradas, Porto Alegre.
Martin, Xiste, & Company, Rio de Janeiro ; Sao Paulo and Santos.
Pereira, Alfredo Martins, Manaos.
Prejawa & Company, Rua da Alfandega 70, Rio de Janeiro.
Reiniger, Schmitt & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 118, Porto Alegre.
Smith, Kessler & Panke (Casa Kosmos), Rua Direita 12, Sao Paulo and Santos.
Stoltz, Harmann, & Company, Avenida Central 66-74 (Rio Branco 66-74), Rio de Janeiro; Praca da Republica, Santos; Rua Alvares Penteado 12, Sao Paulo and Pernambuco.

CHILE.

Armstrong, Enrique, Talcahuano.
Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).
Banco de Chile y Alemania, (Banco fur Chile und Deutschland) Antofagasta ; Santiago; Valparaiso ; Concepcion ; Jemuco and Valdivia.
Banco Germanico de la America del Sud (Deutsche Sub-Amerikanische Bank).
Canelo Nemesio, (of Gildemeister & Company) Iquique.
Chassin Trubert, Julio, Concepcion.
Cia Salitrera Constancia, Iquique.
Escobar, Jose Ignacio, Calle Santa Domingo 1372, Santiago.
Fonck, Carlos, & Company, Calle Brasil 126, Valparaiso; Calle Puente 571, Santiago.
Guttmann & Maurer, Correa Casilla 85 and Calle Moneda 1065, Santiago; and Valdivia.
Inojosa, Maximo, Concepcion.
Köster & Wyneken, Calle Lincoyan 427, Concepcion ; and Coronel.
Neckelmann & Company, Valparaiso.
Nissen, Fischer & Company, Santiago and Concepcion.
Siemens Schuckert, Ltd., Blanco 366, Valparaiso; and Santiago.
Sociedad Imprentay Litografia Universo, Santiago.
Vargas, Leonidas, Antofagasta.

COLOMBIA.

Banco Aleman Antisqueno.

DENMARK.

Albeck, A., & Company, A/S., Strandboulevard 61, Copenhagen.
Atlantisk, Handelsselskab (Atlantic Trading Company), Vestre Boulevard 9, Copenhagen.
Seelk, Alfred, Strandy, 118, and Borsen, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Cassinelli & Co. Guayaquil.
Kugelman, Ferd, Bahia de Caráquez.
Orenstein & Koppel.

GREECE.

Baumann, Angelo, (of Baumann and Beckmann), Athens.
Baumann, Harmann, Rue Osakaloff 31, Athens.
Baumann and Beckmann, Pl. Dimokratirion, Athens.
Callimasiotis, Dimitrios, Piraeus.
Damalas, Pablos (Paul), Piraeus.
Daniolos, Frrèes, Andros.
Hamparzum Aram, (Aram Hampartchoumian), Athens.
Kloebe, Karl, & Company, Athens.
Kloebe, Friedrich, (of Karl Kloebe & Company), Athens.
Kloebe, Karl, (of Karl Kloebe & Company), Athens.
Mehmed Baldji Frères, Aelion Han, Salonika.
Moretti, Louis, Zante.
Müller, Carl, Ferdinand, Rue Apollo 37, Athens.
Palaiologos, George, Patras.
Procopiou, Patras.
Schachtel & Jacobson, Salonika.
Schenker & Company, Salonika.

JAPAN.

Akino Genziro, 154 Yokohama.
Akino Kunizo, 154 Yokohama.
Chu Sheang, Dong, Chemulpho, Korea.
Fischer, R. E., Kobe.
Harada Kakujiro, Kobe.
Ikeda Tokuzo, 12 Kaigandori, Kobe.
Imada Takehiro, 39 Akashimachi, Kobe.
Jantzen, F., Kobe.
Japan Herald, P. O. Box 279, Yokohama.
Kalle & Co., Kobe.
Kato Shoten, 91 Kitamachi, Kobe.
Kenshin Yoko, 211 Yokohama.
Konishi Kikujiro, 54 Yokohama.
Nakamura Yushutsuten, 169 Sannomiyacho Itchome, Kobe.
Nigo Shoten, 154 Yokohama.
Sasga Shokai, Guiza, Tokio.
Sawada & Co., 40 Akashimachi, Kobe.
Sugimoto Boyeki Gomei Kaisha, 160-A. Yokohama.
Takashiro Arazo, Isogamidori, Kobe.
Terauchi Shokai, 40 Akashimachi, Kobe.
Ukita Yasumasa, 70 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Wong Ching Hung, Chemulpho, Korea.

LIBERIA.

Bremer Kolonial Handelsgesellschaft.
Deutsche Sudamerikanische Telegraphen Gesellschaft A. G.
Freeman & Company, T.
Freeman, D., (or T.)
Freeman, D. D.
Jantzen, C. F. W.
Monrovia Trading Company.
Robins, G. B.
Vietor & Huber.
West, J. W.
Wischers & Helm.
Woermann, A.

NETHERLANDS.

American Importing Company, (M. Kattenburg), Keizersgracht 197, Amsterdam.
Barmat, J., Keizersgracht 302-304, Amsterdam.
Bergsma (Agentuur & Commissiehandel), Amsterdam.
Barger & Wirth, Spuistraat 46, Amsterdam.
Binneveld & Chellen, Boompjes 40B; Pickstraat 63B., Rotterdam.
Buck, Geo., Junior, Rotterdam.
Cohn, Gustav, (Holland & America Import & Export Company), Het Witte Huis, Rotterdam.

Driel's (Van) Stoomboot en Transport Oudeen, Maaskade O. Z. 114, Rotterdam.
Duffhaus, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
Eerste Hollandsche Export Compagnie, Amsterdam.
Goldschmeding, G. A., Kalverstraat 56, Amsterdam.
Hertzfeld, L. H. Van, Wijnhaven 24 B., Rotterdam.
Holland & America Import & Export Company, (Gustav Cohn), Het Witte Huis, Rotterdam.
Kan, Alfred Abraham, J. Lzn., Van Aemstelstraat 2 G., Amsterdam.
Klunk, Seger G., Boompjes 16, Rotterdam.
Lecuw, Simeon de, & Coy., Kloveniersburgwal 72, Amsterdam.
Molenberg, and Dekker, Statiarsstr, 53, Zaandam.
Nagtegaal, E., Haringvl et 47, Rotterdam.
Nederlandsche Import & Export Handelsvereeniging, Stationsweg 54B., Rotterdam.
Olie & Vetfabriek " De Schie " N/V., Westerkade 6, Schiedam.
Peereboom, S. & Company, Taludweg 45, Hilversum.
Rompu, J. Van, Dejongestraat, Terneuzen.
Verstegen, J. H. Goudschesingel 26, Rotterdam.
Visser, E. E. & Zonen Handelsvereeniging, Kromboomsloot 57, Amsterdam.
Wallig, Gebruder, Singel 260, Amsterdam.
Wiener, H., & Company, Raadhuisstraat 3, Amsterdam.
Wolfowicz, Salomon, Scheveningen,
Zee, P. and S. Vander, Vierambachstraat 26 ; Coolsingel 53, Rotterdam.
Ziekenoppasser, W., Amstel 196, Amsterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Cultuur Maatschappy Goenoeng, Goemitar, Djember.
Djember.
Cultuur Maatschappy Kali Klepoeh Goenoeng Passang, Djokjakarta, Java.
Cultuur Maatschappy Montaja, Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy Silau Doenia, Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy " Soekabiroes. "
Cultuur Maatschappy Tji-Karang.
Cultuur Maatschappy " Tjikopo-Zuid. "
Cultuur Maatschappy Wangoen Wattie.
Horak, F.
Kina Cultuur Maatschappy.
Tan Soen Tjiang, Macassar.
Technische Bureau Behn Meyer & Company, Sourabaya.
Wirbatz, Otto, (or Wirbatz & Company), Sourabaya.

NORWAY.

Aanesen, Philip E., Christiansand.
Andresen, Christian, Raadhusgade 10, Christiania.
Arnemann, Hans Th., Toldbodgade 8 B., Christiania.
Authen, Otto, Munkedamson, 9, Christiania.
Behrentz, Andreas, Aalesund.
Bergens Blikvalseverk, Simonsviken by Graval, Bergen.
Berger, Carl F. TH., Carl Johansgt. 27, Christiania.
Didrichsen, Moy and Coy., Kongensgt. 14, Christiania.
Excelsior Limfabrick A/S., Jernbanetorvet 11, Christiania.
Forenede Feldspatbrud A/S., Sarpsborg.
Hansen, A. C. Larvik.
Hordaland Sardine Company A/S., Torvlam 31, Bergen.
Hudtwalcker & Coy., Toldbodgade 8 B., Christiania.
Johnsen, A., Skien.
Jorgensen, J. S.; Kjobmandsgt. 28, Trondhjem.
Krogh, Rasmus, Christiansund. N.
Norsk Tarmindustri A/S., Backkegt. 24, Christiania Norwegian Sardine Coy., Kopervik.
Olsen, Kornelius, (Smorfabrikken " Victoria "), Bredget. 10, and Jorenholmsg. 14, Stavanger.
Parelius and Lossius, Christiansund.
Raon Ragnvald, Engen 18, Bergen.
Saltlager, A/S., (A. Meyer Johnsen & Johan Heldal), Bergen.
Schjolberg, Ragnar, Bodo.
Stavanger Conserves Fabrick, Lervig 45, Stavanger.
Tangevald, L. A., A/S., Tolbodgade 8 B., Christiania.

PERU.

Arce, Don Jos. Elisés, (of Emmel Hermanos), Arequipa.
Banco Alemon Transatlantico (Deutsche Veberseeische Bank).
Bast, Rodolfo Piura.
Gildemeister, Enrique, (of Gildemeister & Company).
Muelle & Dammert Callao.
Weiss, Carlos, & Company, San Pedro III, Lima ; and Callao.

PERSIA.

Haji Amin-ut-Tujjar Bros., Ispahan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Arend, A. Von, Manila.
Asinga Coy., Ltd.
Basilian Plantation Coy., Zamboanga.
Cooper Coy. P. O Box 189, Manila.
Determann, A., (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila.
Duft, Charles G., Manila.
El Siglo, Manila.
Fua Matas Coy., Calle Rosario, Manila.
Gmur, Otto, & Coy., Manila.
Keller, E. A. & Coy., Martinez 4, Manila.
La Yebana Cigar Factory, Manila.
Lampe, O., (of E. A. & Otto Weber), Manila.
Landhl, J., (of Secker & Coy.), Manila.
Lohmann, J., (of E. A. & Otto Weber), Tuguegarao.
Maack, A. (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila.
Manila Commercial Company, P. O. Box 442, Manila.
Meller, P., (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila.
Menzi, J. M., Manila.
Merlo, Timeteo.
Nagel, P., (of Juan Seiboth & Coy.), Manila.
Oriente Cigar Factory (La Perla Del Oriente), P. O. Box 430, Manila.
Seiboth, Juan and Coy., Ltd., Manila.
Siegert Siebrand, Manila.
Strohecker, P., Manila.
Velhagen, (of Oriente Cigar Factory), Manila.
Weber, E. A. and Otto, Cagayan, Manila and Tuguegarao.

PORTO RICO.

Stubbe, (of Gandia & Stubbe), San Juan, Porto Rico.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Breyde, Johan, (of the Mozambique Whaling Company).
Goncalves, Paulino, Fontesville.
Mozambique Whaling Company.

SPAIN.

Albert, Joaquin Duran, Vervaga 12, Barcelona.
Algarra y Postius, Jaime, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
Badina, Lorenzo, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Baget, José, Plaza Hurinera, Reus.
Barrau, Teixido, Paseo de Gracia 47, Barcelona.
Bosser, Emilio Badia, Aribau 110, Barcelona.
Cao, José, Calle de Principe 50, Vigo.
"Correo de Andalucia," Seville.
Ditmer, Carl, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Duran, Joaquin, Vervaga 12, Barcelona.
Duran, José, Barquillo 26, Madrid.
Gil, Juan, Paseo de Colon 19, Seville.
Hanne, Antoine, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Hernandez, Juan Castro, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Itturuagoitia, Viuda, é Hijo DE J., Bilbao.
Kalle & Company, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
Kalle Kniesling, Guillermo, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
Lluck y Cia, Paseo de Gracia 51, Barcelona.
Lluck y Vinals, Salvador, Paseo de Gracia 51, Barcelona.

Lopez & Company, Malaga.
Malaga Dried Fruit Company, Malaga.
Marra & Company, Malaga.
Navarro, Salvador, (Sucesor de Navarro y Capo), Rambla Capuchinos 8 & 10, Barcelona.
Nolla y Badia, José, Cortes 612, Barcelona.
Paetow, Carl, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Raich Hermanos & Company, Plaza Urquinaona 10, Barcelona.
Rein & Company, Malaga.
Romeo, Joaquin, Rambla Santa Monica 13, Barcelona.
Rose, Louis, Hotel España, Calle Mayor, Madrid.
Serrano, Augustin, & Cia, Malaga.
Weinhagen, Gustave, & Company, Calle de Napoles 107, Barcelona.
Wirth, Robert, Calle Sevilla 6, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

Akerman & Dahl, Norrköping.
Andersson, Axel, Torneä.
Andersson, Leopold, Fjallgatan, 6, Gothenburg.
Andersson, S. August, Skeppsbron 3, Malmö.
Apoteket, Kronan, Korsgaten 3, Gothenburg.
Appelbom, Nils, [of P. L. Engstam (A/B)], Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Arvam (A/B), V. Hamng. 14, Gothenburg.
Bohm, (A/B.), J. M., Skeppsbron 40, Stockholm.
Bojsen, C. V., S. Hamngatan 59, Gothenburg.
Bojsen, Sture, Föreningsgatan 52, Malmö.
Deijenberg, Carl, Sodra Vagen 30, Gothenburg.
Edström, Simon, Skeppsbron, 11, Malmö.
Fredriksson, G., [of P. L. Engstam (A/B)], Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Fridafors Fabriks (A/B), Fridafors.
Gredt, Paul, Stockholm and Malmö.
Hamren, J. S., [of P. L. Engstam (A/B)], Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Hansen's M., Fabriker (A/B), Arsenalsgat. 3, Stockholm.
Henriksson, Axel, Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm.
Hertz, Ellis (or Elis), [of P. L. Engstam (A/B)]. Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Jaeppelt, and Son, Malmö.
Klippäns Chromlader Fabriks (A/B), Klippan, near Malmö.
Meyer Son, Joseph Norrländsgatan 16, Stockholm.
Pettersson, Miss L., Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm.
Rondorf, Conrad Norrtullsg, 55, Stockholm.
Sahlberg, Th., & Company, Kaptensgatan 15, Stockholm.
Steinmetz and Knetsch (A/B), Jakobsbergsgatan 26, Stockholm; and Sodergatan 26, Malmö.
Stockholms Yllefabrik, Reymersholm, Stockholm.
Svensson, C. V., and Company, (A/B), Exercisgatan 16, Malmö.
Sydsvenska Kredit (Aktiebolaget) Sodergatan 10, & S. Forstadsg 42, Malmö.

URUGUAY.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico, (Deut sche Ueberseeische Bank).
Castillo, Geraldo, Montevideo.
Metzen Vicenti y Cia, Misione 1526, Montevideo.

REMOVALS.

BRAZIL.

Carioca, Manoel Vicente, Manaos.
Diaz Garcia & Company, Rua General Camera 39/43, Rio de Janeiro.
Weigandt, Para.

DENMARK.

Hirschsprung, E., Studiestrade 5, Copenhagen.

GREECE.

Spiliotopoulos, C., Patras.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Force, J. C. E. de, Medan.

NORWAY.

Kroepelien's C., Enke A/S, Bergen.

PORTUGAL.

Guedes, Eduardo ; Guedes, Felisberto, Rua Augusta 124, Lisbon.
Mattos, Antonio, Rua 24 de Julho, Lisbon.
Worm, Luiz B., Rua da Alfandega 160 ; Rua da Prata 133, Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Figuereido, Antonio, Palma ; Ibo and Porto Amelia.

SPAIN.

Compania Sevillana de Electricidad, Calle San Pablo 30 ; Avenida San Sebastian, Seville.
Drack, Otto, Alicante and Valencia.
Rubert, Sucesores de Juan, Calle Roger 9 ; Puerta del Muelle, Alicante.

SWEDEN.

Clase, Gustav, S. Hamngt. 15 Gothenburg ; Klarabergsg. 56, Stockholm.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Kupper, Hermann C., 52 Murray Street and 536 West 111th Street, New York.

VARIATIONS.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published.

ARGENTTINA AND URUGUAY.

Hirsch, Alfredo, (of Sociedad Financiera é Industriál Sud Americana).
Oster, Jorge, (of Sociedad Financiera é Industrial Sud Americana),

ECUADOR.

Note.—The name of the firm with which trading is prohibited is Cassinelli and Company Guayaquil. The firm of Cassinelli Hermanos y Compania of Malecön 1811, 1812 and 1813, Guayaquil, has not, been placed on the Statutory List and trading with that firm is not prohibited.

GREECE.

Beck, Karl, 13 Rue de l'Université, Athens.
Goldstein, Albert, Samos.
Scheffel, Helmuth, Volo.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Filamont, Engelen and Company, Menado and Celebes.
Mohrmann and Company (Handels Vereeniging Voorheen J. Mohrmann), Macassar and Celebes.

PORTUGAL.

Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft (Thomson Houston Iberica), Rua Candido dos Reis 109 ; Rua das Carmelitas 109, Oporto ; Galeria de Paris II, and Largo do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Uebel (instead of Mebel), Beira.

SPAIN.

Gaissert, Emilio M., Ronda de San Pedro 17, (esquina Claris), Barcelona.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

National Zink Company, 2 Stone Street, New York.

No. 8416-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 8106-W.-II, dated the 2nd September 1916, *viz.* :—

Additions.

Gian Singh Nand Singh	... Bangkok.
Ladha Singh Bhagwan Singh	... Bangkok.
Nakhoda, F. H. M.	... Bangkok.

Nathan Chetty	Bangkok.
Motiwalla, A. and F.	Bangkok.
Tayeb and Company	Bangkok.

No. 8427-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 6200-W.-II, dated the 22nd July 1916 namely :—

At the end of Rule 4 the words " and this Order " shall be added.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla; the 7th September 1916.

No. 89.—The following rules regarding the institution of a new literary examination to be known as the " Oriental Language Teachership Examination " are published for general information. These rules will come into force from the date of this notification.

The object of this examination is, firstly, to ascertain the competency or otherwise of men professing to teach Government officers the vernacular and the Persian, and Arabic languages, and secondly to give publicity to the names of those munshis, pundits, etc., who are, in the opinion of the central examining bodies, capable of teaching.

1. The following are the languages in which the examination will be held.

At Calcutta.—Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Assamese and Uriya.

At Madras.- Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese and Urdu.

At Bombay.—Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese.

At Karachi.—Sindhi.

At Lahore.—Punjabi.

2. The examination will be open to the public, but in the case of Arabic it will be confined to natives of Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria or Egypt, and in the case of Persian, to natives of Persia.

3. Successful candidates will be furnished with certificates from the examining bodies. Their names will be published in the *Gazette of India* and also in the gazettes of such provinces as are interested in the languages concerned. Lists of the names of these successful candidates will be maintained by the central examining bodies*, with a view to their being recommended to officers applying for competent teachers.

*1. Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
2. Board of Examiners, Madras.
3. Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay.

NOTE.—Lists of the names of successful candidates in Punjabi will be sent by the Government of the Punjab to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to be maintained by them.

4. Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year by the Board of Examiners at Calcutta.

In Madras the examinations will be held half-yearly on the first Monday in January and July by the Board of Examiners.

In Bombay the examinations will be held quarterly by the Civil and Military Examination Committee on the first Monday in January, April, July and October. Examinations in Sindhi will, however, be held only at Karachi by the Local Committee for vernacular examinations.

Examinations in Punjabi will be held at Lahore twice a year in the last week of April and the first week of November under the orders of the Punjab Government.

When the first Monday in the quarter or half-year is a gazetted holiday, the examination will be held on the following Monday or if that is also a gazetted holiday, on the next working day thereafter.

NOTE.—The term "gazetted holiday" used in this rule should be held to mean—

(1) Holidays prescribed or notified under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(2) Holidays on which, by Government notification in the gazette, any public office is ordered to be closed for the transaction of public business without reserve or qualification.

In addition to the quarterly examinations mentioned above, the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, will conduct examinations, for candidates other than in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, twice annually at Lucknow and Lahore in March and October in Urdu, Persian, Arabic and Hindi. The exact dates of the examinations and the places at which they will be held will be notified to intending candidates on application to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

5. Candidates for examination in Urdu should apply to the examining body of the Presidency in which they reside. Candidates desirous of attending examinations held at Calcutta or at the tour examinations at Lucknow or Lahore should apply to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, and for examinations held at Madras to the Board of Examiners, Madras. Those who desire to appear at examinations held at Bombay should apply to the Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay. Applications of candidates for examination in Sindhi should be made to the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi, and those for examinations in Punjabi to the Government of the Punjab. The application from candidates in any language except Persian or Arabic must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10, and all applications should be forwarded in sufficient time to reach the examination boards or committees concerned at least a month before the date of examination. The fees once paid will in no case be refunded or held over to the next examination, provided that in the case of a candidate who subsequently decides not to avail himself of the examination and intimates his decision to the examination board or committee concerned at least ten days before the examination the fee should be refunded. Candidates who fail to pass may present themselves for re-examination on payment of the full fee of Rs. 10, but on each such occasion the whole examination must be undergone, previous failure in any one subject being regarded as failure in all.

6. The following are the subjects of the examination :—

(1) A written translation of a difficult passage of English into the language of the examination with special regard to accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression.

(2) A written translation of a simpler passage of English, in a narrative style, into the ordinary colloquial of the language.

(3) A general paper of grammar, idiom and prosody of the language of such a nature as to test the candidate's critical and comprehensive knowledge of the language.

(4) A conversational and colloquial test in English, including the *viva voce* explanation of such points in grammar, idiom, etc., as the examining officer may place before the candidate.

50 per cent. of the marks in each subject are required to pass. The names of candidates who obtain 80 per cent. of the marks in each subject will be distinguished in the published lists by an asterisk to signify that they are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

7. No text books are prescribed for these examinations. Candidates may provide themselves with dictionaries for use in the two translation tests. Copies of papers set at previous examinations in Urdu may be had on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language (who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

DALHOUSIE.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal ...	... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lall ...	... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2.	M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * * *

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani	... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3.	M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri	... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2.	M. Sultan Mohamed ...	... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	.. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3.	M. Bodh Raj ...	... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

SIALKOT.

1.	M. Ajab Shah Anand ...	... Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Sialkot.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiner.

1110 PGG—858—22-9-16—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th September 1916.

No. 847.—The following rule which has been made by the Secretary of State for India in Council under section 97 of the Statute 5 and 6, George V, Cap. 61, and included in the Regulations for the admission of candidates to the Indian Civil Service Examinations is published for general information :—

Rule.

"2 A.—No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any Tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1916, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service."

INDIA OFFICE,

9th August 1916.

MEDICAL.

The 14th September 1916.

No. 499.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the institution now known as the National Medical College situated in Calcutta to grant certificates of attendance and proficiency to such students as shall have passed the fourth year's examination of the said institution prior to the 16th of March 1918, subject to the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1) that such students shall have completed their second year's tuition prior to the 16th of March 1916, and shall have passed the second year examination of the said institution held in March 1916, and that the said institution shall prior to the 16th of June 1916, furnish to the Surgeon-General of Bengal the names of such passed students together with satisfactory evidence that they have so passed the said examination ;

(2) that such students shall pass the third year examination of the said institution prior to the 16th of March 1917, and that the said institution shall, prior to the 16th June 1917, furnished to the Surgeon-General of Bengal the names of such passed students together with satisfactory evidence that they have so passed the said examination ; and

(3) that the said institution shall, prior to the 16th of June 1918, furnish to the satisfaction of the Surgeon-General of Bengal, evidence that such students have passed the fourth year examinaton of the said institution

2. The Home Department notification No. 269, dated the 24th May 1916, is hereby cancelled.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, The 13th September 1916.

No. 2056-*Est.-B.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Barnard, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Patiala, Kashmir, and Rampur States, Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 8th September 1916.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS.

Simla, the 9th September, 1916.

No. 8473-*W.-II.*—WHEREAS Ernsthausen, Limited, a hostile firm within the meaning of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), carrying on business at No. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, by an agreement dated the 23rd day of February 1916 transferred the whole of its business, together with the assets and liabilities thereof, to East Indian Exports, Limited, a company having its registered office at No. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta ;

AND WHEREAS it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the said transfer is injurious to the public interest and was made with the object of evading the provisions of the law ;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the said transfer to be void.

No. 8474-*W.-II.*—WHEREAS Ernsthausen, Limited, a hostile firm within the meaning of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), carrying on business at No. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, by an agreement, dated the 23rd day of February 1916, transferred the whole of its

business, together with the assets and liabilities thereof, to East Indian Exports, Limited, a company having its registered office at No. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta;

AND WHEREAS the said East Indian Exports, Limited, by an agreement dated the 8th of April 1916, made a sub-transfer of a part of the said business of Ernsthausen, Limited, to the Calcutta Produce Company, Limited, a company having its registered office at No. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta;

AND WHEREAS it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the said sub-transfer is injurious to the public interest and was made with the object of evading the law;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the said sub-transfer to be void.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 9th September 1916.

No. 8475-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by the hostile firm of Ernsthausen, Limited; and in pursuance of Rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is further pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bengal.

The 16th September 1916.

No. 8502-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the businesses carried on by the undermentioned hostile firms; and in pursuance of Rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said businesses be transferred to the Government of Burma:—

(1) The German Club, Rangoon.
(2) Messrs. Anderson and Company, Commission agents, Rangoon.
(3) Messrs. J. L. Backofen and Company, Import merchants, Rangoon.
(4) Messrs. Bume and Reif, Merchants and Commission agents, Rangoon.
(5) Messrs. Behn Meyer and Company, Limited, Rangoon.
(6) Messrs. William Simpson and Company, Mill stores suppliers, Rangoon.
(7) Messrs. J. Hemken and Company, General importers, Commission agents and engineers, Rangoon.
(8) Messrs. Huckauf and Bulle, Rangoon.
(9) Messrs. F. H. Schule, Rangoon.
(10) The Colonial Trading Company of Trieste (in liquidation).
(11) Messrs. Dickmann Brothers and Company, Limited, Rice millers, Rangoon.
(12) Messrs. Mohr Brothers and Company, Limited, Rice millers, Rangoon.
(13) Messrs. the Burma Rice and Trading Company, Limited, Rice millers, Rangoon.
(14) Messrs. Kruger and Company, Limited, Rice millers, Rangoon.
(15) Mr. Kurt Groth, Agent in Rangoon of Messrs. Behn Meyer and Company, Limited.
(16) Mrs. Hagemeister of Rosebank Road, Rangoon.
(17) Mrs. A. Muller.
(18) Mr. L. Borm.

No. 8675-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Provident Insurance Societies and Life Assurance Companies in Assam to act as Custodian for the Province of Assam for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

No. 8710-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by the

hostile firm of the Mica Export Company, Giridih, in the district of Hazaribagh; and in pursuance of Rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th September 1916.

No. 8504.—Mr. S. R. Beeson, an Inspector in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, in Madras, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service with effect from the 7th September 1916, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. T. H. Potts.

CUSTOMS.

The 16th September 1916.

No. 8609-*W.-11.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 15th day of August 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same : —

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(c) Black plates for tinning exported in boxes ;

(c) Cork and cork dust and articles wholly manufactured from cork or cork dust or both ;

(c) Feathers and down ;

(c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and yarns made therefrom ;

(A) Iron and steel plates and sheets (except black plates for tinning exported in boxes, tin-plates, terne-plates, and lead-coated sheets) ;

(c) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons and their component parts, steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, wheels, axles, and tyres) ;

(B) Railway waggons and their component parts (except steel springs, and wheels, axles, and tyres);

(C) Sparking plugs;

(C) Terne-plates and receptacles made from terne-plates;

(C) Tin-plates and receptacles made from tin-plates.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(A) Bearings, ball and roller, and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearing;

(B) Cadmium, alloys of cadmium and cadmium ore;

(C) Cork and cork dust and articles manufactured from cork or cork dust;

(A) Cryolite;

(A) Curry combs;

(A) Dandy brushes;

(C) Feathers and down, except wing and tail feathers of the ostrich;

(C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage, twine, and yarns made therefrom;

(A) Iron and steel plates and sheets;

(A) Lead-coated sheets;

(C) Linoleum;

(A) Railway carriages, locomotives, and waggons, and their component parts;

(C) Railway material (except railway carriages, locomotives, and waggons, and their component parts, steel rails and steel sleepers);

(B) Silicon-sipegel;

(A) Sparking plugs;

(A) Terne-plates and receptacles made from terne-plates;

(A) Tin-plates and receptacles made from tin-plates.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 8677-W.-II.—The following notification of the Department of Import Restrictions, London, is published for general information :—

BOARD OF TRADE.

Department of Import Restrictions.

22, Carlisle Place, S. W.,

August 4th, 1916.

NOTIFICATION No. 6.

INTERPRETATION.

P. = Prohibited. N. P. = Not Prohibited.

Description of Article.	*Decision.*
Aluminium Powder	N.P.
Aluminium Tanks, Cylinders, Pipes and parts of Machines made of Aluminium ...	P.
Beads—Imitation Pearl	N.P.
Belt Couplings (Steel)	P.
Bicycle Forgings	P.
Black Split Soap, -Hard Tanners Dubbin (containing Mineral Wax and Saponified Fat)	P.
Boards (Wall) and Tiles made of Wood Fibre	P.

Bolts, Security and Dummy	P.
Bolts and Nuts, Brass	N.P.
Bolt Headed Screws or Coach Screws	P.
Boots and shoes, Leather used in manufacture of	N.P.
Brass Screw Parts for use on Telephones	P.
Buttons Covering Machines (Hand) :– Dies, Cutters, Moulds and Press Tools	N.P.
Calculating Machine (Patent Wage)	N.P.
Canvas Hemp, Double Japanned	N.P.
Catches, Plated, for Drawers	P.
Caulking Cotton	N.P.
Cloth Tape, Gummed	N.P.
Cloth Woven galvanised iron wire	N.P.
Coach Screws or Bolt Headed Screws	P.
Cotton and Fibre Patent Tube packing	P.
Cotton, Caulking	N.P.
Cotton "Duraduct"—Cotton Woven Conduit, *i.e.*, for protection of Electric Wires	P.
Double Japanned Canvas Hemp	N.P.
"Duraduct" Cotton Woven Conduit, *i.e.*, for protection of Electric Wires	P.
Electrical Motors for Sewing Machines	N.P.
Emery Wheel Dressers and Cutters (used for trueing up Emery Wheels)	N.P.
Felspar	N.P.
Fibre and Cotton Patent Tube Packing	P.
Flashlight Pencil (Pencil Holder and Flash Lamp combined)	N.P.
Forgings for Bicycles	P.
Glass Moisteners with Felt Tongue	N.P.
Gummed Cloth Tape	N.P.
Hand Button Covering Machines, Dies, Cutters and Moulds (Press Tools)	N.P.
Hooks, Tenter	P.
Imitation Pearl Beads	N.P.
Leather Cut Stock :—	P.

Heels.	Stiffeners.
Inner-soles.	Skivings.
Lifts.	Split Lifts.
Middles.	Toe Caps.
Outsoles.	Toe Pieces.
Quarters.	Toe Puffs.

Vamps.

Leather Board	N.P.
Machines, Hand Button Covering (Press Tools)	N.P.
Medicinal Preparations, Skins for capping	N.P.
Metal Photographic Shutters	N.P.
Moisteners-Glass with Felt Tongue	N.P.
Motors-Electrical, for Sewing Machines	N.P.
Osmunda (Root of Fern) used for potting Orchids	P.
Patent Wage Calculating Machines	N.P.
Pearl Beads Imitation	N.P.
Pen Holders, Metal	N.P.
Pencil Flashlight (Pencil Holder and Flash Lamp combined)	N.P.
Perforated Chaplets, Tin	P.
Photographic Shutters, Metal	N.P.

Plant-Sprayer (Hand) (also used for Distributing Disinfectants)	P.
Plated Catches for Drawers	P.
Powder, Aluminium	N.P.
Push Pins (made principally of Glass)	N.P.
Razor Safety Blades, Steel Blanks for...	P.
Rings and Screws for Compasses	P.
Root of Fern (Osmunda) used for potting Orchids	P.
Screws, Coach or Bolt Headed	P.
Screw Parts, Brass, for use on Telephones	P.
Screws and Rings for Compasses	P.
Security and Dummy Bolts	P.
Skins for Capping Medicinal Preparations	N.P.
Soap, Black Split, Hard Tanners Dubbin (containing Mineral Wax and Saponified Fat)	P.
Sprayer, Plant (Hand) also used for distributing Disinfectants	P.
Steel Belt Couplings	P.
Steel Blanks for Safety Razor Blades	P.
Swiss Plait (Mohair and Imitation Silk)	P.
Tanks (Aluminium) Cylinders, Pipes and Parts of Machines made of Aluminium ..	P.
Telephonic Parts and Accessories :—	P.
Brackets (Extension and Phone-eze).	
Fittings.	
Ratchet Pieces.	
Receiver Sells for Telephone Receivers.	
Springs.	
Tenter Hooks	P.
Tin Chaplest, Perforated	P.
Tube Packing (Patent) Cotton and Fibre	P.
Wall Boards and Tiles made of Wood Fibre	P.
Woven Galvanised iron wire cloth	N.P.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15*th September* 1916.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1093.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mowbray Dallas, C.S.I., Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approv al, with effect from the 30th August 1916.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 23, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22*nd September* 1916.

No. 47.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

1. MARRIAGE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS (FACILITIES) AMENDMENT ACT, 1916

[6 & 7 GEO. 5, CH. 21.]

CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE MARRIAGE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS (FACILITIES) ACT, 1915.

[19th July 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Amendment of 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 40, s. 1.

1. If His Majesty is satisfied that, for the purposes of a marriage to be solemnized or contracted in any part of His Dominions outside the United Kingdom between a British subject resident in that part and a British subject resident in England, Scotland, or Ireland, no notice of the marriage is, under the law in force in that part of His Dominions, required on the part of the person resident in England, Scotland, or Ireland, His Majesty may by Order in Council declare that section one of the Marriage of British Subjects (Facilities) Act, 1915, shall apply to that part of His Dominions, notwithstanding that the law in force in that part does not make provision for the recognition of certificates for marriage issued in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of certificates of proclamation of banns issued in Scotland, as sufficient notice in respect of such marriages as aforesaid, provided that the other conditions required by that section are fulfilled.

Short title and citation.

2. This Act may be cited as the Marriage of British Subjects (Facilities) Amendment Act, 1916, and the Marriage of British Subjects (Facilities) Act, 1915, and this Act may be cited together as the Marriage of British Subjects (Facilities) Acts, 1915 and 1916.

2. ARMY (COURTS OF INQUIRY) ACT, 1916.

[6 & 7 GEO 5, CH. 33.]

CHAPTER 33.

AN ACT TO AMEND SUB-SECTION FIVE OF SECTION SEVENTY OF THE ARMY ACT.

[10th August 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Rules of procedure of courts of inquiry.

1. The rules as to the procedure of courts of inquiry under sub-section (5) of section seventy of the Army Act may, in cases where the Secretary of State certifies that the evidence of persons who are not subject to military law will be necessary, make provision for compelling such persons to attend as witnesses, to give evidence, and to produce documents before the court, and the rules may for that purpose apply, with the necessary adaptations, section one hundred and twenty-six of the Army Act (which relates to the attendance of witnesses not subject to military law before courts-martial); and the rules may further, where the Secretary of State certifies that the evidence before the court is likely to affect the character of persons not subject to military law, provide for the inclusion as members of the court, of one or more persons, nominated by the Secretary of State, who are not officers.

Short title and duration.

2. (*1*) This Act may be cited as the Army (Courts of Inquiry) Act, 1916.

(2) This Act shall continue in force until the termination of the present war and no longer.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st September 1916.

No. 888.—The services of Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, of the Indian Civil Service, City Magistrate, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties.

POLITICAL.

The 21st September 1916.

No. 2720.—In pursuance of clause 5 (*b*) of Home Department notification No. 909 (Political), dated the 22nd August 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, to grant permits for the entry and departure of foreigners, not being foreigners of enemy nationality, into and from the Port of Karachi.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September 1916.

No. 1737-*G*.—With reference to notification No. 232-G., dated the 24th February, 1916, the following notice under the hand of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 2nd August, 1916, is published for general information :—

Whereas by Article 79 (1) of "The Bahrein Order in Council, 1913" provision was made that the said Order should come into force on such day within six months of its publication in the "Gazette of India" as the Governor General of India in Council might, by notification in the said "Gazette," appoint on that behalf; And whereas the said Order was published in the "Gazette of India" on the 3rd February 1915 :

And whereas by Article 2 of the "Bahrein (Amendment) Order in Council, 1915," the words "one year" were substituted for the words "six months" in Article 79 (1) of the Principal Order : and it was also provided that it should be lawful for the Secretary of State, by notice given under his hand, to extend the said period of one year for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as may be prescribed in the said notice :

And whereas by a notice, dated the 17th January 1916 the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, extended the said period of one year for a further period of six months :

And whereas it is desired to extend the said periods of one year and six months for a further period of six months :

Now I, the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby give notice under my hand that the said periods of one year and six months heretofore mentioned shall be extended for a further period of six months.

2nd August, 1916. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 23rd September 1916.

No. 9022.—The following draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901) in the Rules regarding Mine Managers and their certificates published with Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, as amended by notification No. 9709-131, dated the 23rd October 1908, is published, as required by the same Section, for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 22nd December 1916.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council :—

Draft Amendment.

After the Proviso in rules 32 and 33 *add* :—

"Provided also that the above periods may, subject to such conditions as the Board of Examiners may see fit to prescribe, be reduced at the discretion of the Board of Examiners in the case of a candidate who satisfies the Board that he has been unable to complete the prescribed period of practical experience in a mine by reason of field service in a military capacity, but that a certificate of competency shall not be granted until the candidate has, subsequent to examination, completed the prescribed period."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd September 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 1107.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Peck, Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1143.—Major Alfred Herbert Hildesley (Supernumerary List) resigns his Commission. Dated the 18th August 1916.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

1169 P&G—858—29-9-16—GPP Lahore.

Dieu et mon droit

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1916.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1916.

No. 8891-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on by Messrs. H. Blaschek and Company, a hostile firm within the meaning of the said Act; and in pursuance of Rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

No. 8892-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, published with this Department's Notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 6200-W.-II, dated the 22nd July 1916, namely :—

Between the words "all" and "proceedings" shall be inserted the words 'or any part of the'; and after the words 'such proceedings' the words 'or any part thereof'.

No. 8894-W.-II.—In pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, and in modification of Notification No. 6806-W.-II, dated the 5th August 1916, in this Department the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that so far as the following firms, namely.

Messrs. Orenstein and Arthur Koppel,
Messrs. Alois Schweiger and Company, Limited,
Messrs. R. Ditmar Brunner Brothers, Limited,
Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Company, Limited,

are concerned, such of the proceedings in winding up as relate to business not ordinarily conducted in connection with the offices of these firms in Calcutta, shall be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

No. 8954.—Mr. G. C. Sen, Personal Assistant to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for seventeen days with effect from the 12th October 1916.

No. 9003-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916), and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 5558-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import and export of all goods, directly or indirectly, from and to China except such goods as are shipped by or consigned to the trading concerns in China named in the Schedule hereto attached.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall be taken to apply to the British Colony of Hong Kong.

Provided also that nothing in this Notification shall be deemed to authorise the import or export of any article the import or export of which is prohibited by or under any enactment.

SCHEDULE.

CHINA WHITE LIST.

His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, Military, and Naval Officers.

British Missionary Bodies, and Missionary Bodies of Neutral and Allied Countries.

Aaron, F.
Abdoolally, Ebrahim, & Co., Shanghai.
Abe, Yoko (is branch of Abe Kobei).
Abe, & Co., Mukden.
Abraham, D. E. J.
Abraham, Katz, & Co., Shanghai.
Adair, N.
Adair, T.
Ah Ho & Co., Amoy.
Ah Kow (Ah Kau), P., & Sons, Amoy.
Aird & Skinner, Drs., Hankow.
Albert and Wuhlschleger, Canton.
Algar & Co. Limited.
Ali Hassan off, Shanghai.
Alieff Ouskouli, Shanghai.
Allen, Edgar, & Co. Limited.
Allen & Hanburys Limited.
Alma Estates Limited.
American Chinese Drug Store.
American Machinery and Export Company.
American Presbyterian Mission Press.
American Trading Company.
Amhurst Rubber Estates Limited.
Amoy Electric Light and Power Co.
Amoy Tinning Company.
Andersen, Meyer, & Co.
Anderson, A. L., & Co., Shanghai.
Anderson, J. O.
Anderson, Robert, & Co.
Andrew, J. H., & Co. Limited.
Andrews, von Fischerz & George.
Ang Hing & Co., Foochow.
Ang Hoon Cho, Dr., Swatow.
Anglo-Chinese Dispensary.
Anglo-Chinese Eastern Trading Company Limited.
Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association, Peking.
Anglo-Chinese Indenting Company, Shanghai.
Anglo-Dutch Plantation Limited.
Anglo-German Brewery, Shanghai.
Anglo-Java Estates.
Aquarius Company.
Arcade Amusement Company.
Ardath Tobacco, Co. Ltd.
Arnaud Coste & Dent, Shanghai.
Arnhold, H. E.
Arthur & Co. Limited.
Arts & Crafts Limited.
Ashton & Co. Limited (Enticknap, P.).
Asiatic Petroleum Company Ltd.
Astor House Hotel Company, Shanghai.
Astor House Hotel, Ltd., Tientsin.
At Chi, Shanghai.
Atkinson & Dallas Limited.
Atlas Insurance Co. Limited, Shanghai.
Au Petit Louvre (Maison Parisienne).
Audinet, Lacroix & Co.
Audinet, Lacroix, Pasquier, et Cie.
Australian Dairy Farm.
Australian Produce Company.
Auto Palace Co., Shanghai.
Awards Dispensary, Shanghai.
Ayer Tawah Company Limited, Shanghai.
Azadian, J., Shanghai.
Babcock & Wilcox Limited.
Bailey, H. G. C., Hankow.
Bakels & Co.
Balcan, Herman, Dr., Chinkiang.
Baldwin, C. C.
Ban Lam Drug Stores, Amoy.
Banham, F. C.
Bank of Taiwan Ltd.
Banker & Co.
Banque belge pour l 'Etranger.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
Banque industrielle de Chine.
Bansuiken, Shanghai.
Barkley Company.
Barlow & Co.
Barma, S. T.
Barrett, E. G.
Barry & Co., B. M.
Bathgate & Co.
Batu Anam Rubber Company.
Baudet and Compagnie, R. Canton.
Beck, I.
Beck, M. G.
Belgian Brick Factory, Tientsin
Belgian Trading Company.
Bell, D W.
Bell, G. E.
Bell, H. F. L.
Ben & Co.
Ben Albert & Co.
Benjamin & Potts.
Beque, Henri.
Bergmann, Edward.
Bianchi, C., Shanghai.

Bielfield, Alex., & Co.
Birchal, E. F.
Bissett, J. P., & Co.
Black, Alfred, Shanghai.
Blake, F. A., & Sons.
Blanche, Charles.
Bland, H. E., & Co.
Blix, Carl.
Bo Won, Canton.
Bona, F.
Bookless, A., Ningpo.
Bourgery, C.
Bow On Drug Company, Canton.
Bowern & Co. (Bowern & Hay).
Boyd & Co.
Boyer, Mazet, & Co.
Boyes, Bassett, & Co., Shanghai.
Boylan, J. H., Shanghai.
Bracco, C., & Co.
Bradford Dyers' Association.
Bradley & Co. Limited.
Brand Brothers & Co.
Brand, H. S., & Co.
Brandt, A. L.
Brandt & Co.
Brandt & Rodgers.
Brangwyn & Hobson, Drs.
Brent, A. D.
Brewer & Co. Limited.
Bridges, H.
Bristol & Chinese Dispensary, Shanghai.
British-American Tobacco Company Limited.
British and Chinese Corporation.
British Cigarette Company Limited.
British Dominions General Insurance Company.
British Flower Shop, Shanghai.
British and Foreign Bible Society.
British Insulated and Helsby Company Limited.
British Manufacturers' Agency (Wong Chuen Yung).
British Mining and Industrial Co. Ltd., Tientsin.
British Municipal Council, Hankow & Tientsin.
Brockett & Co.
Brockett, E., & Co.
Brook, E., & Co.
Brossay, René.
Browett, H.
Brunner, Mond, & Co. Limited.
Brush Electrical Engineering Company.
Bryant & Ryde.
Bulin & Co., Hankow.
Bulsara Bros., Tientsin.
Burin, Yoko.
Burkhardt, L. R.
Burkhill, A. R., & Sons.
Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co. Limited.
Burtenshaw & Co., Hankow.
Butler, A. (Cement Tile Works Ltd.)
Butterfield & Swire.

Cabeldu, A., & Co.
Caissial.
Calavitis, G., & Co., Shanghai.
Caldbeck, MacGregor & Co.
Calder, Marshall, & Co. Ltd.
Calico Printers' Association, Ltd.
Camark, E., & Co.
Camera Craft Company.
Campbell, Alex., & Co.
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.
Canadian Methodist Mission Press.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
Canton Club.
Canton Insurance Company.
Carisio, C.
Carr, Ramsay, T., & Co.
Cary & Co., Canton.
Casa do Povo, Shanghai.
Castellano.
Cathay Trading Co., Shanghai.
Cathay Trust, The, Limited.
Catoire Veuve, A., et Fils.
Cattaneo (Catanneo), Peking.
Cattaneo, P., & Co., Peking.
Cawasjee Pallanjee, Shanghai.
Cement Tile Works Limited.
Central Agency Limited.
Central China Dispensary.
Central China Import Company.
Central China Post, Hankow.
Central China Printing Company, Hankow.
Central Garage Limited.
Central Hospital, Peking.
Central Insurance Co. Ltd.
Central Stores Limited.
Central Trading Company.
Cercle sportif français, Shanghai.
Chai Shing & Co., Swatow.
Chandless, R. H., & Co.
Chang Dah Yuen.
Chang, J. D., Shanghai.
Chang Seng Yap Kee, & Co., Swatow.
Chang, T. S.
Chao Chow Fu Di Disp., Swatow.
Chapeaux, A., Shanghai.
Charrey, H., Shanghai.
Charrey et Conversy.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
Chauvin, Mme.
Cheap Jack, Shanghai.
Chee Hsin Cement Co., Tientsin.
Chefoo Hairnet Company.
Chefoo Hairnet Manufactory.
Chefoo Lace and Hairnet Coy., Chefoo.
Chefoo Pharmacy, Chefoo.

Chemor United Rubber Company Limited.
Chempedak Rubber & Gambier Estate Company.
Cheng Hing Saw Mill Coy., Foochow.
Cheng Rubber Estate.
Cheng Seng Disp., Swatow.
Chester, Cowen & Co., Cheung On, Canton.
Chic Parisien.
Chieng Hing Saw Mill Company, Foochow.
Chi Hing Hairnet Coy., Chefoo.
Chin Ho Hsiang.
Chin Qua, Swatow.
Chin Tong Disp., Swatow.
China Agents Company.
China American Lumber Company.
China American Trading Company.
China Baptist Publication Soc., Canton.
China Commercial Co. (S.S. Somekh).
China Commercial Steam Navigation Company.
China Engineering Company.
China Fire Insurance Company.
China Flour Mill Company Limited.
China Import and Export Lumber Company Limited.
China Inland Mission.
China and Japan Trading Company Limited.
China Land and Building Company Limited.
China Land and Finance Company Limited.
China Merchants Pongee Association.
China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.
China Mutual Life Insurance Company Limited.
China Mutual Steam Navigation Company.
China National Life Assurance.
China Navigation Company Limited.
China Press.
China Publicity Company and Information Bureau, Shanghai.
China Realty Company.
China Silk Agency Company Limited.
China Strawbraid Export Company.
China Sugar Refining Company.
China Times Limited.
China Traders Insurance Company Ltd.
China Trading Company.
Chinese American Company.
Chinese & Foreign Dispensary, Amoy.
Chinese Optical Company.
Chinese Postal Supply Department, Shanghai.
Chinese Railways (all).
Ching Chang Jen, Tientsin.
Ching Cheng Yung, Tientsin.
Ching Chong & Co., Shanghai.
Ching Chong Hung & Co., Chefoo.
Ching Fong, Shanghai.
Ching Ho Hsiang, Peking.
Ching Siu Tong, Foochow.
Ching Tai & Co., Mukden.
Chinsin Chao (Peking Motor Company), Peking.
Chiris, A. (Coffiney & Charrie) Chungking.
Chistiakoff, J.
Chojudo & Co., Mukden.
Christian Literature Soc: Shanghai.
Chuan Chang, Shanghai.
Chuan Kee & Co., Amoy.
Chujudo & Co., Newchang.
Chuma & Co., Newchang.
Chun Shing, Shanghai.
Chun Sing, Shanghai.
Chung Fah & Co., Chefoo.
Chung Hang Company Dispensary, Canton.
Chung Heva Book Company, Shanghai.
Chung Mei Drug Company, Canton.
Chung On & Co, Canton.
Chung Tung Lithographic Works.
Chung Woo, Swatow.
Chung Yue & Co., Tientsin.
Church Missionary Society.
Clark, D., & Co., Shanghai.
Coffiney & Charrie (A. Chiris) Chungking.
Coghlan, H. H.
Cohen, Andre.
Colacco Bros., Shanghai.
Collins & Co., Tientsin.
Combfort.
Commercial Museum, Tieh Ling.
Commercial Press Limited.
Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Compagnie d'Eclairage et de Tramways de Tientsin.
Compagnie francâise des Tramways de l'Eclairage electrique et des Eaux de Shanghai.
Compagnie générale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine.
Compagnie des Messageries maritimes.
Comptoir commercial anversois.
Comptoir Mandchourien d'Exportation et Importation, Harbin.
Connel Brothers.
Consolidated Rubber Estates, Limited.
Cook & Anderson.
Cook, Thomas, & Sons.
Cornabe, Eckford, & Co.
Corsane, Anderson, & Co. (Hankow Ice Works).
Cosmopolitan Dock, Shanghai.
Cossanteli & Co.
Country Club, Shanghai.
Cox, W. Wakeford.
Cozzi, E., Hankow.
Crédit foncier d'Extrême-Orient.
Crofts & Co., George.

Cros, Paul.
Crossfield & Sons Limited.
Crystal Limited, Tientsin.
Culpeck, E. A.
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
Curtis Brothers, Chefoo.
Curtis Sons & Co.
Customs Club, Amoy.

Dah Daw, Hankow.
Dah Lung & Co., Shanghai.
Dah Sung & Co., Shanghai.
Dah Sung Cotton Mill, Shanghai.
Dai Nippon Brewery Company.
Daishin & Co., Shanghai.
Dallas Livery Stable Company.
Danese, E., Hankow.
D'Arc, G. L.
Dastoor, F. R., & Co.
David & Co.
David, S. J., & Co.
Davies & Brooke.
Davis, R. S., & Co.
Davis, W. Arthur.
Davis, W. Trenchard.
De Mao Heng & Co., Tientsin.
Deacon & Co., Canton.
Deane, T. P.
Debenham & Co.
Delbourgo & Co., Shanghai.
Denegri, E., & Co.
Denegri, M.
Denham & Rose.
Denniston & Sullivan.
Dent, A., & Co.
Dent, Herbert, Canton.
Dieden & Co.
Dittman, S., Shanghai.
Dixon, H. C., & Co.
Dodwell & Co. Limited.
Dombey & Son, Shanghai.
Dominion Express Company.
Donaldson, H. B., Peking.
Dong Sing Wo & Co., Shanghai.
Donnelly & Whyte.
Dos Remedios, A. G., Shanghai.
Dowdall, W. M.
Dowler, Forbes, & Co.
Downs, N. L., Dr.
Drakeford & Co.
Dreyfus, Edmond, & Bros.
Drummond & Holborow.
Duff, John, L. & Co., Kinkiang and Kuling.
Duncan & Co.
Dunlop Rubber Company.
Dunn, Walter.
Dunne, T.E., Hankow.
Duplessis.
Dutch Colonial Trading Company.
Dutton, W., & Co.
Dyce & Co.
Dzing Nye Hsing, Hankow.

Eagle & Globe Steel Company Ltd.
East Asiatic Company.
Eastern & Australian Steamship Company.
Eastern Engineering Works (James Turner, Tientsin).
Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.
Eastern Garage, Shanghai.
Eastern Trading Company.
Eastman & Co., Shanghai.
Echo de Chine, Shanghai.
Echo de Tientsin.
Edgar Brothers & Co.
Eishingo & Co., Mukden.
Ekman & Co.
Ekman Foreign Agencies.
Ellis & Hays, Shanghai.
Emens, W. S., & Co., Ltd.
En Ching Low (Nun Cheng Lo), Tientsin.
Enjudo & Coy., Mukden.
Enterprise Tobacco Company Limited.
Enticknap, P. (Ashton & Co. Limited).
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Erasmic Company.
Esser, L. C. & Co., Shanghai.
Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society, Ltd.
Establishments de Tongkou.
Evans, A. M. A.
Evans, Edward, & Sons Limited.
Evans, Pugh, & Co.
Eveleigh & Co.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company.
Ewo Yuen Press Packing Company.
Excess Insurance Company Limited.
Ezra, E. I., Shanghai.
Ezra, Edward, & Co., Shanghai.
Ezra & Co., Fred, Shanghai.
Ezra, N. E. B., & Co.
Ezra, Y., & Co.

Fa Hsing, Tientsin.
Fairchild, F.A.
Far Eastern Geographical Establishment.
Farley, W. A.
Farmer, F. D., & Co., Newchang.
Farmer, William, & Co., Canton.
Fearon, Daniel, & Co.
Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada.
Fengtien District Inspectorate of Salt Revenue.
Ferguson, J. C. G.
Ferretti, C., Peking.

Fielding, H. R.
Findlay, Richardson, & Co., Hankow.
Finocchiaro & Co., G., Shanghai.
Firth, W., & Sons.
Fobes & Co.
Fohkien Mercantile Co., Foochow.
Foo Sing, Chefoo.
Foo Tai Company, Hankow.
Foochow Dock & Arsenal, Pagoda Anchorage.
Foochow Electric Co., Foochow.
Foochow Native Hospital.
Foochow Pharmacy.
Foochow Printing Press, Foochow.
Forbes & Co., William.
Foreign & China Disp., Shanghai.
Foster, McClellan, & Co.
Frankau, A., & Co., Limited.
Frazar & Co.
Frazer, E. W.
Fredericks, J. A., Shanghai.
French Bakery.
Frodsham, G. W. (Fu Chung Corporation), Tientsin.
Fu Seng, W., & Co., Foochow.
Fu Hsing Tai, Tientsin.
Fuchs, H., & Co (Rint'ai Stores).
Fujita & Co., Mukden.
Fukien Drug Company.
Fukin & Co.
Fukul & Co., Shanghai.
Funder, W., & Co., Shanghai.
Fung Tang, Shanghai.
Furukawa & Co., Shanghai.
Gabhai, M. N., & Co.
Gadai, Yoko.
Gaillard, J., Shanghai.
Gakuyodo Mori, Canton.
Gallusser & Co.
Gande, Price, & Co.
Garner, Quelch, & Co.
Gates, F.
Geddes & Co.
General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Company.
General Electric Company.
General Electric Company of China Limited.
General Electric Company of New York.
Gerassime Touliatos.
Gerin, Drevard, & Co.
Getz Bros. & Co., Shanghai.
Gibb, Livingston, & Co.
Gibbons, J., & Co.
Gillard, G. M., & Co., Peking.
Gillespie & Co.
Gilman & Co.
Ging Chong Hung & Co.
Gittins & Co.
Glaeser, F. A., Ltd., (Conrad Wm. Schmidt).
Glaxo Limited.
Glen Line Steamers.
Goldenberg, H., & Co.
Goldsmith, Leopold A.
Gonda Shoten, Tieh Ling.
Gordes.
Gordon & Co.
Government Universities in China.
Goyet, Shanghai.
Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, Peking.
Grant, Archibald, Hankow.
Grayrigge, G., Shanghai.
Great China Dispensary.
Great Eastern Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
Great Eastern Dispensary.
Great Northern Telegraph Company.
Green, S., Shanghai.
Greer, H. & W., Limited.
Greig, M. W., & Co.
Grenard, Bettines, & Co.
Griffith, T. E., Limited, Canton.
Griffiths' Butchery.
Grilk, G. J.,......Shanghai.
Grimes, A. C.
Grimshaw, R.
Grosjean & Co., Hankow.
Grundy, R.
Grundy, V., Shanghai.
Guarantee Trust Company of New York.
Gula Kalumpang Rubber Estates Limited.
Gunn, Hugh, Mukden.
Hall & Holtz Limited.
Han Yeh Ping Iron & Coal Company.
Handa Menko, Shanghai.
Hankow Club Ltd.
Hankow Dispensary Limited.
Hankow Ice Works (Corsane, Anderson, & Co.).
Hankow International Hospital.
Hankow Light & Power Company.
Hankow Printing Office.
Hankow Race Club & Recreation Ground, Ltd.
Hankow Waterworks.
Hankow Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd.
Hannibal, W. A., & Co., Canton.
Hansen, Wallace, J. Canton.
Hansen, McNeill, Jones & Wright, Shanghai.
Hardoon, S. A.
Hardy, Walter.
Harper, Ralph, & Co.
Harvey's Billposting Agency.
Harvie, Cook, & Co.
Harvie, J. A.
Hatch, Carter, & Co.
Hattori, Yoko.
Hausheer, M. E., Shanghai.
Haworth, R., & Co., Ltd.
Hay William & Coy.

Heath & Co, Limited.
Heath, P., and Co.
Heffer, F. C., & Co.
Heiman, S. S.
Heisch, P. F.
Hemmerdinger Frères.
Hemmings & Berkley, Hankow.
Henderson & Co.
Heng, Chang, Ter, Newchwang.
Heng Cheong & Co., Amoy.
Henningsen, H. F., Peking.
Hérou, Charles, & Co.
Hetherington, J., & Sons.
Hewett, W. & Co.
Hill, H. G., Shanghai.
Hipwell, P.
Hirao & Co, Antung.
Hirsbrunner & Co., Tientsin.
Ho En Seong, Nanking.
Hock Cheang & Co., Swatow.
Hogg, E. Jenner, Shanghai.
Holgate, L. G.
Holland-China Trading Company.
Holliday, C., & Co.
Holt's Wharf, Shanghai.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company.
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Hong Sun, C., Shanghai.
Hongkew Book Store.
Honigsberg, H. S. & Co, Shanghai
Hopkins, Dunn, & Co.
Horenstein, Tientsin.
Horrobin, S. L.
Horse Bazaar and Motor Company, Ltd, Shanghai.
Hotchand Vishindass & Co., Shanghai
Hôtel de France, Shanghai.
Hôtel de la Paix, Tientsin.
Hôtel de Pékin, Peking.
Houvenier-Mason, Scheidler, & Co.
Howarth, Richard, & Co.
Hsiao, C. N., Dr. (Union Disp.), Tientsin.
Hsin Chong Cycle Company.
Hsin Kong & Co., Shanghai.
Hsing Kee.
Hsin-li & Co., Chungkung.
Hsing Tai, Shanghai.
Hsu, W. T. O. (Imperial Medical College).
Hua Eng Tai, Swatow.
Hua Mui Dispensary, Swatow.
Hubbard, E. W.
Hueber, T., & Co., Shanghai.
Huber, E., & Co., Shanghai.
Humphreys, W. G., & Co.
Hung Chong Ter, Newchang.
Hung Tah Medicine Company, Shanghai.
Hunt, Newchang.
Huntley and Palmer. Ltd.
Hupei Government Cotton Mill, Hankow.
Hutchison, Herbert, & Co.
Hutchison, J. D.
Iah Leng Dispensary, Swatow.
Iah Siu Dispensary, Swatow.
Iak Sang Dispensary, Swatow.
Ilbert & Co., Ltd.
Imperial Hotel Limited Tientsin.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.
Indra Line of Steamers.
Industrial Trading Co., Chefoo.
Innis & Riddle.

Inshallah Dairy Farm and Stock Company.
International Banking Corporation.
International Bicycle Company.
International Book and Stationery Store.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company.
International Dispensary, Shanghai.
International Dock, Shanghai.
International Estate and Finance Coy, Shanghai.
International Export Company, Nanking.
International Export Company, Ltd., Hankow.
International Import and Export Co., Shanghai.
International Saving Society, Shanghai.
Isenman and Smith, Drs.
Italian-Chinese Import and Export Company, Hankow.
Italian Trading Company.
Ito, G., Shanghai.
Itoh, C., & Co., Shanghai.
Ivy Dairy, Shanghai.
Ivy and Robinson, Drs.
Jacks, William, & Co.
Jackson, Hanwell, Jackson & Neild, Drs.
Jackson, J. A., & Co.
Jai Tai Chang, Shanghai.
Jak Leng Disp., Swatow.
Jak Seng Disp. Co., Swatow.
Jak Sui Disp., Swatow.
Japanese Red Cross Hospital, Mukden.
Japanese Post and Telegraphs in Manchuria.
Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Ltd.
Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
Jee, Pond, M., Dr.
Jeejeebhoy, D., & Co., Canton.
Jensen, G. S.
Jin Ann Dispensary, Swatow.
Jin Sin Tong, Amoy.
Joseph Bros., Shanghai.
Joseph, Ellis., Shanghai.
Joseph, J. H., Shanghai.
Jun Chee, Tientsin.
Juvet Leo, Tientsin.
Kadoorie, E. S., Shanghai.
Kadoorie, R. E., Shanghai.
Kai See & Co., Amoy.
Kailan Mining Administration.

Kaitendo Company, Newchang.
Kakiage, Yoko, Shanghai.
Kale, E.
Kalgan Dairy Farm.
Kameya (Kamaya), S., & Co., Antung.
Kamuuting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Limited.
Kansaki & Co., Newchaug.
Kapayang Rubber Estate Company, Limited.
Karamelahi, H. Z. H. & Co., Shanghai.
Karatzas Bros.
Karimbaksh, H. A. J.
Kashimura Company, Tientsin.
Kathe Lim, Mrs., Swatow.
Kato & Co.
Katz, A., & Co.
Kay, W., & Co.
Kaye, C. B., & Co.
Kelly & Walsh Limited.
Kemp, Thomas, & Co.
Kempton.
Kent & Mounsey, Tientsin.
Kermani, R. S., Shanghai.
Kew, Chadwick, Dr., Shanghai.
Keylock, Pratt, and Hobbs.
Keystone Tobacco Company, Limited.
Khuri, S. H.
Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.
Kiangsu Chemical Works, Shanghai.
Kin Yamei, Tientsin
King, H. Y., Dr.
Klemantaski, Bates, & Co.
Knapp, W. B., & Co., Shanghai.
Ko Bros., Amoy.
Kochien Transport and Towboat Company Limited.
Kodera & Co.
Konshyn, N. N., Limited, Shanghai.
Kowkee, J. L., & Co., Shanghai.
Kroewoek Java Plantations Limited.
Ku, S. D., Chefoo.
Ku, Yuan & Co., Chefoo.
Kua, Seng, Watt, & Co, Amoy.
Kuang Sui Chiang Disp., Swatow.
Kukushkin, A. G., Harbin.
Kung Ho & Co., Tientsin.
Kung Yip Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
Kwan, K. H., Dr., Tientsin.
Kwang Chi Shiang, Tientsin.
Kwang Tung Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Canton.
Kwong Chek Dispensary, Swatow.
Kwong Fat Yuen, Shanghai.
Kwong Shing, Swatow.
Kwong Wo Company, Canton.
La Belle Jardinière (E. A. Culpeck).
La Generale Soies, Canton.
Lafuente and Wootten, Shanghai.
Lalcacca & Co.
Lam Fong Drug Company, Amoy.
Land Investment Company Limited.
Landau, A., Shanghai.
Lane, Crawford, and Co., Limited.
Langkat Company, Shanghai.
Lao Sen Kee, Hankow.
Laon Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company.
Large, F., & Co.
Lau, Bittakshing, & Co., Canton.
Lau, E. C., Foochow.
Lau Tsz Wai, Shameen.
Lau, Woodland, & Co., Canton.
Laurent, Marius.
Lauro Cinema Company.
Lavers & Clark.
Law, H. D., & Co.
Lazarus, N. (G. Tobias), Shanghai.
Le Lion. (Life Assurance Coy.).
Le Munyon, Peking.
Lee Bros. & Co., Swatow.
Lee Jui Kheng, Swatow.
Lee Sen Ann Disp., Swatow.
Lee Tai Cheang, Swatow.
Leeds, E. S., & Co., Newchang.
Legation of Allied and Neutral Powers, Peking.
Legation Pharmacy (J. Henderson).
Lekhomall Pinyamall.
L'Energée Electrique de Tientsin.
Lem Pah Wo, Canton.
Lem Tak Se, Swatow.
Lerner, M. J., Harbin.
Lesarovitch, D. M., Harbin.
Leslie, T., Shanghai.
Lester, W. H., Kiukiang.
Lester, Johnson, & Morriss.
Lever Brothers Limited.
Levy, Leone, A., Shanghai.
Levy, Simon, & Co.
Ley, C.
Leyte, F.
Liang Dau An, Hankow.
Liao River Conservancy Authority, Newchang.
Liddell, Bros., & Co.
Liddell, K., & Co.
Lih Teh Oil Mill Company, Limited, Shanghai.
Lim Chin Tsong & Co., Amoy.
Lim, E. V. S., & Co., Swatow.
L'Imprimerie de Ton Se Wei., Shanghai.
L'Impripmerie Francaise, Shanghai.
Ling Chong Cycle Coy.
Lion, Lucien.
Little, Adams and Wood, Canton.
Little, O. S.
Little, William, & Co.
Litvinoff & Co.
Liverman, G. S., & Co., Limited.
Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.
Liverpool Salvage Association.
Llewellyn & Co., Limited.

Lloyds, Register of British & Foreign Shipping.
Loa Hai Shing, Shanghai.
Lo-Wai Dispensary, Canton.
London Guarantee & Accident Co , Ltd.
London Mission
London Salvage Association.
Loo Feh Kee, Shanghai.
Lopato, A., & Sons, Limited
Loup and Young.
Louvain.
Lowe, Bingham, and Matthews.
Lowe, F. H.
Lowe & Co., J., Shanghai.
Loxley, W. R., & Co.
L. P. Medical Hall, Foochow.
Lu Si, W. (Foochow Pharmacy).
Luen Steamship Company Limited.
Luk Wo & Co. (Luk Wo Dispensary), Canton.
L'Union de Paris (Compagnie d'Assurances), Shanghai.
Ma Fel & Co., Shanghai.
Macbeth, Pawsey, & Co.
Macdonald, Ronald. (H. Whitworth & Co., Manchester).
Macdonald, Thomas, & Co.
Macey & Co.
Mack, J., & Co., Tientsin.
Mackay, A. H., & Co.
MacKenzie, A. C.
MacKenzie & Co. Limited.
Mackie, A., & Co.
Maclay & Co.
Macleod, Marshall, Marsh, Billinghurst & Murray, Drs.
Mactavish & Lehmann, Ltd., Shanghai.
Macy, G. H., & Co.
Madier, H., Shanghai.
Magasin francais d'Alimentation, Shanghai.
Magasins généraux.
Magill & Co.
Main, S. D.
Maison Parisienne (Au Petit Louvre).
Maison des Modes, Shanghai.
Maitland & Co.
Maitland & Fearon.
Major Brothers Limited.
Malcampo, & Co., Amoy.
Malthoid Roofing Manufacturers, Shanghai.
Manchuria Christian College, Mukden.
Manchurian Company Limited.
Manila Shanghai Export & Import Coy.
Manini, E., Hankow.
Manners, John.
Mappin & Webb, Ltd.
Marco, Finkelstein & Co., Shanghai.
Maritime Custom Houses. (Throughout China.)
Markt & Co., Shanghai.
Márques, Chang and Pereira & Co., Shanghai.
Marthoud-Frères.
Martin, W., & Co.
Mascarello, H. Chungkung.
Matheson, G., & Co.
Matsuda Yoko, Tientsin.
Matsumoto & Coy., Mukden.
Matsuoka & Co , Mukden.
Mavrokephalos & Co., Hankow.
McBain, G.
McGillivray
McKean, S. H.
McMullan, James & Co., Ltd., Chefoo.
Mee Cheung Studio, Amoy.
Mei Te Cheng, Tientsin.
Meiji Trading Company, Shanghai.
Mencarini & Co.
Menga, C., Tientsin.
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Methodist Publishing House.
Metropole Café, Tientsin.
Meurer Frères.
Meyer, M.
Middleton & Co.
Miffret, A., Hankow.
Miller, E. D.
Minemura, S. & Co., Tsingtao.
Ming Chong Cycle Company.
Ministeries and Departments of the Chinese Government.
Minseng Dispensary, Hankow.
Mission Book Co., Shanghai.
Missionary Home and Agency, Shanghai.
Mitsubishi Co.
Mitsui Busan Kaisha (Mitsui & Co.)
Moalem, J. Joseph, Shanghai.
Molchanoff Pechatnoff & Co., Hankow.
Moller & Co.
Monbaron, Charles, Hankow.
Monbaron and Vanderetegen, Hankow.
Moore, L., & Co.
Moorhead & Halse.
Morgan Crucible Company Limited.
Morse, G. S. and Co., Shanghai.
Mosca and Prario, Shanghai.
Moser, J. H., Hankow.
Mossop, A. G.
Moukden Hospital, Mukden.
Moutrie, S., & Co., Ltd.
Moyroux, V.
Mukden Trading Co.
Municipalities of British Allied and Neutral Concessions and of the International Concession at Shanghai.
Murphy, J. R. (Dowler, Forbes & Co.).
Murray, Noel, & Co.
Mustard & Co.
Mutual Stores, Canton.
Nabholz & Co.
Nagai Bunko, Shanghai.
Nagano, Yoko.

Naishin Company.
Nakvasin, D. J., & Co., Hankow.
Nanking Dispensary, Nanking.
Nanri, Yoko.
Nanyang Dispensary.
Nathan, M. J.
National Cash Register Company.
National Mercantile Corporation, Shanghai.
National Provincial Plate Glass and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
National Union Society of Bedford.
Naval College, Pagoda Anchorage.
Naylor, J. & Co.
Neill, James & Co.
Nemazee, H. M. H., & Co., Shanghai.
Neotia & Co.
Nernheim and Hebda, Harbin.
Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company.
Netherlands Harbour Works Company.
Netherlands Lloyd of Amsterdam and Batavia Marine Insurance Coy., Shanghai.
Netherlands Trading Society.
Nettle, P. Edward.
New Amoy Dock Company.
New Chinese Antimony Company.
New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Limited.
New Zealand Insurance Company.
Newchang Wharf and Godown Company.
Newman, E.
Nicholas & Co.
Nicholas Tsu Engineering & Shipbuilding Works.
Nielson and Winthers (China Engineering Co., Ltd.)
Nigniewitzky.
Nikka, Yoko
Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha, Hankow.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.
Nisshin Yabuko, Shanghai.
Nisshin, Yoko.
Noel Murray & Co. Limited.
Noor Mahomed & Co.
Nor Kung Leong, Canton.
Norbury & Co.
Norbury, Eric.
Norbury, Natzio & Co. Limited.
Nordisk Fjer Fabrik, Shanghai.
Noronha Fernandez & Co., Canton.
North British Mercantile Insurance Company.
North China Daily Mail, Tientsin.
North China Daily News and Herald, Limited
North China Engineering Company.
North China Insurance Company, Limited.
North China Printing and Publishing Company.
North China Produce Company.
North Great China Dispensary, Tientsin.
Northern Assurance Company.
Norwegian Lloyd Insurance Coy., Shanghai.
Noury & Co.
Nozawa Gumi, Shanghai.
Nun Cheng Lo (En Ching Low), Tientsin.
Nutter, Walter, & Co.
Nye, S. P., Dr.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company.
Ocean Steamship Company Limited.
Office Appliance Co., Shanghai.
Office of Works, His Majesty's.
Okura & Co.
Old Dock
Old Ningpo Wharf.
Olivier & Co.
Olivier Export and Import Company.
Olsen & Co.
Omi & Co., Newchang.
Ong Mah Chao & Co., Amoy.
Onomura & Co., Shanghai.
Opium Bonded Godown, Shanghai.
Orient Trading Company.
Oriental Advertising Company.
Oriental Cigarette and Tobacco Co.
Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., Shanghai.
Oriental Dispensary, Shanghai.
Oriental Export Company, Chefoo.
Oriental Optical Company, Shanghai.
Oriental Press, Shanghai.
Osaka Kobayashi Shiten, Shanghai.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Canton.
Oshima & Co., Mukden.
Oussiatinski, A. K., Chefoo.
Oxford University Press, China Agency, Shanghai.
Oxygen and Drum Company.

Pabaney, E.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Paizis & Co.
Palace Hotel, Shanghai.
Palmer and Turner.
Pang, C. E., Hankow.
Pang Hing & Co., Foochow.
Panoff, J. K. & Co.
Pao Chen Dispensary, Swatow.
Paradissis & Co., Chefoo.
Parisian Hairdressing Saloon, Shanghai.
Parker, J. H. P. & Co.
Parker, Reilly & Co.
Parker and Smith.
Parsee Trading Company.
Patel, A. C. & Co.

Patell & Co.
Pathé Phonocine Machine.
Patisserie Parisienne, Shanghai.
Paturel, C., Shanghai.
Paul, L. & Co., Shanghai.
Paulsen & Bayes-Davey.
Pearce and Garriock.
Pearson, S. & Son, Limited.
Pei Yang (Medical College), Tientsin.
Peiyang Tannery.
Peking Chinese Electric Light & Power Co., Peking.
Peking Daily News.
Peking Electric Light Co., Ltd., Peking.
Peking Gazette.
Peking Motor Company (Chinsin Chao).
Peking Pavilion.
Peking Syndicate, Ltd.
Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd., Shanghai.
Pennell, E., & Co.
Permata Rubber Estate Limited.
Perrin, Cooper & Co., Tientsin.
Persian Commercial Company, Shanghai
Petersen, A. & Co , Hankow.
Pfister, R. & Co., Shanghai.
Philippidi, C. M., Chung King.
Phillips, Walter, Dr.
Phœnix Assurance Company.
Picca & Co (Pharmacy Central).
Pickwick, F. H.
Pierson, P. J. F., Shanghai.
Pike, A. T. J.
Pilcher, H. W.
Platt, Macleod & Wilson.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.
Po Tai Wo & Co., Swatow.
Po Wah & Co., Canton.
Po Wai Dispensary, Canton and Swatow.
Poo Tung & Co., Swatow.
Poohoomal Mulliamul Amer, Hankow.
Pootung Wharves, Shanghai.
Pooyuen Kung.
Popoff Frères, C & S.
Pottinger & Paton.
Powell, S. J. & Co.
Presse Orientale, La.
Price H., Nanchang.
Price's (China), Limited.
Priestwood, J. G.
Probst, Hanbury, & Co.
Produce Export Company, Limited.
Protopapas & Co.
Provincial Governments and their Departments throughout China.
Puthod, A., Shanghai.

Quan Hang Shing, Canton.
Quan Yuen & Co., Shanghai.
Queen's Hotel, Tientsin.
Quelch, C. W. & Co., Shanghai.

Racine, Ackermann, & Co.
Railton & Co., Ltd., Chefoo.
Rakusen H. & Co., Shanghai.
Ramello, F., Hankow.
Ramos Amusement Company. (Olympic & Victoria Theatres), Shanghai.
Ramsay & Co., Hankow.
Ramsay, N. B.
Rayner, Heusser, & Co.
Real Estate and Trading Co., Ltd., Hankow.
Red Hand Compositions, Ltd.
Reid Evans & Co.
Reiss & Co.
Reiss, Hugo & Co.
Rembrandt Photo Company.
Remington Typewriter Company.
Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates.
Representation for British Manufacturers Limited.
Reuter Telegram Company.
Reynaud & Colinet, Newchang.
Reynolds, W. G. Dr., Canton.
Richards, J. H., Shanghai.
Rigge, H. E.
Riggio, A.
Rint'ai Stores.
Rizaeff Freres, Shanghai.
Robert Dollar Coy., The
Robinson Piano Company.
Rodsil & Co.
Rondon & Co.
Roneo Limited.
Rose, Downs, and Thompson, Limited.
Rose, Hewett & Co.
Ross, Alex & Co.
Roth, B., & Co.
Rouse, E. H.
Rouse, Graham & Co., Chefoo.
Rousseau, E.
Roxburgh, R., Limited.
Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
Rozario & Co , Shanghai.
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Rutherford, N. H.

Saey Tai, Shanghai.
Sakamoto & Co., Mukden.
Salmon, J. E.
Sam, Joe & Co.
Samson, E. (Eastman & Co.).
Samuel & Co., Limited.
Sanderson & Co., Hankow.
Sang Cheong Yue, Shanghai.
Sanitas Packing Coy., Shanghai.
Sanrin Tobacco Company.
Sansuiken.
Saou Kee, Shanghai.
Sassoon, D., & Co., Limited.
Sassoon, E. D. & Co.
Sauvayre, Shanghai.
Schiller & Co.
Schmidt, Conrad Wm. (F. A. Glaeser Ltd.).
Scotson, James (Stewart & Co.)
Scott & Bowne, Limited.
Scott, Harding & Co.
Scottish Union & National Insurance Company.
Seishin & Co., Mukden and Newchang.
Semagaga Rubber Company, Limited.
Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited.
Senawang Rubber Estates, Ltd.
Seng Ann Hong Kee Disp., Swatow.
Seng Kee, Amoy.
Sennett, Frères.
Senri & Co., Mukden.
Seo & Co., Mukden.
Serebriannikoff, S. A. Shanghai.
Seth, S. A., Shanghai.
Seu Yin Sei Disp., Foochow.
Shahmoon, E. E., Shanghai.
Shahmoon, S E., Shanghai.
Shameen Lawn Tennis Club, Canton.
Shang, Tai Ye & Co., Tientsin.
Shanghai Building Company.
Shanghai Club.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company.
Shanghai Dispensary.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company Ltd.
Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company, Limited.
Shanghai Electrical Construction Com any.
Shanghai Gas Company.
Shanghai General Hospital.
Shanghai General Store, Shanghai.
Shanghai Golf Club.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Coy., Ltd.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar.
Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Company.
Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates Limited.
Shanghai Land Investment Company.
Shanghai Life Insurance Coy., Shanghai.
Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates, Limited.
Shanghai Mercury, Limited.
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited.
Shanghai Optical Company.
Shanghai Paper Mill.
Shanghai Stores Company.
Shanghai and Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited.
Shanghai Tannery Company, Limited.
Shanghai Times.
Shanghai Toilet Club.
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company.
Shanghai Waterworks Company Limited.
Shantung Drug Store, Chefoo.
Shantung Silk and Lace Company.
Shaw, Geo. L., Antung.
Shaw, Geo. L. Brothers, Mukden.
Shawhsing, S. N., Company, Newchang
Shekury, G. I.
Shewan, Tomes, & Co.
Shinano & Co., Mukden.
Shing (Ching) Kee, Amoy.
Shing Yue & Co., Shanghai.
Shinri, Yoko.
Shroff, P. B.
Shun Chang & Co., Chefoo.
Shun Chee & Co., 16, Bruce Road, Tientsin.
Shun, Kee & Co., Shanghai.
Shun Tah & Co., Shanghai.
Shushterovitch, G., Harbin.
Silberman, I.
Sims & Co., Tientsin.
Sin An Tong Dispensary, Amoy.
Sin Jen Tong, Amoy.
Sin Se Tong, Amoy.
Sincere Co.
Sing, A., Shanghai.
Sing Chong & Co.
Sing Tai, Chefoo.
Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Sino-Foreign Coal Mining Co., Limited (T'ung Hsing), Tientsin.

Sino Swiss Commercial Company.

Sit Heng & Co., Amoy.

Siu Jen Tong, Amoy.

Siu Ling Dispensary, Swatow.

Siu-se-Tong, Amoy.

Skinn, Alfred John.

Sligh, J.

Slowe & Co.

Smith, Edwin R., D.D S.

Smith, F. W., Chefoo.

Smith, L. H. & Co.

Société d'Exportation et d'Importation Coloniales, Tientsin.

Societe Fonciere de Shameen, Canton.

Societe forestière de Hailin et de Manchurie.

Société franco-chinoise de Batillerie et Cabotage en Chine.

Société franco-chinoise de Crédit.

Société Franco Chinoise d'Entreprises Générales et de Travaux Publics (Succrs. of Establissements Fei Yen Ateliers de Constructions Mecaniques), Peking.

Societe Indo-Chinoise.

Soeka Warna Tea Estate.

Solina, R. V. & Co.

Soloman, S. J.

Somekh, B. A., Shanghai

Somekh, D. S.

Somekh, S. S., Shanghai.

South British Insurance Company, Ltd.

South China Trading Co., Canton.

South Manchuria Railway Company.

Sowa, Shanghai.

Soychee Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd.

Spalinger, V., Canton.

Sparke, C. E.

Speyer, C.

Spunt and Rosenfeld.

Squires, Bingham Company, Shanghai.

St. Nicholas Industrial School for Blind Girls, Mukden.

Standard Bank of South Africa.

Standard Life Assurance Company.

Standard Oil Company of New York.

Star Rickshaw & Garage Co., Shanghai.

State Assurance Co Limited, Shanghai.

Stearns, J. C.

Steiner, F. & Co. Limited.

Stewardson, R. E., Shanghai.

Subira, J. M.

Sudka, J. A.

Sugiyama & Co., Canton.

Sui Chong and Shun.

Sui Leng Disp., Swatow.

Sullivan, J. & Co.

Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.

Sun Insurance Office Coy.

Sun Life Assurance Coy. of Canada.

Sung Chuan Tien and Co., Shantung.

Sung, Y. S., Shanghai.

Sungala Rubber Estate Ltd.

Suzuki & Co., Shanghai.

Swatow Dispensary.

Syndicat industriel et commercial, Peking.

Sze Hing & Co., Chefoo.

Tabaqueria Filipina.

Tackey, W. M., & Co.

Tai E., Tientsin.

Tai Fu Lim, Dr., Newchang.

Tai On & Co. (The Canton Medical Hall), Canton.

Tai Wah Dispensary, Swatow.

Taifoong Canned Goods Coy.

Taikoo Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.

Taiping Rubber Estates.

Taiseng & Co., Foochow.

Taiseng Printing Office, Hankow.

Tait & Co.

Takata & Co., Shanghai

Takkee & Co., Foochow.

Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.

Talati Brothers Peking and Tientsin.

Talati & Co, Tientsin.

Talow Dispensary.

Tan Seong Chee & Co., Amoy.

Tannerie franco-chinoise.

Tata, Sons, & Co., Shanghai.

Taylor, Albert.

Taylor & Co.

Teerathdas, N., Shanghai.

Teesdale & Godfrey.

Teh Kee Dispensary, Hankow.

Tehun Tak Dispensary, Swatow.

Tek Hua Dispensary, Swatow.

Tek Shun Hing, Chefoo.

The Trading Company, the Successors to Alexis Goobkin, A. Kousenetzoff, & Co.

Theodore & Rawlins, Hankow.

Theological College, Mukden.

Thoma, F. & Co.

Thompson, A. E. S. & Co., Shanghai.

Thomson, G. H. & N., Shanghai.

Thomson, G. Irwin.

Thomson, J., Tsingtao.

Thoresen, O.

Thunder, C.

Thurier & Kohr, Hankow.

Tibbey, H. M.

Tibesart, J. A.

Tientsin Bicycle Company, Amoy.

Tientsin Club.

Tientsin Dispensary.

Tientsin Gas and Electric Light Company.

Tientsin Ironworks Limited.

Tientsin Native City Waterworks Limited.

Tientsin Press Limited.

Tientsin Soap Manufacturing Company.

Tientsin Tobacco Company.

Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited.

Tilley & Limby.

Times Dharwar & Co.

Tin See Tong Disp., Amoy.

Tiram Estates Limited.

Tiricolo, C., & Co., Autung.

Toa & Co.

Toa Koshi, Shanghai.

Toa Tobacco Company, Newchang.

Toeg & Read, Shanghai.

Toh Tiong Hok, Amoy.

Tom, H., Tientsin.

Tom, S., Chefoo.

Ton Ying & Co.

Tong Cheong & Co., Amoy.

Tong Seng & Co., Amoy.

Tonglin & Co., Canton.

Toshado Shiten, Shanghai.

Towa & Co., Newchang.

Travers Smith & Sons.

Truman, R. N.

Tschurin, I. I., & Co., Harbin.

Tshun Tak Disp., Swatow.

Tsui, Y. Y., Dr., Tientsin.

Tsung Tsoon Sing, Amoy.

Tsurutani.

Tung Chi Disp., Shanghai.

Tung, Ho & Co., Newchang.

T'ung Hsing Sino-Foreign Coal-mining Company, Ltd., Tientsin (Dovey & Co., Managers).

Tung Shen Te, Tientsin.

Tung, Tai, & Co.

Tung Teh Heng, Chefoo.

Tung Yu Brothers, Shanghai.

Tungshan Golf Club, Canton.

Tunkadoo Dock, Shanghai.

Tunkadoo Wharves.

Turner, E W.

Twigg, P. O'Brien, Shanghai.

Twyford, J., & Co.

Tze Hop Shing, G., & Co, Tientsin.

Ullmann & Co.

Underwood Typewriter Company.

Union Assurance Company, Limited.

Union Commercial Company, Limited.

Union Dispensary, Tientsin.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.

Union Marine Insurance Company.

Union Medical College.

United States Steel Products, Coy.

Vacuum Oil Company.

Van Ess, A., & Co.

Vanderloo & Co, Shanghai.

Vanderstegen, L, & Co., Hankow.

Varalda & Co. Shanghai.

Varenne, Th, & Compagnie, Canton.

Vasunia, J. P., Canton.

Venturi, F., Shanghai.

Veroudart.

Vicajee, F., & Co.

Viccajee, H., & Co.

Vickers, Limited.

Vikula Morocov, Newchang.

Villa, A. P., & Brothers, Canton.

Viloudaki, Hiscocks & Co, Shanghai.

Vogue, Shanghai.

Volkart, Adolf, Shanghai.

Vrard & Co.

Wan Chang Mining and Smelting Co., Changsha.

Wah Loong, Canton.

Wah Mei Dispensary, Canton.

Wah Ming Optical Company.

Wah On Company, Canton.

Wai Chi, Tientsin.

Walker, Livingstone.

Wallem & Co., Shanghai.

Wang, Y. N., Dr., Tientsin and Peking.

Wannieck, L., Peking.

Warren, C., & Co., Canton.

Wassiamull Assomull, Canton.

Waste Silk Boiling Company.

Watson, A. S., & Co., Limited.

Watt, W. T., Dr. (Imperial Medical College).

Wattie, J. A., & Co., Limited.
Watts & Co.
Weeks & Co., Limited.
Weihaiwei Land and Building Company.
Wen Hua Printing Press, Hankow.
West of Scotland Insurance Office, Limited, Shanghai.
Westinghouse Electric Export Coy., Shanghai.
Westminster Tobacco Company.
Westphal, King, & Ramsay Limited.
Wheelock & Co.
Wheen, Edward, & Sons.
Whitall & Co., Limited.
White, Brothers.
White, David.
White-Cooper, Oppe & Master.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw, & Co.
Whitfield & Co.
Whitham, R. P., Shanghai.
Whitney, J. C., & Co.
Whitworth, Herbert Limited.
Widler & Co. (E. Widler & A. Woodgate) Chungking.
Widler, E., and A. Woodgate (Widler & Co.), Chungking.
Wijk & Co.
Wilkinson, H. P., Shanghai.
Wilkinson, Heywood, & Clark, Ltd.
Wilkinson, T. M., & Co., Foochow.
Williams, Dr., Medicine Company.
Williams, K. J.
Wilson & Co.
Wing Tai.
Winston, Warwick, Dr.
Winteler, M.
Wisner & Co.
Wisner, P. F., & Co.
Wissotsky & Co.
Wong Ah Ming, Tientsin.
Wong Chuen Yung (British Manufacturers' Agency), Shanghai.
Wong Kuri Check, Shanghai.
Wong Shing Chong, Shanghai.
Wong Yuen Kee, Tientsin.
Wong Zung Chong, Shanghai.
Woo Chong.
Woo, M. L., Tientsin.
Woods, J., Hankow.
Woollen, Vosy, & Co.
Worthington Pump Company, Limited.
Wrightson & Co., Shanghai.
Wu Lien Teh, Harbin.
Yamamoto & Co., Tientsin.
Yan Sun & Co, Limited, Canton.
Yan Shau & Co, Limited, Canton.
Yang, J., Peking.
Yang-tsze Engineering Works.
Yang-tsze Insurance Company.
Yang-tsze Land and Finance Company.
Yang-tsze Poo Cotton Mill, Shanghai.
Yap Eck Liok, Amoy.
Yat Ling Disp., Swatow.
Yates, T. M.
Yau, K S., Dr., Peking and Tientsin.
Yee Gwan & Co., Amoy.
Yeo, Swee, Swan, & Co, Amoy.
Yik Sang Dispensary, Swatow.
Yishin & Co, Mukden.
Yoan Siu Dispensary, Swatow.
Yokohama Specie Bank.
Yorkshire Insurance Company.
Yoshida & Co., Shanghai, Ltd.
Young Brothers Trust Company, Chungking.
Yu Feng Kung Ssu, Chefoo
Yu Tai.
Yuasa, T., Hankow.
Yue Chong Tai.
Yuen Cheong and Co., Shanghai.
Yuen Sui Chang Disp., Swatow.
Yuen Tah and Co., Shanghai.
Yung Fong Photo Supply Co., Peking.
Yung Hing Printing Company, Shanghai.
Yung Tung Lee of 60 Peking Rd.
Yuwusei Yoko, Tieh Ling.
Za Chong Shun, Shanghai.
Zi Ka Wei Press, Shanghai.
Zong Lee & Sons, Shanghai.
Zundel Emile Manufacturing Company.

No. 9012-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 8166-W.-II, dated the 2nd September 1916, *viz.* :—

ADDITIONS.

Heng Bee Chan.

Jose Seng.

Kia Seng Chan.

Kim Seng Lee.

Li Tit Guan.

Liang Seng Lee.

Lim Geok Beng.

Wang Lee and Company.

Yong Heng Long.

No. 9061-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in this Department Notification No. 7788-W.-II, dated the 26th August 1916, *viz.*:—

For "Trading with the Enemy (Neutral Countries) Proclamation, 1916", *substitute* "Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3."

ADDITIONS.

ARGENTINA.

Argentine Real Estate & Finance Corporation, Limited, Calle Alsina 902, Buenos Aires.

Bechtel, Kurtz & Company, Calle Tucuman 1575, Buenos Aires.

Daniel, Bruno, & Company, Paseo de Colon 464-68, Buenos Aires.

Duckwitz, Otto, Calle Araoz 2918, Buenos Aires.

Hartrodt, A., Corrientes 685, Buenos Aires.

Hinderfeld, Martignoni & Company, Calle Lavalle 437 ; Calle Tandil 5900, Buenos Aires.

Portena Tug Company.

BOLIVIA.

Callenius, Gustavo, La Paz.

"El Tigre," La Paz.

Hardt, E. & W., & Company, La Paz ; Sucre ; Oruro and Cochabamba.

Martins, F., & Company, La Paz.

BRAZIL.

Dreher, Edmundo, & Company, Rua Barao do Triumpho 6, Porto Alegre.

Gunzberger, J., & Company, Manaos and Para.

Harm, Heinrich, Manaos and Itacoatiara.

Holdum, Maxim, Manaos.

Peters, W., & Company, Manaos.

Pohlman & Company, Pernambuco and Maceió.

Reisch, Felix, Manaos.

COLOMBIA.

Añez, Julio A., & Company, Cucuta.

Beck, Roberto, Bogota.

Beckmann & Company, Cucuta

Berne, O., & Company, Barranquilla.

Breuer, Möller & Company, Barranquilla ; Cucuta (and all branches).

Breymann, Wilhelm von, & Company, Cali.

Empresa Hanseatica, Barranquilla.

Hoz, P. de la, Barranquilla.

Lindemeyer, Heinrich, (Partner of Empresa Hanseatica).

Stegmann, Arthur, (widow of) (Partner of Empresa Hanseatica).

Vasquez, Martin, (of Empresa Hanseatica).

Volkmann, Gustav, Bucaramanga.

Wiese, F., (Partner of Empresa Hanseatica).

DENMARK.

Andersen and Tensen, Istedgade 3, Copenhagen.

Bohm, J. M., Stettin Spedition, (Manager, Aage Larsen), Ny. Toldbodgade 37, Copenhagen.

Brix-Hansen & Company, Amaliegade 36, Copenhagen.

Carstensen, Ph., Frederiksholm Kanan 4, Copenhagen.

Grauballe, Christian, Frederiksberggade 32, and Bredgade 45, Copenhagen.

Henriques, R., Jr., Hojbroplads 9, Copenhagen.

Hommel, Valdemar, Hestemollestrade 6, Copenhagen.

Nordisk Kommissions Kompagni, Raadhustraede 11, Copenhagen.

Scandinavian British Syndicate, Islands Brygge 21, and Holmens Kanal 5, Copenhagen.

Skandinavisk Produkt Import Company, Skindergade 31, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Balda, Manuel.

Cattan Hermanos, Quito.

Minerva Aerated Water Company.

MOROCCO.

Glaser, Dr., Tetuan.

Ragonez, Abraham, Laraiche.

Salama, Mokhluf, Laraiche.

Schumacher, Otto, Tetuan.

Zapatero, O., Tetuan.

NETHERLANDS.

Anthraciet Handelsvereeniging, Boompjes 70, Rotterdam.

Duiker, J., Weteringschans 171, Amsterdam.

Elster & Company, Nijverheidsstraat 3, Rotterdam.

Ganser, Dr. F., Herten, near Roermond.

Hoeckel, P. Van, Kruisbroedershof, S'Hertogenbosch.

" Hollandia " Export Company, Wijnstraat 70, and Gedempte Binnerrotte 155, Rotterdam.

Ingenohl, C., Witte Huis, Winjhavn 3, Rotterdam.

Kehlenbrink, G., Jr., Wijnstraat 117, Rotterdam.

Klembt's (Paul) Scheepsagentuur Maatschappy, Boompjes 16, Rotterdam. (Manager Klunk, Seger G.)

Koning, Carel A., & Company, Keizersgracht 209, Amsterdam.

Krom & Co., Keizersgracht 405, Amsterdam.

Kupsch & Abas, 2 E., Kostverlorenkade 23-24, Amsterdam.

Lange's, A. W. de, Thee Handel N. V., Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.

Lichtle, F. J., Sarphatipark 68, Amsterdam.

London, S. N., Damrak 28-30, Amsterdam.

Lucardie, Willem, Maastraat 8 B, Rotterdam; Contrai and Leeuwarden.

Mentz, H., Junior
Mentz, Heinrich. } Ceintuurbaan 346, Amsterdam.
Mentz, Hermann, Senior.

"Monopol" Thee-Onderneming, Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.

Nederlandsche Asbestos Maatschappy, N. V., Willemskade 19, Rotterdam.

Nederlandsche Huistelefoon Maatschappy, Frederiksplein 28, Amsterdam; Zuidblaak 38, Rotterdam; Westeringkade 2-4, and Juliana Van Stolberglaan 82, The Hague.

Nederlandsche Ijzerhandel Maatschappy Tot Voorzetting Der Zaken, Afdeeling Enthoven, The Hague.

Nederlandsche Ijzerhandel Maatschappy Tot Voorzetting Der Zaken, Afdeeling Hartelust, Leeuwarden.

Prins, E. L., Nieuwehaven 116A, Rotterdam.

Ronnen, J. R. Van, Karte Wynskraatt, Rotterdam.

Roselius & Company, N. Spiegelstr. 26 (corner of Keizersgracht 592-94), Amsterdam.

Schrevel's, Importen Exporthandel N. V, H. R. Rechter Rottkade 81, Rotterdam.

Schumacher, D, Dufaystraat 2, Amsterdam.

Thee Maatschappy "de Chinees," Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.

Wessel, D., Boymanstraat; and V. Hogendsrpoplein 5, Rotterdam.

Wigleven, J. H., (of Zeeppoederfabriek "Het Bleekertje"), Scheepmakershaven 29 Rotterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Cultuur Maatschappy Pasoemah, Batavia.

Cultuur Maatschappy Plaboean Ratoe, Batavia.

Diehn, August, Medan and Palembang, Sumatra; and Java.

Exploitatie Maatschappy Soengei Lalah.

Gummi Fabriek Harburg-Wien, Sourabaya.

Handel Maatschappy A. F. van den Berg & Company, Batavia.

Handel Maatschappy Paré Paré, Macassar.

Hinlopen, W., Tandjongbalei, Asahan, Sumatra.

Import Maatschappy Zikel & Company, Samarang and Bandoeng.

Keil, K. E., Buitenzorg.

Koning, Carel A., & Company, Medan.

Look, H., Hulkenbachstrasse 43, Medan.

Luppe, Th., & Company, Bandoeng.

Maatschappy Tot Exploitatie van het land Semplak, Batavia

Machine en Rijwielfabriek Tropical, Samarang.

Neumann & Company, Batavia.

Plantagen Gesellschaft Langkapoera, Batavia.

Thee-Plantagen Gesellschaft Tjiémas, Bandoeng.

Schild, J., Padang, Sumatra.

Spier, F. C., Sourabaya.

Technisch Bureau Sunda, Bandoeng.

NORWAY

Braadland, John, & Company, N. Strandgt. 33-39, Stavanger.

Christianssand's Elektrochemis Re A/S, Fiskaa near Christianssands.

Engöens Sardine Company, A/S, Engoen near Buoen, Trondhjems Ant.

Hausvik, Einar, & Company, Vaerfstgt, 2A, Bergen and Stavanger.

Jaeger Sardine Factories, A/S, Haugesund.

Jakhelln, C., Lakkegattan 16, Christiania.

Jensen, Hermann, Skippegt. 14[4]; K. Adelersgt. 3[4], Christiania.

Nilsen, Olaf, Trondhjem.

Olsen, Carl O., & Kleppe, Verksgt, 78, Stavanger.

Pleym, Gottfried, Skippergt. 7, Christiania.

Sardinfabriken "Norrig," Lervig 33, Stavanger.

Thiis, C. Houge, Jorenholmsgt. 25, and Kongstgt. 52, Stavanger.

Thorvaldsen, Hjalmar, & Company, Kirkegaten 6B, Christiania.

Waage, Thorbjorn, oHolmeg 22 ; and St. Svithinsgt. 24, Stavanger.

Witzöe, Endre, Christiansand.

SPAIN.

Canthal, L., & Company, Muralla de Mar, Cartagena.

Coca, Joaquin Garcia, Calle Principe 1, Madrid.

Cruz, Calmarino Manuel de la, Rios Rosas 11, Malaga.

Deutscher Nachrichtendienst für Spanien, Calle Santa Teresa 8, Barcelona.

Diego, César de, Colegiata 13, Madrid.

Diego, de, & Falkenstein, Colegiata 13, Madrid.

"El Tradicionalista," Grand Canary.

Heise, Georg, Calle Pópulo 24, Prāl Der., Seville.

Leonhardt, E., & Company, Trafalgar 23, Barcelona.

Leopold, Guillermo, Caputxas 4, & Plegamans 3, Barcelona.

Manau, Mariano, Barcelona.

Oliver, Ladislau, Barcelona.

Ornstein, Leon, Calle Mariana Pineda 5, Madrid.

Pfeil, Emil, Calle Obispo Lago 3, Tuy.

Postigo, Manuel, Trinidad Grund 21, Malaga.

Ries, Isidor, } Colon 72, Valencia.
Ries & Company }

Rodriguez, Adolpho Hielscher, Calle Zorrilla 31, Madrid.

Rosenow, Hermann, Monte Esquinza 10, Madrid.

RuizGarcia, Fernando, Infantas 1, Santander.

Valdes, Antonio, A. P., Avenida de Pries 16, Malaga.

Valls, Hijos de Magin, Barcelona.

Wittmack, (Otto) & Company, Carmen 21, Malaga.

URUGUAY.

Buch, A., & Company, Montevideo.

Hinderfeld, Martignoni & Company, Cerrito 257, Montevideo.

Larsen, Herbert, Montevideo.

Ruete & Guyer, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA.

Afanador, J., & Company, Ciudad Bolivar.

Afanador, Doctor J. E. Sanchez, Ciudad Bolivar.

Añez, Julio A., & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

Becker, George, Caracas.

Beckmann & Company, Maracaibo.

Behrens, (Partner of Blohm & Company).

Blohm & Company, Ciudad Bolivar; Caracas; La Guayra; Puerto Cabello; Valencia, Barquisimeto and Maracaibo.

Breuer, Möller & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

Diaz, Alfred, La Guayra.

Dissel, (van), Rode & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

Gathmann Hermanos, Caracas.

Henriquez, Daniel, Maracaibo.

Herrenbruck, E., Maracaibo.

Hess, Carlos, Caracas.

Kehrbahn, Adolf, & Company, Maracaibo.

Mestern & Company, Puerto Cabello.

Otamenda & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.

Pineda, Joviniano, Maracaibo.

Rayhrer & Firnhaber, Maracaibo.

Rincon, Angel Renato, Maracaibo.

Rodriguez, Luis M., Ciudad Bolivar

Rossi, Jesus Belloso, Maracaibo.

Schnell, (Partner of Blohm & Company).

Schreier, (Partner of Blohm & Company).

Steinvorth & Company, Maracaibo.

Vasquez, Tomas Rodriguez, Puerto Cabello.

Wenzel, Gmo., & Company, Ciudad Bolivar and Caracas.

Zingg, Christern, & Company, Maracaibo.

REMOVALS.

BRAZIL.

Costa Ferreira and Company, Rua Sao Bento 77, Sao Paulo.

Fischer, Christiano, Rua Marechal Floriano 73, Porto Alegre.

Schneider and Company, Rua Voluntarios de Patria 40/42, Porto Alegre.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Cultuur Maatschappy Goenoeng Goemiter, Djember.

Cultuur Maatschappy Kali Klepoeh Goenoeng Passang, Djokjakarta, Java.

Ong Kek Chia, Batavia.

Ong Kek Siang, Batavia.

Oving, H. E., Sourabaya.

PARAGUAY.

Costaguta, David, Asuncion.

PERSIA.

Haji Lutfali Tabrizi, Tehran.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Connor, J. A., Manila.

VARIATIONS.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published.

BRAZIL.

Costa Almeida, M. de, Rua do Rosario 17, São Paulo; and Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Chassin Trubert, Julio, Coquimbo.

JAPAN.

Becker & Company, 89B Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 31A Akashimachi, Kobe and 14 Hamacho, Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Levedag, E., 4 Yurakucho Sanchome, Tokyo.

Pieper & Thomas, 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; and 24 Teppo-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

NETHERLANDS.

Zietzschmann, M., Maastraat 17, Rotterdam.

PERU.

Umlauff, F., Lima.

SPAIN.

Albert, Joaquin Duran, Vergara 10-12, Barcelona.

Duran, Joaquin, Vergara 10-12, Barcelona.

Gallegosy Arnosa, José Luis, Seville.

Pi y Sarriera, Antonio, Plaza del Teatro 3, Barcelona.

URUGUAY.

Castillo, Gerardo, Montevideo.

Wagenknecht, E., & Company, Cerro Largo 791, Montevideo.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd September, 1916.

No. 9016-W.-II.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information:—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods should be prohibited as hereinafter provided:

Now, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the Twenty-first day of August, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.*:—

Chestnut extract.

Such lacquered wares as were expressly excepted from the prohibition on the importation of furniture, manufactured joinery, and other wood manufactures which was imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 4) Proclamation, 1916.

Glass, window and sheet.

Glass, plate.

Table ware of glass.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 9) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 9055-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 12th August 1916, *viz.*:—

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and Exemptions.
63. Tea	All foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, except France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.	

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 29th September, 1916.

No. 48.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

1. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1916

(6 AND 7 GEO. 5, CH. 37.)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

CHAPTER 37.

AN ACT TO AMEND CERTAIN ENACTMENTS RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AND TO REMOVE DOUBTS AS TO THE VALIDITY OF CERTAIN ORDERS IN COUNCIL MADE FOR INDIA.

[23rd August, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Elections and nominations for legislative councils.

1.—(1) In section sixty-three of the Government of India Act, 1915 (in this Act referred to as "the principal Act"), shall be inserted the following sub-sections :— 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61.

"(6A) Rules made under this section may provide for the final decision of doubts or disputes as to the validity of an election.

"(6B) Subject to any rules made under this section, any person who is a ruler or subject of any state in India shall be eligible to be nominated a member of a legislative council."

(2) In sections seventy-four and seventy-six of the principal Act corresponding sub-sections shall be inserted, and shall be numbered (4A) and (4B) in section seventy-four and (3A) and (3B) in section seventy-six.

(3) This section shall apply to and shall validate rules and nominations made as well before as after the commencement of this Act.

Removal of doubts as to validity of certain Indian laws.

2.—(1) In section seventy-one of the principal Act shall be inserted the following sub-section :—

" (3A) A regulation made under this section for any territory shall not be invalid by reason only that it confers or delegates power to confer on courts or administrative authorities power to sit or act outside the territory in respect of which they have jurisdiction or functions, or that it confers or delegates power to confer appellate jurisdiction or functions on courts or administrative authorities sitting or acting outside the territory."

(2) In section eighty-four of the principal Act, after the words " Governor-General in Legislative Council " shall be insert ed the words " or a local legislature," and, at the end of the section, shall be inserted the following words :—

" A law made by any authority in British India and repugnant to any provision of this or any other Act of Parliament shall, to the extent of that repugnancy, but not otherwise, be void."

(3) This section shall apply to and shall validate laws ma le as well before as after the commencement of this Act.

Qualification of rulers and subjects of certain states for office.

3.—After section ninety-six of the princip al Act shall be inserted the following section :—

" 96A. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may, by notification, declare that, subject to any conditions or restrictions prescribed in the notification, any named ruler or subject of any state in India shall be eligible fo appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed, or any named subject of any state, or any named member of any independent race or tribe, in territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible for appointment to any such military office."

Admission to Indian Civil Service.

4.—In section ninety-seven of the principal Act, after the words " British subjects " shall be inserted the words " and of persons in respect of whom a declaration has been made under the last foregoing section who are," and, after sub-section (2), shall be inserted the following sub-section :—

" (2A) The admission to the Indian Civil Service of a British subject who or whose father or mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions shall be subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, may think fit to prescribe, and all such restrictions shall be included in the rules."

53 & 54 Vict. c. 37.

Removal of doubts as to validity of Order in Council under Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

5.—An Order of His Majesty in Council heretofore or hereafter made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, empowering the Governor-General of India in Council to make rules and orders in respect of courts or administrative authorities acting for any territory, shall not be invalid by reason only that it confers or delegates power to confer on courts or administrative authorities power to sit or act outside the territory in respect of which they have jurisdiction or functions, or that it confers or delegates power to confer appellate jurisdiction or functions on courts or administrative authorities sitting or acting outside the territory.

Transfer of India stock by deed.

6.—(1) India stock may, if registered for the time being as stock transferable by deed in manner provided by regulations made under this section, be transferred by deed.

(2) The Banks of England and Ireland respectively, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State in Council, shall provide by regulations for a separate stock register being kept for India stock which is for the time being transferable by deed, for the conditions upon which stock is to be entered in or removed from that register, for the mode in which the transfer by deed is to be carried out, and for the payment of any fees in respect of the entry or removal of stock in or from the register and the carrying out of any transfer of stock by deed.

(3) The provisions of all enactments relating to India stock which are in force at the commencement of this Act shall apply to stock transferable by deed in pursuance of this section as they apply to stock transferable in the books of the Banks of England or Ireland, or of the Secretary of State in Council, except so far as express provision is made to the contrary by this section or by the regulations made thereunder.

(4) No stamp duty shall be payable in respect of any deed of transfer of India stock or any dividend warrant or register certificate relating to India stock.

(5) In this section the expression "India stock" means any stock created and issued, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, by the Secretary of State in Council under the authority of Parliament.

Minor amendments, repeals, and saving.

7.—(1) The principle Act shall be further amended in manner appearing in the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) The enactments specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that Schedule.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall affect any right acquired before the commencement of this Act under any judgment or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Short title, commencement, printing and construction.

8.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, and the principle Act and this Act may be cited together as the Government of India Acts, 1915 and 1916.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

(3) Where any enactment or word is directed by this Act, or by any Act for the time being in force, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, to be inserted in or added to the principal Act, or to be substituted in the principal Act for any other enactment or word, or where any enactment or word in the principal Act is so directed to be repealed, then all copies of the principal Act printed by His Majesty's printers after that direction takes effect shall be printed with that enactment or word inserted in or added to the Act, or printed therein in lieu of any enactment or word for which the same is substituted, or omitted therefrom, according as the direction requires, and with the sections and sub-sections numbered in accordance with the direction; and the principal Act shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which the direction takes effect, been enacted with that addition, substitution or omission.

(4) A reference in any enactment, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, to the principal Act shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to that Act as amended by any enactment for the time being in force

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.

Enactment to be amended.	Amendment.
The Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61).	
Section 3 (3)	The word "British," where secondly occurring, shall be repealed.
Section 13 (1)	For this sub-section shall be substituted the following sub-section :— "(1) Where an order or communication concerns the levying of war, or the making of peace, or the public safety, or the defence of the realm, or the treating or negotiating with any prince or state, or the policy to be observed with respect to any prince or state, and a majority of votes therefor at a meeting of the Council of India is not required by this Act, the Secretary of State may send the order or communication to the Governor-General In Council or to any Governor in Council or officer or servant in India without submitting it to a meeting of the council or depositing it for the perusal of the members of the council or sending or giving notice of the reasons for making it, if he considers that it is of a nature to require secrecy."
Section 13 (2)	The words "or any of the matters aforesaid" shall be substituted for the words "or the levying of war, or the making of peace, or negotiations or treaties with any prince or state."

Enactment to be amended.	Amendment.
Section 21	At the end of this section shall be added the words "Provided that a grant or appropriation made in accordance with provisions or restrictions prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the council shall be deemed to be made with the concurrence of a majority of such votes."
Section 26	The words "twenty-eight days" shall be substituted for the words "fourteen days."
Section 27 (10)	The words "or retiring" shall be inserted after the word "superannuation;" the words "and their legal personal representatives shall, for the purposes of gratuity" shall be inserted after the word "allowance;" and the words "the auditor and his assistants" shall be substituted for the word "they."
Sections 28 (1) and 30 (1) ...	The word "or personal" shall be inserted after the word "real," where secondly occurring, and the words "or otherwise" shall be inserted after the word "mortgage."
Section 28 (2)	The word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three."
Sections 63 (3) and 74 (2) ...	The words "any office of profit" shall be substituted for the word "office."
Sections 64 (3), 75 (3) and 78 (2) ...	The words "or when questions are asked" shall be inserted after the words "any matter of general public interest."
Sections 67 (3) and 80 (3) ...	The words "or when questioned are asked" shall be inserted after the words "at any such discussion."
Section 86 (1)	The words "and a Lieutenant-Governor in Council" shall be inserted after the words "a Governor in Council."
Section 92 (3)	The words "or special duty" shall be inserted after the words "is absent on leave."
Section 94	The words "or special duty" shall be inserted after the words "absence on leave," and the words "absence may be permitted" shall be substituted for the words "leave may be granted."
Section 99 (1)	The words "in British India," where secondly occurring, shall be repealed.
Section 106	In this section shall be inserted the following sub-section:— "(1 A). The letters patent establishing, or vesting jurisdiction, powers or authority in a high court may be amended from time to time by His Majesty by further letters patent."
Section 107, proviso ...	The word "law" shall be substituted for the word "Act."
Section 109 (1) ...	The words "any British subject for the time being within" shall be substituted for the words "Christian subjects of his Majesty resident in."
Section 110 (1)	The word "lieutenant-governor and chief commissioner" shall be inserted after the words "each governor," and the words "the executive council of the governor-general or of a governor or lieutenant-governor" shall be substituted for the words "their respective executive councils."
Section 114	At the end of this section shall be added the following sub-section:— "(3) On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of advocate-general or during any absence or deputation of an advocate-general, the Governor-General in Council in the case of Bengal, and the local Government in other cases, may appoint a person to act as advocate-general; and the person so appointed may exercise the powers of an advocate-general until some person has been appointed by His Majesty to the office and has entered on the discharge of his duties, or until the advocate-general has returned from his absence or deputation, as the case may be, or until the Governor-General in Council or the local Government, as the case may be, cancels the acting appointment."
Section 120	The word "Secretary of State" shall be substituted for the words "Chancellor of the Exchequer;" the words "Madras or Bombay" shall be inserted after the words "Bishop of Calcutta," where thirdly and fourthly occurring; and the words "to be paid quarterly" and the word "British" shall be repealed.

For the Fifth Schedule shall be substituted the following :—

"FIFTH SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT WHICH MAY BE REPEALED OR ALTERED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Section 131 (3).

Section.	Subject.
62	Power to extend limits of presidency towns.
106	Jurisdiction, powers and authority of high courts.
108 (1)	Exercise of jurisdiction of high court by single judges or division courts.
109	Power for Governor-General in Council to alter local limits of jurisdiction of high courts, etc.
110	Exemption from jurisdiction of high courts.
111	Written order by Governor-General in Council a justification for act in high court.
112	Law to be administered in cases of inheritance, succession, contract and dealing between party and party.
114 (2)	Powers of advocate-general.
124 (1)	Oppression.
124 (4)—so far as it relates to persons employed or concerned in the collection of revenue or the administration of justice.	Trading.
124 (5)—so far as it relates to persons other than the governor-general, a governor, or a member of the executive council of the governor-general or of a governor.	Receiving presents.
125	Loans to princes or chiefs.
126	Carrying on dangerous correspondence.
128	Limitation for prosecutions in British India.
129	Penalties.

SECOND SCHEDULE. Section 7 (2).

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
13 Geo. 3, c. 63 ...	The East India Company Act, 1772	Sections forty-two, forty-three and forty-five.
24 Geo. 3, sess. 2, c. 25 ...	The East India Company Act, 1784	The whole Act.
26 Geo. 3, c. 57 ...	The East India Company Act, 1786	The whole Act.
9 Geo. 4, c. 74 ...	The Criminal Law (India) Act, 1828	Section fifty-six, except so far as in force in the Straits Settlements.
5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61 ...	The Government of India Act, 1915	In section twenty-six, paragraph (d). In section eighty-seven, sub-sections (2), (3), (4), and (5). Section one hundred and sixteen.

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A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 29th September, 1916.

No. 932.—Sir A. H. Diack, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th November 1916.

POLICE.

The 28th September, 1916.

No. 858.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Home Department Notification no. 1504, dated the 24th September 1915.

POLITICAL.

The 25th September, 1916.

No. 2767.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that after rule 25 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published with the Legislative Department Notification No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, the following Rule shall be inserted :—

Possession of prohibited documents.

25-A. (1) The following documents shall for the purposes of this Rule be prohibited documents, namely :

documents containing any words, signs or visible representations which instigate or are likely to instigate whether directly or indirectly—

(*a*) the use of criminal force against His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or against public servants generally or any class of public servant or any individual public servant ; or

(*b*) the commission or abetment of anything which is an offence against sections 121, 121-A, 122, 131, 435 and 436 of the Indian Penal Code, or of the offence of robbery or dacoity, or of anything which is an offence under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or section 27 of the Indian Army Act, 1911.

(2) No person shall knowingly have in his possession or under his control any prohibited document in such circumstances as afford reasonable grounds for believing that he is about to publish or circulate such document and whoever contravenes the provisions of this Rule shall, unless he can prove that he had such documents in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be punishable with imprisoment which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) No court shall take cognizance of any contravention of this rule save complaint made by order or under authority from the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1916.

No. 1341-*F*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of decrees of Civil or Revenue Courts situate in the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda forwarded to any Court in British India for execution in pursuance of the provisions of section 44 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (V of 1908).

The 27th September, 1916.

No. 1345-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications for the grant of licenses issued in accordance with the provisions of any rule made under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor vehicles and for its transport thereon for the purpose of use therein

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SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Income Tax.

The 27th September, 1916.

No. 1347-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 38 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2762, dated the 6th of June 1890, namely :—

For rule (11) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(11) (*a*) An officer in military employ, in determining the amount of his salary for the purpose of assessment to income tax, may in the following cases only exclude the horse allowance and tentage included in the consolidated salary, pay or Indian pay of certain appointments under paragraphs 262, 263, 373 and 445 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I :—

(*i*) If his salary, after such deduction is made, does not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem :

(*ii*) If, on the occasion on which he first draws in British India a salary exceeding Rs. 500 per mensem after deduction of horse allowance and tentage, he exercises the option of excluding these allowances. This option may be exercised, if claimed within three months after the issue of this notification, or on the occasion on which the officer concerned next draws pay in British India, by (*a*) officers who attained a pay exceeding Rs 500 exclusive of horse allowance and tentage after the 1st April 1916, but before the issue of these rules, and (*b*) officers who attained a pay exceeding Rs. 500 exclusive of horse allowance and tentage before the 1st April 1916 and who on the last occasion on which they drew pay in British India before that date exercised the option, under any rule or order previously in force, of excluding these allowances.

(*b*) An officer may at any time elect to include these allowances in his salary for the purpose of income tax assessment ; but, should he do so, he may not subsequently on change of emoluments or for any other reason alter his decision.

(*c*) The privilege of excluding tentage and horse allowance under rule (*a*) is subject to the condition that the officer concerned has provided, and actually maintains the camp equipage of his rank in a serviceable condition and the number of *bonâ fide* chargers prescribed for his rank.

(*d*) It shall not be open to any officer whose consolidated salary, pay, or Indian pay includes both horse allowance and tentage to exclude for the purpose of these rules horse allowance alone or tentage alone.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 28th September, 1916.

No. 1077-*F. E.*—It is hereby notified that :—

(1) In the calendar year 1917 not more than 7,000 uncertified chests of Benares opium will be offered for sale and not more than 583 chests in each month January to November, both inclusive, and 587 chests during the month of December.

(2) Government reserves to itself the right to alter the quantity and class of opium to be offered for sale in each month. No reduction, however, in the quantities to be sold will be made without three months' previous notice.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

The 29th September, 1916.

No. 1088-*F.E.*—With reference to rule XIII of the rules promulgated with Resolution No. 1251-F.E., dated the 30th September 1914, published on pages 1643-1645 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 10th October 1914, it is hereby notified for general information that an examination will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December 1916 for the selection of probationers to fill three vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department. Only candidates who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department in accordance with the rules quoted above and amended by Resolutions No. 1363-F.E., dated the 27th December 1915, published on pages 391-392 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th March 1916, and No. 301-F.E., dated the 8th April 1916, published on pages 435-436 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th April 1916, will be entitled to compete at the examination.

H. F. HOWARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 30th September, 1916.

No. 9318-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business carried on in British India by the hostile firm of Arthur Mulhaupt; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is further pleased to direct that all proceedings connected with the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of the United Provinces.

CUSTOMS.

The 30th September, 1916.

No. 9368 *W.II.*—The following Notifications of the Department of Import Restrictions, London, are published for general information:—

BOARD OF TRADE,
Department of Import Restrictions,
22, Carlisle Place, S. W.
August 24th, 1916.

NOTIFICATION No. 7.

INTERPRETATIONS.

P. = Prohibited. N.P. = Not Prohibited.

Description of Article.	*Decision.*
Absorbent Duster (Cotton)	P.
Advocaat	P.
(Cancels entry in Notification No. 1.)	
Angostura Bitters	P.
(Cancels entry in Notification No. 1.)	
Artificial Leather (made of cotton)	
Bags, Imitation Leather	P.
Bamboo Mouthpieces	P.
	N. P.

Description of Article.	*Decision.*
Bathroom Accessories, *i.e.*— Metal Soap and Sponge Holders, " Racks, " Baskets, etc., " Towel Racks, " Tumbler Holders, etc.	P.
Battery Cell (complete) or Electric Battery	N. P
Belt Hooks (Steel) for binding machinery belting	P.
Billiard Chalks	P.
Boards, Emery, for abrasing hard skin and corns	N.P.
Brads made of Horn	P.
Brass Clamps (with steel screw and nut) for connecting Rubber and Canvas Hose to Couplings.	P.
Brass Nails	P.
Brass Nuts for Aneroid Barometers	P.
Brass Oil Pumps	P.
Broom Handles	P.
Button Moulds (Metal) filling and backs	P.
Brandy. Compounds of—	P.
Card Fasteners with brass sockets attached for screwing blocks to Wood Lasts	P.
Cement for Leather Belting	N. P.
Chalk	N. P.
Chalks, Billiard	P.
Chargers, Magnet	N. P.
Chenille Plait—made principally of Artificial Silk and Ramie	N. P.
Clamp for use with Stitching Awl	P.
Clothes Line Reels in Metal Cases	P.
Cloth, Matting (Japanese), made of rice pulp	N. P.
Collapsible Cups (of metal)	P.
Cotton Bias Binding for use on Rubber and Canvas Shoes	P.
Cotton Khaki Webbing	P.
Cutters for Card and Lead, *i.e.*, Card Cutters, Lead Cutters	P.
Cyclometers	P.
Discs, Metal, for centre of Rubbers	N. P.
Dried Moss for making Floral Emblems etc.	P.
Dusting Mop (Woolen) Hand	P.
Earmarkers (Tin)	P.
Electric Battery or complete Battery Cell	N. P.
Electric Switches	P.
Emery Boards for abrasing hard skin and corns	N. P.
Enamelled Tea Spoons (small)	N. P.
Envelope Sealing Machine	N. P.
Essence of Peach (as Strong Waters)	P.
Felt "Vulca Unit," used in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes	P.
Fruit Pectin (as Bottled Fruits)	P.
Fog Horns (Norwegian) Machine	P.
Grease Cups	P.
Gumming Machines (Hand)	N. P.
Gut for stringing Tennis Racquets	N. P.
Hand Dusting Mop (Woolen)	P.
Hand Gumming Machines	N. P.
Handles, Broom	P.
Hatchets	P.
Heddles (Steel)	P.
Iron Nails with a covering of Brass on the head	N. P.
Iron Nails with all Brass Heads	P.
Ignition Wheels for automatic lighters	P.
Japanese Cloth Matting, made of rice pulp	N. P.
Khaki Webbing (cotton)	P.
Leather (Artificial) (made of cotton)	P.
Leather Bags (Imitation)	P.
Leather Straps for the manufacture of Chrome Tanned Leather	P.
Machines for packing powders	P.
Machines, Spraying, for white and lime washing	N. P.
Magnet Chargers	N. P.
Mathematical Drawing Instruments, *i.e.*— Drawing Pens, Compasses, Spring Bow pens and pencils, Dividers.	N. P.
Maw Skins or "Vells"	P.
Metal Button Moulds, filling and backs	P.
Metal Discs for centre of Rubbers	N. P.
Moss (dried) for making Floral Emblems, etc.	P.
Moulds, Procelain, for manufacture of Rubber Gloves	P.
Mouthpieces, Bamboo	N. P.
Nails—Brass	P.
Nails—Iron, with all Brass Heads	P.
Nails—Iron, and Iron Nails with a covering of Brass on the head	N. P.
Norwegian Fog Horns (Machine)	P.
Nuts, Brass, for Aneroid Barometers	P.

Oil Pumps (Brass)	P.
Perfectol (a liquid cleaner not a Soap) (Amending entry Notification No. 1)	N. P.
Porcelain Moulds for manufacture of Rubber Gloves	P.
Primus Stoves (Burners for) and Tools for removing Nipples from the Burners	P.
Punched Rivets (Steel)	P.
Rubies (Synthetic), *ex* South Africa	N. P.
Rum. Compounds of—	P.
Screw Hooks for Coats Hangers	P.
Screw Metal Tops of tins for toilet powder	P.
Sealing Machine (for Envelopes)	N. P.
Small Enamelled Teaspoons	N. P.
Spirit Stoves Cases (empty), made of cardboard with tin lid	P.
Spraying Machines for white and lime washing	N. P
Steam Traps	P.
Steel Belt Hooks for binding machinery belting	P.
Steel Heddles	P.
Steel Punched Rivets	P.
Straps (Leather) for the manufacture of Chrome Tanned Leather	P.
Switches, Electric	P.
Synthetic Rubies, *ex* South Africa	N. P.
Tin Earmarkers	P.
Trouser Press	P.
"Vells" or Maw Skins	P.
Visca Chenille (Cancels entry in Notification No. 5)	N. P.
Wheels, Ignition, for automatic lighters	P.

BOARD OF TRADE,
Department of Import Restrictions,
22, Carlisle Place, S. W.,
August 24th, 1916.

NOTIFICATION No. 8.

ARTICLES FOR THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH A GENERAL LICENSE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO H. M. CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.

Description of Article.

Brass Terminals for electric fuse boards.

General License to H. M. Customs to admit Brass Screws applies.

Goods and Toys consisting wholly or mainly of Rubber.

(Amending Notification No. 1.—Indiarubber Balloons.)

Rubber-covered Rollers for Clothes Wringers.

Small Parcels of Plants sent as gifts to the Royal Gardens at Kew by similar Institutions abroad.

No. 9192.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "Young India" published by Lajpat Rai from the press of W. B. Huebsch, New York, with a foreword by J. T. Sunderland.

No. 9251-*W.-II.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 1 OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN ARTICLES TO SWEDEN.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas by virtue of a Proclamation, dated the 10th May, 1916, made in pursuance of the said Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, certain goods are now prohibited to be exported to the Kingdom of Sweden :

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation to Sweden of all articles whatsoever other than those hereinafter excepted :

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the exportation of the following articles be prohibited to all ports and destinations in Sweden, *viz.*—

All articles which are not by virtue of any Proclamation for the time being in force made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by any Act, or under the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by any Act, prohibited to be exported to Sweden, except :

1. Printed matter of all descriptions.
2. Empty receptacles returned to Sweden.
3. Worn clothing and other personal effects.
4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eighteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 9364-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 12th August 1916, *viz.*—

For 34 Lead, pig, *read* 34 Lead.

No. 9373-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry "Harp Heng Long and Company, Bangkok" shall be deleted from the Schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 8106-W.-II, dated the 2nd September 1916.

No. 9378.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt silver plate silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures of all sorts, from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under item 50 of Schedule II, Part II, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, provided that if at any time the duty leviable under the proviso to the said item 50 is less than 10 per cent. *ad valorem* then the lesser duty shall be the duty leviable.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 30th September, 1916.

No. 9333.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Defence of India (Petroleum Works) Rules, 1916.

(2) They shall extend to the Magwe Division of Upper Burma.

Definition.

2. In these rules "Collector" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette to discharge in any local area the functions of a Collector under these Rules.

3. If in the Magwe Division the Collector is satisfied that the presence of any person in the Division is dangerous to the safety of the oil wells or any installation or works connected therewith, he may for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order in writing, direct that such person shall remove himself from the Division within such time and shall not re-enter the same during such period as may be specified in the order.

Power to order removal of dangerous persons.

4. An order made under rule 3 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons, and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

Service of orders under rule 3.

5. Whoever, being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under rule 3, knowingly disobeys any direction in such order, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or with both.

Penalty for breach of orders under rule 4.

POST OFFICE.

The 30th September, 1916.

No. 9231.—The Post Office holiday on account of Id-uz-Zuha will be observed in the Punjab and North-West Frontier on Monday, the 9th October 1916, instead of the 7th idem, as stated in the Notification in this Department, No. 96—191, dated the 8th January 1916.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th September 1916.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1157.—The following is published for general information :—

Supplement, dated the 2nd August 1916, *to the London Gazette of the 1st August* 1916, *pages* 7631 *to* 7634.

War Office,

2nd August, 1916.

The Colonial Office has forwarded for publication the following despatch on military operations in the Somaliland Protectorate :—

From—H. M. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Somaliland Protectorate

To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Residency, Berbera,

20th February, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report by the Officer Commanding the Troops, Somaliland Protectorate, on the recent military operations against the dervishes at Shimber Berris, at the head of the Ain Valley.

2. It will be recollected that after the action at Dul Madoba in August, 1913, the Mullah, Mahomed Ibn Abdulla Hassan, sent his followers to occupy and erect forts at this spot, whence they could dominate the country providing the chief grazing grounds of our friendlies. Raids against our tribes were of frequent occurrence, and the operations under review were undertaken to drive out the dervishes from this locality.

3. Shimber Berris is a natural stronghold in the Burdab range, and it had been strongly fortified. Six double-storied block-houses had been erected in well-chosen positions by Yemeni Arab masons in the service of the Mullah. The walls were found to be of stone and mud plaster, some twenty feet high, twelve feet thick at the base and six feet thick at the top. Considerable military skill had been employed in construction, and the surrounding bush had been cleared to provide a good field of fire. The sides of the ravine, moreover, were honeycombed with caves affording a safe retreat for the enemy after being driven from the forts. Without modern field guns operations here involved considerable difficulties, and that they were brought to a completely successful conclusion is in consequence all the more gratifying.

4. A full account of the sharp fighting which occurred is given by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Astley Cubitt, D.S.O., in his report. On the first occasion, in November, it was found impossible to rush the main fort on the top of the escarpment, but a feature of the attack was the thrice-repeated charge of a company of the Camel Corps right up to the very walls of the fort, which was a gallant performance, reflecting great credit on officers and men. In one of these charges Captain Symons, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, was killed when within a yard of the door, and Captain Carton de Wiart, 4th Dragoon Guards, was severly wounded. Other officers present attempted to batter down the door, and the men fired on the dervishes inside the fort through the loopholes. But the place was too strong and the action had to be broken off. The attack was renewed four days later, and with the assistance of an old seven-pounder gun brought up hurriedly from Burao the position was then successfully carried. The dervishes were dislodged from the forts more by the moral effect of the shelling than by any material damage done, and fleeing down the hillsides to the caves they came under heavy Maxim fire. Unfortunately, owing to lack of time and the absence of explosives, it was impossible to destroy the forts completely, and subsequently the dervishes returned.

5. Further military operations were thus necessitated, and it was hoped to clear up the situation this time once and for all. The General Officer Commanding at Aden placed at my disposal a small detachment of the 23rd Pioneers, and a column, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cubitt, consisting of 15 officers, 570 rank and file (Indians and Somalis), six machine guns, and two seven-pounders, left Burao on the 1st February. I myself accompanied the column, and was present during the ensuing fighting. Speaking from personal observation, therefore, I can say that the whole undertaking was admirably planned and admirably executed. The forts on this occasion were completely demolished by guncotton, and the dervishes were driven out, leaving 32 dead in the caves alone. From beginning to end there was no hitch of any sort, and it was due to capable handling by the Commanding Officer and his staff, and excellent leading by the company commanders, that the casualty list was kept as low as it was. The behaviour also of the rank and file Pioneers, Indian Contingent, and Somali Camel Constabulary—left nothing to be desired, and great credit is due to all officers and men alike. The fighting on the 4th February lasted for over five hours. The position in the ravine occupied by the dervishes was an extremely formidable one, and from the caves and inner fort they offered a desperate resistance, though not present in any great numerical strength. It is proved beyond dispute that the dervish of to-day is still a first-class fighter, and even when cornered he remains fanatically defiant to the end. During the two periods our casualties amounted to one British officer killed and five wounded (two severely and three slightly); four native rank and file killed and 25 wounded; and four tribal auxiliaries killed and ten wounded. It is impossible accurately to estimate the dervish losses, but they certainly had over 70 in killed alone. The main value of the operations, however, lies in the moral effect.

6. By the destruction of his forts at Shimber Berris and the routing of his followers the Mullah has undoubtedly sustained a severe blow, and his prestige is badly damaged. It is clear, moreover, that this success will be of inestimable value to a young corps, imbuing our Somali troops with confidence in themselves and in their officers; while the moral effect produced on the minds of the friendlies is, of course, excellent. I consider the operations under review, therefore, not only extremely successful in themselves, but very important in their general bearings on the country, and I desire to bring to your personal notice, for some special mark of recognition, the good services of Colonel Cubitt. I also desire to put forward, for military reward, the names of the following officers, native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men :—

* * * * * * * *

Captain H. C. Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, brought a gun into action on the 23rd November within sixty yards of a fort, under a hot fire, and conducted a flank attack with success. During the past few years this officer has commanded the Indian Contingent in Somaliland with marked ability.

No. 4392 Naik Sher Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, for bravery on the 4th February. In placing a charge of guncotton against the door of a fort, under a hot fire from inside, he was knocked over and stunned; but collecting himself, he returned and duly laid the charge.

No. 4584 Havildar Teja Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, followed Sher Singh, placed his charge coolly, arranged fuses correctly, and fired the charge, also under fire.

Jamadar Feroz Khan, Indian Contingent and 56th Punjabi Rifles, displayed great activity and driving power in marching his column from Burao to Little Bohotleh, and a high degree of military knowledge both in the measures taken for the security of his column and in the handling of a platoon during the attack on the forts on the 23rd November.

No. 293 Naik (local Havildar) Shan Khan, Indian Contingent and 76th Punjabis, was in charge of the gun that came into action on the 23rd November within sixty yards of a fort under a hot fire. He also distinguished himself after Dul Madoba in August, 1913.

* * * * * * * *

The following officers, non-commissioned officers and men also distinguished themselves, and are deserving of mention :—

Captain W. A. H. Bird, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, displayed great skill in the demolition of the forts, on one occasion under a hot fire at close range.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant C. A. L. Howard, 32nd Lancers, displayed considerable courage in throwing hand grenades into caves under fire, and was wounded in doing so.

Brevet Major G. H. Summers, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, as Staff Officer and Intelligence Officer, provided timely and most accurate information, and was indefatigable in the performance of his duties.

Captain H. L Ismay, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry, made the staff arrangements in February prior to and during the operations, and with complete success, this not being an easy task in a waterless country such as Somaliland in the dry season.

* * * * * * * *

I have, &c.,

G. F. ARCHER,

His Majesty's Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief,

Somaliland Protectorate.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Cubitt, Commanding the Troops, Somaliland Protectorate,

To—H. M. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.

Military Head-quarters, Burao,

9th February, 1915.

SIR,—In accordance with your request I have the honour to render the following report on the operations at Shimber Berris in November, 1914, and February, 1915.

I left Burao on 17th November with a self-contained mounted column of 14 officers and 520 rank and file, composed partly of Indian Contingent and partly of Camel Constabulary. The neighbourhood of Shimber Berris was reached on 19th without the dervishes being aware the column had even left Burao. The column ascended the Burdab, and the enemy were found to be in occupation of three forts on the top of the hill. The attack on the two nearest forts commenced at 11 A.M.; one was rushed by a party of the Indian Contingent under Lieutenant Howard, but the other, though charged repeatedly by a company of the Camel Corps, was firmly held by the dervishes. During one of these charges Captain Symons, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, was killed within one yard of the door. Machine guns were brought into action at closing range, but to no avail. Realising that the fort was too strong to be rushed, I broke off the action at 3 P.M., the withdrawal being effected in good order and almost without molestation. The column camped eight miles south of the Burdab. Reinforced by a gun from Burao, the column advanced again against the forts on the morning of 23rd November. One fort again offered no resistance, and the fort attacked on the 19th was speedily captured. Captain Dobbs was despatched with two companies and the gun to attack a third fort situated 1,100 yards away, but necessitating a detour of four miles owing to the presence of preciptious ravines. The attack was well executed; 60 to 70 dervishes fled precipitately out of the fort and down the hill, suffering some casualties. A fort in the valley near the wells and 800 feet below my position was shelled, whereupon the enemy evacuated the forts and caves in the valley and fled eastwards.

In view of the fact that there were a number of severely wounded officers and men in my camp, I deemed it imperative to return to Burao as soon as possible. Moreover, without explosives it was impossible to effect anything more than very partial demolition of the forts; therefore I decided not to attempt any demolition in the valley. The column was accordingly assembled at 3 P.M., and Burao was reached on 25th.

The terrain at Shimber Berris is extremely difficult; the Burdab range rises a sheer 1,100 feet out of the plain, and is intersected with steep ravines covered everywhere with boulders and thick scrub. The forts are remarkably well sited and very strong. The walls are 9 to 12 feet thick at the base, 16 to 20 feet high, and 24 feet wide, provided with well-made machicouli galleries but badly constructed loopholes, and each fort is capable of holding from 50 to 70 men. The sides of the cliffs are honeycombed with caves, some of which are capable of containing 100 men and animals.

The troops were not in sufficient strength to leave a post in Shimber Berris, and, as I anticipated, the dervishes returned in about a fortnight. The Mullah was careful, however, to send an entirely new detachment to replace the former one, whose moral had been severely shaken. Explosives were obtained from Aden and India, and an officer with thirteen men, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, was placed at our disposal by the General Officer Commanding, Aden, so that I was enabled to concentrate a force, partly mounted and partly dismounted, of 15 officers, 570 rank and file, six machine guns, and two guns in the neighbourhood of Shimber Berris on 2nd February. The mobility of this column was hampered by 280 transport camels, the majority of which were carrying water.

On 3rd February, I advanced in two columns against the forts of the Burdab. Although the dervishes had commenced construction of new forts, the hill top was unoccupied, and the forts were blown up by the Pioneers. The following morning, 4th February, the column was transferred from south to north of the Burdab by a pass seven miles west of Shimber Berris, and was concentrated in the plain close to that place by noon. The enemy were holding two forts overlooking and flanking a deep nullah and a fort at the far end of the nullah, also in occupation of the numerous caves in the hillsides.

One company was despatched against each of the flanking forts, while the middle fort was also engaged at long range.

The two flanking forts were captured after two hours' fighting, but the enemy developed a heavy fire from the caves, from the middle fort, and from the vicinity of the fort. The guns were brought forward, and with machine guns engaged the middle fort and the caves at close range. The enemy's fire slackened, and dervishes were observed to be evacuating the fort and retiring southwards up the ravine. I despatched a company against this fort, but, although unable to effect an entrance, the company remained round the fort and enabled the Pioneers to place a charge of guncotton against the door, under a hot fire from the occupants inside. The fort and its defenders were blown up, hand grenades were thrown into caves known to be still occupied, and the two flanking forts were also blown up. I then withdrew the column, reaching my zareba at 6-15 P.M., fighting having lasted continuously for more than five hours. The next morning all the caves were found to have been evacuated. Leaving a tribal post at Shimber Berris, the column returned to Burao on 7th and 9th February.

It is difficult to estimate the numbers opposed to the column or the numbers killed either in November or February, but information leads me to believe that 400 to 500 were present in November, of whom some 40 were killed and many died of wounds subsequently; while in February not more than 100 to 120 remained to oppose the advance, of whom 32 alone were found dead in the caves.

The casualties during both periods are as follows :—

Killed—1 officer, 1 rank and file (Indian Contingent), 3 rank and file (Camel Corps), 4 tribal auxiliaries; wounded—5 officers, 1 rank and file (Indian Contingent), 24 rank and file (Camel Corps), 10 tribal auxiliaries.

I desire to bring to your notice the services rendered by the following officers :—

(*a*) *In November*—

* * * * * * * * * *

Captain H. C. Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, brought a gun into action on 23rd November within sixty yards of a fort, under hot fire, and conducted a flank attack with success.

The following are also deserving of mention :—

Major G. H. Summers, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, my Staff Officer.

* * * * * * * * * *

(*b*) *In February*—

Captain W. A. H. Bird, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, displayed great skill in the demolition of the forts, and on one occasion under a hot fire at close range.

Captain H. L. Ismay, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry, made all the staff arrangements prior to and during the operations, an exceedingly difficult task in a waterless country in the dry season, and with the complete success that you witnessed.

Lieutenant C. A. L. Howard, 32nd Lancers, displayed considerable courage in throwing hand grenades into caves under fire, and was wounded in doing so.

* * * * * * * * * *

(c) The following native officer, non-commissioned officers and men :—

In November—

* * * * * * * *

Jemadar Feroze Khan, 51st Punjabi Rifles, No. 293 Naik (local Havildar) Shan Khan, 76th Punjabis.

* * * * * * * *

In February—

No. 4392 Naik Sher Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, for bravery on 4th February. In placing a charge of guncotton against a door of a fort under a hot fire from inside, he was knocked over and nearly insensible, but as soon as he got clear he returned and placed the charge in the correct place.

No. 4584 Havildar Teja Singh followed Sher Singh, placed his charge coolly, arranged fuses correctly, and fired the charge, also under fire.

* * * * * * * *

I have, &c.,

T. ASTLEY CUBITT,

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Commanding the Troops, Somaliland Protectorate.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

1225 PGG—828—6-10-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPT., 30, 1916.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

* * * * * * * *

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

* * * * * * * *

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

* * * * * * * *

1256 PGG.

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

* * * * * * * *

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

* * * * * * * *

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ...	... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2.	M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani	... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3.	M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri	... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2.	M. Sultan Mohamed ...	... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3.	M. Bodh Raj ...	... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

* * * * * * * *

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

SIALKOT.

1.	M. Ajab Shah Anand ...	... Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Sialkot.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

1256 PGG—823—13-10-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," OCTOBER 7, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 7th October, 1916.

No. 9673-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in this Department Notification No. 9003-W.-II, dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz* :—

Additions.

Block, E.	
Blockhuys, V.	
Continental Export and Import Company	Shanghai.
King, Zunglieh D.	
Mayers, F. J.	Amoy.
Michael, Albert	Shanghai.
Pohoomul Brothers	"
Silas & Company	"
Technische Export Maatschappij Asie	"
Tisdall, B. D.	Amoy.
Wadman, H. P.	Shanghai.
Weippert, W. H. C.	Amoy.
Yunnanfu Electric Light Company.	

1807 PGG.

Alterations.

For the entry "Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Ordinance, 1916 (IV of 1916)" *read* "Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916)."

Delete the entry "Quan Hang Shing, Canton."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 28th September 1916.

No. 103.—The following amendment is made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with the Department of Education notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

Insert the following as a note to sub-paragraph 7 of rule VIII :—

Note :—Without the special permission of the Local Government or Administration concerned, a candidate from the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the North-West Frontier Province will not be allowed to present himself for examination at Calcutta in April or October in those languages and by those standards for which tour examinations are conducted at Lahore or Lucknow.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS

The 14th October 1916.

No. 9925-*W.-II.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

THE 8TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

(C) Bleaching powder;
(C) Brewers' dried yeast;
(C) Cloth manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair except khaki woollen or worsted cloth;
(B) Gloves, fingerless sheepskin;
(B) Gloves, with leather palms;
(C) Grindstones;
(C) Hacksaw blades;
(B) Hair, animal, tops, noils, and yarns of;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—
(C) Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen;
(B) Scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, men's gloves and underwear, manufactured wholly or partly of wool;
(A) Small tools, the following:—
Files;
(C) Strontium sulphate;
(B) Waxes, mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes;
(B) Wool, raw (sheep's and lamb's) and mixtures thereof.

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

(C) Albumen;
(A) Bleaching powder;
(C) Boots and shoes, other than heavy boots for men;
(C) Felt, carpets and carpet rugs;
(B) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather;
(C) Gramophone record compositions;
(B) Grindery, the following articles of:—
Brads;
Metal toe tips;
(A) Grindstones;
(A) Hacksaw blades;
(B) Hair, animals, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof;
(A) Iron wire;
(A) Iron wire rods;
(C) Leather, not otherwise prohibited;
(A) Leather, sole;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—
(C) Egg, yolk and liquid;
(B) Scarves, shawls, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, men's gloves and underwear manufactured wholly or partly of wool;
(B) Shoemakers' tools, the following:—
Awls;
Awl hafts;
Chisels, hand cold, 8 inches by ¾ inch;
Files, seat;
Hammers, single and double faced;
Irons, forepart, glazing, lap, seat wheel, and waist;
Knives;
Nippers, cutting;
Pincers;
Pliers, eyelet;
Punches, spring;
Rasps:
Welt ploughs. runners and mills;
(A) Small tools, the following:—
Files, other than shoemaker's seat files;
(B) Steel rivets, bifurcated;
(B) Strontium sulphate;

(c) Tissues manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, except khaki woollen or worsted cloth ;
(A) Umbrella ribs, tubes and tube frames ;
(B) Waxes, animal, mineral, and vegetable (except carnauba) and composite waxes ;
(c) Woollen gloves and hosiery not otherwise prohibited ;
(c) Woollen underwear not otherwise prohibited ;
(B) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
(c) Yeast.

(3) That on and after the 1st day of October, 1916, the exportation of "steel hoops" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(4) That on and after the 9th day of October, 1916, the heading "(c) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags)" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "(c) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited except paper bags) other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings."

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 9939-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in this Department Notification No. 9003-W.-II, dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz.* :—

Additions.

China Mining and Metal Company, Limited.
Jovansen, M., Miss, Tientsin.
Ki Heng Company, Swatow.
Moksey, H. J. (A. B. Svenska Kullager Fabriken).
Pongee and Lace Emporium.
Svenska Kullager Fabriken, A. B. (Moksey H. J.).
Torin and Company, Canton.

Alteration.

For the entry "British Mining and Industrial Company, Limited, Tientsin" *read* "Russo-British Mining and Industrial Company."

No. 9944-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in this Department Notification No. 7788-W.-II, dated the 26th August 1916, *viz.* :—

ADDITIONS.

ARGENTINA.

Gomez, Pedro, Comodoro Rivadavia, Territory of Chubut.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").
Soteras y Val, Alsina 1251-55, Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Bacovich, Marcos, Oruro.
Schluter & Company, Oruro.

BRAZIL.

AO Cylindro, Porto Alegre.
Bauer, Walter F., Rua General Camara 88, Rio de Janeiro ; and Recife, Pernambuco.
Bier, F. G., & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 106, Porto Alegre.
Deutsch Süd-Amerikanische Telegraphen Gesellschaft A.G., Rua da Assemblea 8 ; Rua General Camara 62, Rio de Janeiro ; and Pernambuco.
Freyer, Hugo, Porto Alegre.

Gonczy, Porto Alegre.
Kopinsky, Joseph, Rua Sao Paulo, 52, Rio de Janeiro.
Lima, Luzio Horacio, (Berringer & Company), Para.
Metzler, Hugo, Porto Alegre.
Pereia, E., & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Schaible & Kanitz, Rua Jose Bonifacio 40, Sao Paulo; Rua Sao Pedro 52, Rio de Janeiro.
Schroeter, J., Porto Alegre.
Siemens-Schuckert Werke, Rio de Janeiro; Bahia; Porto Alegre and Sao Paul.
Viera de Mello, Francisco, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Groothoff, A. &. O., Iquique.
Kosmos Steamship Line, (Agencia Maritina "Kosmos").
Smith, Charles Dudley, (of A. & O. Groothoff), Iquique.

COLOMBIA.

Kosmos Steamship Line, (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

ECUADOR.

Kosmos Steamship Line, (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").

GREECE.

Tiring, Victor, & Frères, Salonika.
Zachariou, Alexandre, & Company, (Alexandre Zachariou & Athanasios Papatheodorou), 54 Stadium Street, Athens.

ICELAND AND FAROE ISLANDS.

Braun, Rich. N., Reykjavik, Iceland.
Brauns Verslun, Reykjavik, Iceland.
Krossanes Oil & Guano Factory, Krossanes, Iceland.
Obenhaupt, A., Templarasund 5, Reykjavik, Iceland.
Thomsen, H. Th. A., Reykjavik, Iceland; and Thorshavn, Färoe Islands.

JAPAN.

Doi, Nagashi, Minami Rokuchome 122, Aoyama, Tokyo.
Hattori, Y, Benton-Dori, Yokohama.
Ichikawa, Kiyoshi, 14 Nichome, Iidawachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

LIBERIA.

Deutsche Liberia Bank.

MOROCCO.

Escalant, Antonio Lopez, Laraiche.

NETHERLANDS.

Bella, M. de la, 2e Jan van der Heydenstraat 2, Amsterdam.
Buitenlandsche Handels Maatschappy, (Foreign Trading Company), Haagsche Veer 35, Rotterdam.
Bunge & Company, Dam 2, 4, 6, Amsterdam.
"B. E. Sons," Graaf Florisstraat 7, Amsterdam.
Dijk, Jac P. M. van, Berkelsche Laan 16, Rotterdam.
Goudzwaard, A. W. M. & Kolff, J. M., Pelikaanstraat 25, Rotterdam.
Kaufmann's Huidenhandel, N. V., (formerly S. G. Kaufmann) Ruigeplaatweg 41, Rotterdam.
Loo, J. Van der, & Company, Kromme Waal 22, Amsterdam; and Rotterdam.
Olifiers, L. N. G., Keizersgracht 7v, Amsterdam.
Oostra, I., Pieter de Hooghstraat 42 and Prinsengracht 526, Amsterdam.
Post, Van der Burg & Company, Willemsplein, 11, Rotterdam.
Rijnberk, W. E. Van, Wijnhaven 26, Rotterdam.
Schnitzer Gebr., Middensteiger 28, Rotterdam.
Slavenburg, J. L., Vijverhofstraat 86-92, Rotterdam.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Leezenberg, P., Medan.

NORWAY.

Guthormsen, C., (late Guthormsen & Shepherd), ϕ Slotsgt. 5, Christiania.
Holger, Jensen Stortingsgaden 4, 111, Christiania.
Stinnes, Hugo, A/S, Stortingsgaden 4, 111, Christiania.
Viking Canning Company, Limited A/S., Kopervik near Bergen.

PERSIA.

Haji Gholem Ali & Haji Mohammed Bagher Behbehani & Sons, Bushire.

PERU.

Kosmos Steamship Line, (Agencia Maritinia, "Kosmos").

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Asuncion, Roman, Manila.
Botica Boie, Manila.
La Prueba Cigar Factory, P. O. Box 856, and Gunao 4, Manila.
Manila Drug Company, Manila.
Muller Heinrich, Manila.
Vellguth, Rudolf, Manila.

SPAIN.

Deutsch, Charles, Atocha 151, Madrid.
Figueras, Manuel, Tarragona.
Hispano (La) Alemana, Viladomat 83, Barcelona.
Llombet, Andres, Rosario 2, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Pustigo, Salvador, Trinidad Grund 21, Malaga.
Rodriguez, Andres Llombet, Rosario 2, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Saggese Hermanos de Binisalem et de Palma, Palma, Balearic Islands.
Serra, Juan, Tarragona.
Tapias, Jose, Tarragona.
Wimmer, J., & Company, (Hans, Johannes & Max Wimmer), Puerta del Sol, 6 Madrid.

URUGUAY.

Delcampo, Carlos, Montevideo.

REMOVALS.

ARGENTINA.

Vogel, F. W., & Company, Calle Defensa 467, Buenoss Aires.

BRAZIL.

Albuquerque, Antonio de, Rua 13 de Mayo 25, Para.
Empreza de Navegacão Mosqueiro e Soure, Para.
Mosqueiro & Soure, Para.
Officina Viuva Camillier.
Rosa Neves & Company, Florianopolis.
Teltscher & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 22, Porto Alegre.

CHILE.

Sociedad Imprenta y Litografia Universo, Santiago.

ECUADOR.

Moreira, Nicanor, Manta.

MOROCCO.

Assayag, Simon, Laraiche.
Haquiba, Cades, Laraiche.
Moryusef, Mesod Uld Brami, Laraiche.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Plantagen Gesellschaft Langkapoera, Batavia.
Teller, Scholte & Company, Sourabaya.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Keller, F. A., & Company, Martinez 4, Manila.
Menzie, J.

SPAIN.

Albert, Joaquine Duran, Vergara 10-12, Barcelona.
Chell, Jose Vilchez, Isaac Peral 92, Cadiz.
Duran, Joaquin, Vergara 10-12, Barcelona.
Gurdiola, Juan, Alicante.
Pi y Sarriera, Antonio, Plaza del Teatro 3, Barcelona.
Raich Hermanos & Company, Plaza Urquinaona 10, Barcelona.
Wirth, Robert, Calle Sevilla 6, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

Ganslandt and Gussing (A/B), Hjulhamnsg. 4, Malmo; Gothenburg and Ystad.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Electro Bleaching Gas Company, The, Buffalo Avenue, and Union Street, Niagara Falls; and 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Gravenhorst & Company, 96, Wall Street, New York City.
Neuhaus, Richard, (of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company).

VARIATIONS IN LIST.

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

DENMARK.

Aug. 8th, 1916. Seelk, Alfred, Strandv. 188; Vimmelskaftet 42; and Borsen, Copenhagen.

June 30th, 1916. Bonne, C. Riis, Linoleum Company, Limited, Kronprinsensgade 6 Copenhagen.

JAPAN.

May 9th, 1916. Benicke, F., Nachf, 4 Honkawaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; and 81 Kyo-machi, Kobe.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Mar. 24th, 1916. Adler Warenhuis (Moritz Adler), Sourabaya.

NORWAY.

June 30th, 1916. Forenede Feldspatbrud A/S, Sarpsborg and Strandgad 24, Christiansand, S.

Feb. 29th, 1916. Moller, E. D., Skippergatan 9, Christania.

PERU.

May 18th, 1916. Ludowieg, C., & Company, Ucayali 300, Lima.

SPAIN.

August 8th, 1916. Bosser, Emilio Badia, Calle Aribau 110 and 121; Calle Provenza 177, Barcelona.

June 15th, „ Ramirez, Antonio, Trinidad Grund 7, Malaga.

VENEZUELA.

August 22nd, 1916. Behrens, Adolfo, (Partner of Blohm & Company).

„ „ Christern, Zingg & Company, Maracaibo.

No. 9954-*W*-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India, whether by the parcels post or otherwise, of all goods from Abyssinia, Argentina, the Azores, Bolivia, Brazil, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Danish West Indies,

the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Madeira, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherland East and West Indies, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Phillipine Islands, Portuguese East and West Africa, San Salvador, Spain, Spanish West Africa, Uruguay and Venezuela, unless Certificates of Interest in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods.

Provided that

(*i*) a single certificate may be used to cover any number of parcels of goods shipped to the same consignee on the same vessel at the same time for the same port :

(*ii*) nothing in this notification shall apply to

(*a*) goods imported for the use of Government Departments ;

(*b*) goods imported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, as amended and extended by subsequent Proclamations, except so far as a certificate of origin may be required by the conditions of the licence itself ;

(*c*) goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel ;

(*d*) goods transhipped for consignment to other parts of the British Empire where the system of certificates of interest is in force, or carried forward in the same bottom to foreign ports ;

(*e*) *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country ;

(*f*) goods shipped for India on or before the 30th September 1916.

(*iii*) the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods imported from the above mentioned countries, even if unaccompanied by certificates of interest on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct ;

(*iv*) the Customs-Collector, in his discretion, may

(*a*) detain goods in respect of which a certificate of interest has been duly furnished, pending the production of such further evidence of interest as he may consider satisfactory ; or

(*b*) release such goods on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate of Interest.

I, (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at hereby certify that Mr. in this town, has declared before me that the merchandise designated below is to be shipped from this town to , and consigned to (*a*) (Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.) and hat no person who is an enemy, (or is treated as an enemy under any law or proclamation for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy or relating to trading with persons

of enemy nationality or association, has any interest in such merchandise; and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value. (b)	Contents.	Name of Producer or Manufacturer.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than (c) days from the date hereof, and for not more than (d)

(Signed)... .... (Signed)..........................

(*Signature of person declaring.*) (*Signature of Consular Authority issuing certificate and date.*)

(Consular Fee Stamp.)

(a) If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here, instead of the name of the purchaser in India.

(b) This column may be left blank, if desired.

(c) Here insert number of days for which certificate is valid.

(d) Here insert quantity or weight.

No. 9961-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6165-158-W.-II, dated the 22nd July 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India, whether by the parcels post or otherwise, of all goods from Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland unless certificates of origin and interest in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule are presented to the Customs-Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods :

Provided that

(i) a single certificate may be used to cover any number of parcels of goods shipped to the same consignee on the same vessel at the same time for the same port :

(ii) nothing in this notification shall apply to

(a) goods imported for the use of Government Departments

(*b*) goods imported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, as amended and extended by subsequent Proclamations, except so far as a certificate of origin may be required by the conditions of the licence itself ;

(*c*) goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel ;

(*d*) goods transhipped for consignment to other parts of the British Empire where the system of certificates of origin and interest is in force, or carried forward in the same bottom to foreign ports ;

(*e*) *bonâ fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country ;

(*f*) imports of alabaster, articles of carved coral and shells, bulbs, carbide of calcium, codliver oil, coral (raw), curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flax seed, foodstuffs (other than sugar and spirits), fresh flowers, granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, quicksilver, Sienna-earth, slatestone, strawboard, sulphur, tar, timber of any kind (including pit-props, and wood hoops for making casks), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose) ;

(*g*) goods of Belgian origin re-exported from the United Kingdom ;

(*h*) goods shipped for India on or before the 30th September 1916, covered by a certificate of origin ;

(*iii*) the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have emanated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods imported from the above mentioned countries, even if unaccompanied by certificates of origin and interest on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct ;

(*iv*) the Customs-Collector, in his discretion, may

(*a*) detain goods in respect of which a certificate of origin and interest has been duly furnished, pending the production of such further evidence of origin and interest as he may consider satisfactory ; or

(*b*) release such goods on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate of Origin and interest.

I, hereby certify that Mr.

(Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at
in this town, has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to consigned to (*a*)

(Merchant, Manufacturer, etc.), has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory ; that no person who is an enemy, or is treated as an enemy under any law or proclamation for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy or relating to trading with persons of enemy nationality or association, has any interest in such

(*a*) If desired, the word "order" may be inserted here, instead of the name of the purchaser in India.

merchandise ; and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value. (b)	Contents.	Name of Producer or Manufacturer. (e)

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than (c) days from the date hereof, and for not more than (d)

(Signed)............................ (Signed)............................

(*Signature of person declaring.*) (*Signature of Consular Authority issuing certificate and date.*)

(Consular Fee Stamp.)

(b) This column may be left blank, if desired.
(c) Here insert number of days for which certificate is valid.
(d) Here insert quantity or weight

(e) This column may be left blank at the request of the declarant ; but the name of the producer or manufacturer must be inserted in a separate document issued at the same time by the Consular Officer, which will only be inspected by the Customs Authorities at the port of importation. The separate document may be either a letter from the Consular Officer concerned or a copy of the certificate itself furnishing the necessary particulars.

In the case of the following articles, however, the particulars in question need not necessarily be furnished either in the certificate or in the separate document ; in such cases the words " he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof " in the text of the certificate may be replaced by the words " I am satisfied that such is the case " :—

(i) All articles in respect of which certificates of origin and interest, though not required under this notification, are issued at the special request of the exporter.

(ii) Argols.
Berries.
Bones.
Charcoal.
Codliver oil.
Dried flowers.
Eiderdown.
Empty yarn and electric cable spools.
Essential oils of native fruits.
Fish oils.
Grease.
Hides.
Leaves.
Lichen, moss, and other wild growths.
Medicinal herbs.
Metal foundry residues.
Old clothes and wearing apparel.
Olive meal (ground).
Old rags.
Old rails.
Old ropes, lines, etc.
Personal effects.
Returned empties (including casks).
Roots.
Ships' stores.
Spelter.
Squills.
Steel, zinc and other metal scraps.
Sumac.
Waste clippings of textile materials.
Wax (bees-wax, etc.).

(f) The Consular authority will stamp all certificates in a prominent place with the words :—
"The present certificate must not be regarded as an absolute guarantee of the origin or interest of the goods which remain liable to seizure if they should prove on examination by the competent British Authorities to be of enemy origin."

(g) In the case of goods partially produced or manufactured in enemy territory, certificates will only be granted and accepted, when not more than 25 per cent. of the value of the finished article is due to enemy labour or material. The percentage of value derived from such enemy production or manufacture should be stated in the certificate. The percentage should be calculated, not upon the sale price of the finished goods in India, but upon the value delivered at the place of manufacture, excluding cost of packing and carriage to India.

(h) In the case of Belgian goods the certificate should state that the goods have been produced or manufactured in Belgium, or that less than 25 per cent. of their value is due to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material and that the certifying officer is satisfied as to the truth of the declaration.

Goods manufactured in Holland which owe less than 25 per cent. of their value to enemy (other than Belgian) labour or material but include also a Belgian element which raises the proportion to more than 25 per cent. are considered for the purpose of this certificate as goods of Belgian origin.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 14th October, 1916.

No. 9945-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sub-section (*1*) of Section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. D. Willoughby, I.C.S., Officiating Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Joint Stock Companies, Life Assurance Companies and Provident Insurance Societies, to act as Custodian for the United Provinces, for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th October 1916.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 1209.—A despatch by Lieutenant-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., on the operation of Indian Expeditionary Force "D" from the 19th January to the 30th April 1916, is published for general information:

No. 168-31-O.

General Headquarters,
I. E. F. "D."
Dated the 12th August 1916.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR P. H. N. LAKE, K. C. B., K. C. M. G.,
Commanding Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

To

THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF,
Army Headquarters, Simla, India.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a despatch describing the operations of the Force under my command, from January 19th, 1916, the date of my assuming command, up to April 30th, 1916.

2. Sir John Nixon's last despatches, dated January 17th, referred to General Aylmer's advance from Ali Gharbi; his capture of the Turkish position at Shaikh Saad after severe fighting on the 6th, 7th and 8th January; the battle of 13th and 14th January on the Wadi River, and the retreat of the enemy to an entrenched position across the Umm-al-Hannah defile.

3. The period now under report includes three phases in the further attempt to relieve Kut:—

1st Phase.—19th to 23rd January.—Unsuccessful attempt to force the Hannah defile. Commander—Lieutenant-General Sir F. Aylmer.

2nd Phase.—24th January to 10th March.—A period of rest and reorganization, followed by the unsuccessful attempt to outflank the enemy's right in the vicinity of the Dujailah Redoubt.

Commander—Lieutenant-General Sir F. Aylmer.

3rd Phase.—11th March to 30th April.—A brief period of preparation, followed by the attack and capture of the Hannah and Falahiyah positions; failure to force the Sannaiyat position; and fall of Kut.

Commander—Lieutenant-General Sir G. F. Gorringe.

4. The general position of affairs on the Tigris front on January 19th, 1916, was that the bulk of General Aylmer's force, after the heavy fighting referred to in paragraph 2, was encamped on the left bank of the Tigris, above the Wadi River; the advanced troops were in touch with the Turks entrenched in their Umm-al-Hannah position. General Aylmer was actively engaged in re-organising his force for a further advance with the least possible delay. He fully realised that an immediate advance must involve some deficiencies in his organisation and fighting strength, but was influenced by the following factors:—

(*i*) General Townshend's reports as to the limit of his food supplies, and the influence of food supply questions generally on the operations of the relieving column.

(*ii*) General Townshend's anxiety about the sufficiency of his ammunition supply and the condition of some of his troops.

(*iii*) The rapidity with which the Turks might be able to reinforce the troops opposed to General Townshend, and the desirability of forestalling them.

It was, I understand, these three considerations that had mainly influenced my predecessor in ordering General Aylmer to advance as early in January as possible with the force which would then be concentrated at Ali Gharbi.

It was not until after the heavy fighting for the Hannah position on January 21st that General Townshend's report of January 25th, 1916—to the effect that as regards food supplies he could hold out for another 84 days—reached General Headquarters.

5. The difficulty experienced in pushing up reinforcements, supplies and munitions of war to the front seriously affected the operations.

The number of steamers available in January 1916 for river transport purposes was practically the same as when, in June 1915, the first advance up the Tigris took place. Additional river craft had from time to time been demanded as augmentations to the force in Mesopotamia were decided upon, but, owing to the peculiar conditions which vessels intended for the intricate navigation of the Tigris have to satisfy, the provision of these vessels was a difficult problem, necessarily entailing long delays, and the supply was never able to keep pace with the requirements of the force.

In consequence of this, it was never possible during the period now under report either to concentrate at the Tigris front the whole of the forces available in the country, or to equip such forces as could be concentrated there with sufficient transport to make them mobile and enable them to operate freely at any distance from the river.

It was always necessary, therefore, for General Headquarters to balance most carefully the flow of reinforcements and supplies, so that the former should not outrun the latter.

1st Phase. 19th to 23rd January.

6. After the battle of Wadi River, General Aylmer's leading troops had followed the retreating Turks to the Umm-al-Hannah position and entrenched themselves at the mouth of the defile, so as to shut the enemy in and limit his power of taking the offensive.

7. The weather at this period was extraordinarily unfavourable. Heavy rains caused the river to come down in flood, and overflow its banks, and converted the ground on either bank into a veritable bog.

Our bridge across the Wadi was washed away several times, while the boisterous winds greatly interfered with the construction of a bridge across the Tigris, here some 400 yards in widths.

8. It was essential to establish artillery on the right bank of the Tigris so as to support, by enfilading fire, the attack of our infantry against the Hannah position.

9. Guns and troops were ferried across, with difficulty, owing to the high wind and heavy squalls of rain; but by the 19th all troops allotted to the right bank had crossed over and were established in the positions from which they were required to co-operate with the main force on the left bank.

10. Meanwhile the leading infantry brigades on the left bank had pushed nearer the enemy. January the 20th was devoted to a systematic bombardment of his position, and during the night the infantry pushed forward their advanced line to within 200 yards of the enemy's trenches.

11. On the morning of the 21st, under cover of an intensive artillery bombardment, our infantry moved to the attack.

On our right the troops got to within 100 yards of the enemy's line but were unable to advance further. Our left column, consisting of the Black Watch, 6th Jats and 41st Dogras, penetrated the front line with a rush, capturing trenches which they held for about an hour and a half. Supports were sent forward, but, losing direction and coming under heavy fire, failed to reach them. Thus, left unsupported, our previously successful troops, when Turkish counter-attacks developed, were overwhelmed by numbers and forced to retire.

12. Heavy rain now began to fall and continued throughout the day. Telephone communication broke down, and communication by orderly became slow and uncertain.

After further artillery bombardment the attack was renewed at 1 P. M., but by this time the heavy rain had converted the ground into a sea of mud, rendering rapid movement impossible. The enenmy's fire was heavy and effective, inflicting severe losses, and though every effort was made, the assault failed.

Our troops maintained their position until dark and then slowly withdrew to the main trenches which had been previously occupied, some 1,300 yards from those of the enemy.

13. As far as possible all the wounded were brought in during the withdrawal, but their sufferings and hardships were acute under the existing climatic conditions, when vehicles and stretcher bearers could scarcely move in the deep mud.

14. To renew the attack on the 22nd was not practicable. The losses on the 21st had been heavy, the ground was still a quagmire and the troops exhausted. A six hours' armistic was arranged, in order to bury the dead and remove the wounded to shelter.

15. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration for the courage and dogged determination of the force engaged. For days they bivouacked in driving rain on soaked and sodden ground. Three times they were called upon to advance over a perfectly flat country, deep in mud, and absolutely devoid of cover, against well constructed and well planned trenches, manned by a brave and stubborn enemy approximately their equal in numbers. They showed a spirit of endurance and self-sacrifice of which their country may well be proud.

2nd Phase. 24th January to 10th March.

16. The hurried improvisation of temporary brigades, divisions, etc., with which the force had been obliged to commence its advance from Ali Gharbi was now showing its inherent weakness. Divisions and brigades, the units of which knew each other and had served together in France, had perforce been broken up to meet the difficulties of transport on a long sea voyage. There had been no time on arrival in Mesopotamia to await belated units. In many cases, Field Ambulances had arrived after the combatant units. Brigade and divisional formations had been made up with such units as were first available. This was a severe handicap to the troops, and steps were now taken to reconstitute formations as far as possible in their original condition.

17. Throughout the month of February, preparations were made for resuming the offensive. Reinforcements were pushed up from the Base by steamer and route march ; re-organisation and training were carried on at the front On the left bank our trenches were again pushed forward towards the Hannah position. Frequent reconnaissances were made by land and air on both banks. During this period no severe fighting took place, though several minor operations were undertaken to gain information and to harass the enemy. On February 11th the bridge which had been destroyed by floods on January 14th was replaced.

18. The situation at the end of February was briefly as follows :—

On the left bank, the enemy, having been reinforced, still held the Hannah position in force ; further in rear were other defensive lines, at Falahiyah, Sannaiyat, Nakhailat, and along the northern part of the Es Sinn position. All except the last named had been constructed since the battle of Hannah on 21st January. They were all protected on both flanks by the Tigris and the Suwaikieh Marsh respectively. On the right bank, the Es Sinn position constituted the Turkish main line of defence, with an advanced position near Beit Aiessa. The right flack of the Es Sinn position rested on the Dujailah Redoubt, which lay some five miles south of the river and 14 miles south-west of the British lines on the right bank.

19. It was decided to attack the Turkish right flank and Dujailah Redoubt, as the first step towards the relief of Kut before the arrival of the flood season, expected about the middle of March. It was feared that, as soon as the Tigris came down in flood, the Turks would cut the bunds and so flood the country as to render further offensive operations impracticable.

The whole area was so flat that there was hardly any portion of it which could safely be said to be above flood level.

20. General Aylmer made his arrangements accordingly. He decided not to wait for further reinforcements, but to advance with the maximum force for which land transport could be made available with two days' food and water. To conceal his intentions during the period preparation, our artillery on both banks engaged the enemy's trenches on the left bank, whilst the force in front of the Hannah position displayed great activity.

21. Operations were again interrupted at the beginning of March by adverse weather conditions. This delay was unfortunate, as it gave time to the enemy to construct trenches closing the gap which had hitherto existed between Dujailah Redoubt and the Hai River.

22. On the afternoon of March 7th, General Aylmer assembled his subordinate commanders and gave his final instructions, laying particular stress on the fact that the operation was designed to effect a surprise ; and that, to prevent the enemy forestalling us, it was

essential that the first phase of the operation, *i.e.*, the capture of the Dujailah Redoubt, should be pushed through with the utmost vigour.

23. His dispositions were briefly as follows :—

The greater part of a division under General Younghusband, assisted by Naval Gunboats, contained the enemy on the left bank. The remaining troops were formed into two columns, under General Kemball and General Keary, respectively, a reserve of infantry and the Cavalry Brigade being held at the Corps Commander's own disposal. Kemball's column, covered on the outer flank by the Cavalry Brigade, was to make a turning movement to attack the Dujailah Redoubt from the south, supported by the remainder of the force operating from a position to the east of the Redoubt.

24. The night march by this large force, which led across the enemy's front to a position on his right flank, was a difficult operation, entailing movement over unknown ground and requiring most careful arrangements to attain success. Thanks to excellent staff work and good march discipline, the troops reached their allotted positions apparently undiscovered by the enemy, but while Keary's column was in position at daybreak ready to support Kemball's attack, the latter's command did not reach the point selected for its deployment, in the Dujailah depression, until more than an hour later. This delay was highly prejudicial to the success of the operation.

25. In spite of their late arrival the presence of so large a force seems to have been quite unexpected by the Turks, as Dujailah Redoubt was apparently lightly held when our columns reached their allotted positions. Prompt and energetic action would probably have forestalled the enemy's reinforcements. But time was lost by waiting for the guns to register and to carry out reconnaissances, and when nearly three hours later, Kemball's troops advanced to the attack, they were strongly opposed by the enemy from trenches cleverly concealed in the brushwood, and were unable to make further ground for some time, though assisted by Keary's attack upon the Redoubt from the east.

The southern attack was now reinforced, and by 1 P.M. had pushed forward to within 500 yards of the Redoubt, but concealed trenches again stopped further progress and the Turks made several counter-attacks with reinforcements which had by now arrived from the direction of Magasis.

26. It was about this time that the Corps Commander received from his Engineer officers the unwelcome news that the water supply contained in rain-water pools in Dujailah depression, upon which he had reckoned, was insufficient, and could not be increased by digging. It was clear therefore that unless the Dujailah Redoubt could be carried that day, the scarcity of water would of itself compel our troops to fall back. Preparations were accordingly made for a further assault on the Redoubt and at 5-15 P.M. attacks were launched from the south and east under cover of a heavy bombardment. The 9th and 28th Infantry Brigades got within 200 yards of the southern face where they were held up by heavy fire, although reinforced. Meanwhile, the 8th Infantry Brigade supported by the 37th had assaulted from the east; the two leading battalions of the former, the Manchesters and 59th Rifles, and some of the 37th Infantry Brigade, succeeded in gaining a foot-hold in the Redoubt. But here they were heavily counter-attacked by large enemy reinforcements, and being subjected to an extremely rapid and accurate shrapnel fire from concealed guns in the vicinity of Sinn Aftar, they were forced to fall back to the position from which they started.

27. The troops, who had been under arms for some 30 hours including a long night march, were now much exhausted, and General Aylmer considered that a renewal of the assault during the night 8th-9th March could not be made with any prospect of success. Next morning the enemy's position was found to be unchanged, and General Aylmer, finding himself faced with the deficiency of water already referred to, decided upon the immediate withdrawal of his force to Wadi, was which reached the same night.

28. The evacuation of our wounded had preceded our retirement. The first parties of wounded reached Wadi at 4 P.M. on March 9th, and the last wounded man was attended to in hospital at that place at 2 A.M., March 10th. The Corps Commander speaks in high terms of the gallantry and devotion displayed by officers and subordinates of the Medical Service and Army Bearer Corps during the fighting. They collected and attended to the wounded under heavy fire in a manner which called forth the admiration of the whole force.

3rd Phase. 11th March to 30th April.

29. No further operations of any importance occurred during March, though minor engagements took place on the right bank, in which enemy trenches were taken and prisoners captured. But rain fell, and the Tigris came down in heavy flood on March 15th, causing ex-

tensive inundations which compelled our troops to evacuate their advanced positions on that bank. For the remainder of the month there was a strenuous struggle with the inundations, to prevent the whole country being flooded. Every available man was engaged in digging embankments, and operations were temporarily suspended.

30. On March 12th, Major-General Sir G. F. Gorringe succeeded to the command of the Corps. Fresh troops now began to arrive up-river and it was decided to renew active operations as soon as this reinforcement was complete. Careful investigations were made meanwhile, as to the feasiblity of an advance on Kut by the right bank from Shaikh Saad, but as enquiry showed that the country along this route was not flood proof and would be liable to inundation by the breaking of the bunds on the right bank of the Tigris, which were under Turkish control, it was decided that conditions were more favourable for an attack on the Hannah position and an advance up the left bank.

Preparations were accordingly made for putting this plan into action.

31. The VII Division had been engaged in sapping up to the enemy's front trenches continually under heavy fire and hampered by floods. By March 28th, their sap-heads were 150 yards from the Turkish front line.

On April 1st, the XIII Division moved up from Shaikh Saad to relieve them in the front trenches preparatory to the assault. Heavy rain fell, however, on this and the following day, and floods rendered some of the positions of our troops on the right bank untenable. The ground became impassable, and operations had to be postponed.

32. By the evening of April 4th, the ground had dried sufficiently for the assault. At daylight the next morning the XIII Division jumped out of their trenches and rushed the Turkish first and second lines in quick succession. Our artillery and machine guns at once opened on the third and other lines in rear, and by 7 A.M. the whole position was in our hands.

33. The attack on Hannah had been prepared with the greatest care, and was brilliantly executed by General Maude and the XIII Division. The enemy's position was a maze of deep trenches occupying a frontage of only 1,300 yards between the Tigris and the Suwaikieh Marsh, and extending for 2,600 yards from front to rear. Although it was lightly held by the Turks with a few companies and some machine guns, it was a position of great strength.

Meanwhile, on the right bank, the III Division had been gaining ground. In the morning the 8th Infantry Brigade, led by the Manchesters, captured the Turkish position on Abu Roman mounds. An attempt by the enemy to recapture this position in the afternoon was beaten off.

During the day the river rose considerably, and it was evident that a fresh flood was coming down. This pointed to the urgency of capturing Falahiyah and Sannaiyat positions, 3 and 6 miles respectively west of the Hannah position, before the rising river should enable Turks to flood the country between us, by opening the bunds.

35. After nightfall a heavy bombardment was directed on the Falahiyah position from 7-15 P.M. to 7-30 P.M. after which the XIII Division assaulted and captured a series of deep trenches in several lines. The position was stubbornly held by about 3 battalions of Turks, but by 9-30 P.M. it was completely in our hands and consolidated.

The 38th Infantry Brigade and the Warwicks and Worcesters of the 39th Infantry Brigade did particularly well in this assault. High praise is due to Major-General Maude, his brigade commanders and all under their commands for this successful night attack. The Division suffered some 1,300 casualties during the day.

36. The VII Division, which had hitherto been in support, now moved forward, and passing through the XIII Division, took up a position about two miles east of Sannaiyat, ready to attack the northern portion of these entrenchments at dawn on April 6th. The line of direction was to be maintained by moving with the left flank along a communication trench which joined the Falahiyah and Sannaiyat positions. Previous reconnaissance of the terrain to be traversed had of course been impossible during daylight, as it was then still occupied by the Turks.

37. The passage, however, of numerous and deep cross trenches so hampered the advance that, at dawn, when the assault was to have taken place, the troops were still some 2,300 yards from the enemy's position. This delay was fatal to their chance of success, as the ground was perfectly flat and without any vestige of cover. In these circumstances it would have been wiser to have postponed the attack at the last moment. The advance was, however, continued with the greatest gallantry under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, to within 700 yards of the Turkish trenches. Here the attacking lines were checked, and eventually fell back on to the supporting 3rd line, where they dug themselves in at about 1,000 yards from the enemy.

38. During the night of 5th-6th April and throughout the 6th the river rose steadily, until at mid-day it reached the highest level of the year. The wind changed to the north and blew the water of the Suwaikieh Marsh southwards across the right of the VII Division; protecting bunds along both the Tigris and the edge of the marsh had then to be constructed under the enemy's fire. Our guns were surrounded by floods, and for some time the position was distinctly critical.

The Marsh continued to encroach so much on the ground occupied by the VII Division that all efforts had to be devoted to securing from the floods the positions already gained. On the right bank the inundations rendered communication most difficult, and threatened to isolate the III Division altogether. On April 8th, in face of many difficulties, a new bridge over the Tigris was completed at Falahiyah.

39. During the night 8th-9th April the XIII Division took the place of the VII Division in the trenches, and at 4-20 A.M. advanced to the assault on Sannaiyat. When within 300 yards of the enemy's front line they were discovered by the Turks, who sent up "Very" lights and flares and opened a heavy rifle and gun fire. The first line, including detachments of the 6th K. O. Royal Lancaster Regiment, 8th Welsh Fusiliers, 6th L. North Lancashire Regiment and 5th Wiltshire Regiment, penetrated the centre of the enemy's front line trench. In the glare of the lights the second line lost direction, wavered, and fell back on the third and fourth lines. Support thus failed to reach the front line at the critical moment, in spite of the most gallant and energetic attempts of officers concerned to remedy matters.

Our troops who had reached the enemy's trenchss were heavily counter-attacked by superior numbers and driven back to from 300 to 500 yards from the enemy's line, where brigades dug themselves in.

40. I had been at Wadi in close touch with the Corps Commander since April 6th and after the failure of this attack we met and discussed the situation together in detail While it was clearly very desirable to secure the Sannaiyat position with its obvious advantages, yet we had to bear in mind how very short the time at our disposal was if Kut was to be relieved, and the delay which a systematic approach by sapping right up to the position must involve. It was therefore decided that another attempt to force the enemy's right about the Sinn Aftar Redoubt offered prospects of speedier success.

41. General Gorringe accordingly proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for this move. As will be understood, it involved securing the control of the river bunds which were covered by the enemy's advanced position at Beit Aiessa, and establishing communications across the intervening flooded areas which must be traversed before we could reach that position. It should be borne in mind that there is no such thing as a road, in the sense in which we use the word, in this part of the country, and that no road material or metalling of any sort exists; yet in order to supply the troops with food and ammunition when they should have succeeded in crossing the inundations, some sort of permanent track above flood level, along which transport could work, was essential.

42. The VII Division now again took over and pushed forward the trench work in front of Sannaiyat as far as constant interruptions by floods would permit. The XIII Division was held back near Falahiyah Bridge in reserve.

43. On April 12th, the III Division, advancing across belts of inundation intersected by deep cuts drove in the enemy's piquets east of Beit Aiessa and occupied their outpost line, consolidating their position during the night.

On April 15th and 16th, some of the enemy's advanced trenches were captured and counter-attacks were repulsed. Our new line was consolidated by night, guns were moved forward and preparations were made for the attack of the main Beit Aiessa position on the morning of the 17th.

44. Under cover of an intense bombardment, the 7th and 9th Infantry Brigades advanced at 6-45 A.M. and actually reached the Turkish trenches before our artillery fire lifted. When the bombardment ceased they leapt into the trenches, bayonetted numbers of the enemy and the Beit Aiessa position was soon in our hands. The enemy left 200 to 300 dead in the trenches and 180 prisoners were captured.

These operations, culminating in the capture of Beit Aiessa, reflect great credit on Major-General Keary and the troops under his command. Steady and consistent progress was made day after day in spite of most difficult conditions and often with a shortage of rations which the transport was heavily strained to bring forward.

45. Orders were now issued for the XIII Division to move up in relief of the III Division, after dark, the latter to concentrate on the left rear of the XIII preparatory to further operations next day.

46. At 5 P.M. the enemy's artillery commenced to bombard Beit Aiessa and to establish a barrage in rear of the III Division, sweeping the passage through the swamps along which its communications lay. An hour later a very strong counter-attack came from the south-west. In spite of heavy shelling from our guns the attack was pressed home against the 9th Infantry Brigade, from which a double company had been pushed forward to guard two captured guns which could not be brought in during daylight. In retiring the double company masked our fire; the 9th Infantry Brigade was pressed and gave ground, exposing the left of the 7th Infantry Brigade which was also forced back. Our troops rallied on the 8th Infantry Brigade which was holding its ground firmly on the left of the line, and on a portion of the 7th Infantry Brigade.

Reinforcements from the XIII Division were already moving forward, but owing to the darkness and boggy ground they were delayed and some hours elapsed before they arrived.

The attack which commenced at 6 P.M. was followed by a series of heavy attacks throughout the night, the 8th Infantry Brigade on the left repelling as many as six such attacks. But our line held firm, and the enemy retreated at dawn, having suffered losses estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 men.

47. In this engagement the following units particularly distinguished themselves by their steadiness and gallantry:—1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, 27th Punjabis, 89th Punjabis, 47th Sikhs and 59th Rifles—also the South Lancs., East Lancs., and Witshire Regiments. The 66th and 14th Batteries Royal Field Artillery did good service, also the 23rd Mountain Battery, which expended all its ammunition, and did great execution at close range. Generals Egerton and Campbell, who commanded the brigades most heavily engaged, set a fine example of coolness and gallantry in the hand to hand fighting which took place.

Although the enemy had suffered heavy losses and had failed to obtain any success after their initial rush, they had checked our advance and regained that portion of Beit Aiessa nearest the river which included the bunds controlling the inundations. Its recapture was essential.

48. During the succeeding days some progress in this direction was made by trench fighting and by consolidating positions pushed out towards Sinn Aftar. The boggy nature of the ground made movement difficult, and many of the troops were worn out with fatigue.

Meanwhile on the left bank, although frequently interrupted by floods, the VII Division had been steadily pushing forward saps, and as there were some signs of a weakening of the enemy's forces at Sannaiyat, there appeared to be an opportunity to make another attempt to capture that position. The VII Division was ordered to prepare for an assault on the 20th supported by troops from the right bank. But on the afternoon of the 19th, the wind veered round to the north, water from the marsh flooding their trenches and the ground in front of them; the attack had therefore to be postponed.

49. Throughout the 20th and 21st the Sannaiyat position was bombarded. Arrangements were made for the assault to take place next morning on a front which eventually had to be reduced to that of one brigade, the extreme width of passable ground being only 300 yards. After preliminary bombardment, the VII Division advanced, the 19th Infantry Brigade leading. Besides our artillery on both banks, massed machine guns on the right bank covered our advance. The leading troops carried the enemy's first and second lines in their immediate front, several of the trenches being flooded, but only a few men were able to reach the third line.

50. Large Turkish reinforcements now came up. They delivered a strong counter-attack, which was repulsed. A second counter-attack, however, succeeded in forcing our troops back, as many men were unable to use their rifles, which had become choked with mud in crossing the flooded trenches, and so were unable to reply to the enemy's fire. By 8-40 A.M., our men were back in their own trenches.

51. By mutual consent parties went out, under the Red Cross and Red Crescent flags, to collect their respective wounded. The Turkish casualties appear to have been heavy as they were evacuating wounded until nightfall. Our casualties amounted to about 1,300.

52. Persistent and repeated attempts on both banks had thus failed, and it was known that at the outside not more than 6 days' supplies remained to the Kut garrison. General Gorringe's troops were nearly worn out. The same troops had advanced time and again to assault positions strong by art and held by a determined enemy. For 18 consecutive days they had done all that men could do to overcome, not only the enemy, but also exceptional climatic and physical obstacles—and this on a scale of rations which was far from being sufficient, in view of the exertions they had undergone, but which the shortage of river transport had made it impossible to augment. The need for rest was imperative.

53. There remained but one chance if the relief of Kut was to be accomplished, and that was the introduction by some means of additional supplies into General Townshend's camp, which would enable him to hold out for a still longer period.

Faint as the chance was, the "Julnar," one of the fastest steamers on the river, had for some days been under preparation by the Royal Navy for an attempt to run the enemy's blockade.

54. At 8 P.M., on April 24th with a crew from the Royal Navy under Lieutenant Firman, R.N., assisted by Lieutenant Commander Cowley, R. N. V. R., the "Julnar" carrying 270 tons of supplies, left Falahiyah in an attempt to reach Kut.

Her departure was covered by all artillery and machine gun fire that could be brought to bear, in the hope of distracting the enemy's attention. She was, however, discovered and shelled on her passage up the river. At 1 A.M. on the 25th General Townshend reported that she had not arrived, and that at midnight a burst of heavy firing had been heard at Magasis, some 8½ miles from Kut by river, which had suddenly ceased.

There could be but little doubt that the enterprise had failed, and next day the Air Service reported the "Julnar" in the hands of the Turks at Magasis.

55. The leaders of this brave attempt, Lieutenant H. O. B. Firman, R. N., and his assistant Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Cowley, R. N. V. R.,—the latter of whom had throughout the campaign in Mesopotamia performed magnificent service in command of the "Medjidieh"—have been reported by the Turks to have been killed; the remainder of the gallant crew, including 5 wounded, are prisoners of war.

56. In the hope of prolonging the resistance of Kut for even a day or two the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Naval Air Service had dropped into Kut between April 16th and April 29th approximately 8 tons of supplies, besides fishing nets, medicines and specie.

Although these supplies could not materially alter the course of the siege, it was a performance which is deserving of high praise, for it involved a great strain on the pilots, and the journeys were subject to attacks by enemy aircraft of superior speed and fighting capacity. One of our machines was shot down while engaged on this supply service, another was damaged but brought home safely with great skill.

57. With the failure of the "Julnar" there was no further hope of extending the food limit of the garrison of Kut. Everything that was possible with the means to hand had been attempted. The troops only desisted from their efforts when, through battle losses, sickness and exhaustion, the limit of human endurance had been reached. On April 29th Kut surrendered.

I need not enlarge upon the bitter disappointment felt by all ranks on the Tigris Line at the failure of their attempt to relieve their comrades in Kut. It was mitigated by His Majesty the King's gracious message of May 7th, 1916, in which His Majesty expressed his feeling that his troops had done all that was humanly possible.

58. By the courtesy of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief Major-General Khalil Pasha, I was able to arrange, on April 30th and the following days, that all the more serious cases among the sick and wounded of the garrison of Kut should be handed over to me in exchange for an equivalent number of Turkish prisoners. In this connection I should like to acknowledge my indebtedness to Captain Hon. A. Herbert, M.P., Irish Guards, and Captain T. E. Lawrence, General Staff, Intelligence, Egypt, who greatly assisted me in these negotiations.

59. This report would be incomplete without some reference to occurrences in the other parts of Mesopotamia. During practically the whole period under review, neither the Turks on the Euphrates nor the Arab tribes in the vicinity of that river have given us any trouble. When, however, in January the advance against the hostile positions in front of Kut took place, it was thought advisable to make a demonstration northwards to a short distance from our advanced post at Nasiriyah, with a view to deterring as many of the hostile tribes on the Hai River as possible from joining forces with the enemy.

60. The major portion of the force at Nasiriyah accordingly moved out at the beginning of January and encamped in the neighbourhood of Butaniyah Lake. Early in February, when the object in view had been attained, the troops returned to Nasiriyah. On the return journey some of the villages, with whom friendly relations had hitherto obtained, apparently mistaking our movement for a retreat, treacherously attacked our rearguard. The attack was beaten off, a party of the Royal West Kents and the 30th Mountain Battery behaving very gallantly. A small force marched out the following morning from Nasiriyah, surprised and destroyed the offending villages in retaliation for their treachery.

Nothing of importance occurred on the Karun Line; that country and the neighbourhood of the Oilfields, as well as the country to the west and the south of Basrah, remaining quiet and undisturbed throughout the period under review.

61. When my predecessor, General Sir John Nixon, submitted his despatch of January 17th, 1916, he had no opportunity of bringing to notice the names of those officers and men who had distinguished themselves during the actions at Shaikh Saad from 6th to 8th January, and at the Wadi River on 13th January 1916. I have therefore included them in this report.

62. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the services rendered by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Aylmer. Faced by great climatic and other difficulties, and unable, for reasons already referred to to allow himself the time for reorganisation and preparation which under other circumstances he would have deemed essential, he applied himself to a difficult task with an energy, ability and determination which enabled him twice to defeat a brave enemy at least equal to himself in numbers, and which would in all probability have carried him to success at the Umm-al-Hannah position but for weather conditions which proved an almost insurmountable obstacle.

Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir G. F. Gorringe has rendered valuable service to the State. As Chief of the Staff to the Tigris column from January 28th and in command of the column from March 12th onwards he has shown untiring energy, ability and devotion, in dealing with the many difficult situations which he had to face. He is a commander of proved ability in the field.

Major-General C. V. F. Townshend has already shown himself a fine commander of troops in action and a tactician of no mean ability. It was mainly his personal example of cheerfulness, courage and resource which inspired the garrison of Kut to sustain a siege of nearly 5 months, under every sort of trial, until sheer starvation compelled surrender.

Major-General H. d'U. Keary, after commanding his division in France with distinction, has led it with resource and success throughout the operations under review. He could always be depended upon to handle his division with skill in any operation with which he was entrusted.

Colonel (temporary Major-General) H. T. Brooking has displayed much ability in his administration of the Euphrates area, and in the various minor operations which he has conducted.

63. This campaign in Mesopotamia has been one in which the difficulties experienced by the troops in actual contact with the enemy have been all but equalled by those which had to be faced by the Headquarters and Lines of Communication Staffs and the Departments of the Army, upon whose exertions it depended that their comrades in the fighting line should be fed and supplied with the material they required to enable them to carry out their arduous task.

Major-General M. Cowper, as head of my Administrative Staff, has rendered most valuable service. His energy and ability when things threatened to go wrong and an awkward emergency had to be faced, have more than once saved the situation.

Major-General A. W. Money as my principal staff officer, has shown himself an exceptionally able Chief of the General Staff. With wide experience and sound judgment, his advice has always been of the highest value to me on all occasions.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beach, R. E., has continued to me the valuable assistance which he rendered to my predecessor. As head of my Intelligence Section he has displayed a cool well-balanced judgment of no mean order.

64. To Rear Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, I am indebted for much useful advice and cordial co-operation. Captain Nun, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander Wason and the other officers of the Royal Navy have afforded us the able assistance which we have become accustomed to receive from them.

I have referred elsewhere to the during attempt made by the S. S. "Julnar" to run the gauntlet of the Turkish defences. Knowing well the chances against them, all the gallant officers and men who manned that vessel for the occasion were volunteers, among them Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Lewis Reed, the regular Chief Engineer of the vessel. I trust that the services in this connection of Lieutenant H. O. B. Firman, R. N., and Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Cowley, R. N. V. R., his assistant, both of whom were unfortunately killed, may be recognised by the posthumous grant of some suitable honour.

65. The Air Service, which includes both the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps, has distinguished itself throughout by hard work and devotion to duty, and the

assistance which it has afforded to the other arms has been invaluable. Never fully manned, it found itself, towards the end of the last advance, very short-handed and faced by one or more enemy machines of considerably greater speed and fighting capacity, but its efficient work was nevertheless maintained.

66. The manner in which the Signal Service, only recently organised, and augmented from time to time with but partially trained men, has succeeded in carrying out its duties reflects credit upon both officers and men.

67. None know better than the officers of the Royal Indian Marine how inadequate to meet the ever-increasing requirements of this force have been their resources, in personnel, in material, and especially in river craft. Their endeavours to satisfy those requirements have been unceasing, and the measure of success obtained has been highly creditable to all concerned. In addition to the permanent officers I would especially mention the temporary officers in command of the river steamers plying between the Tigris front and the Base, who, working always at high pressure and often under dangerous conditions, have displayed a patriotic devotion to duty worthy of high praise.

68. The energy and devotion to duty shown by the personnel of the Medical Services deserve commendation. Overworked and undermanned as they were during the advance in January—for the greater portion of the medical organisation then in the country had been shut up in Kut, and the medical units of the III and VII Divisions had only begun to arrive —they did their utmost with the means at their disposal to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. With the arrival in February of the first river hospital ship "Sikkim." and a steady increase in personnel, their power of dealing with the situation was considerably improved, as the action on March 8th showed.

69. No report on the Medical Services would be complete without reference to the splendid servicas rendered by Mr. T. A. Chalmers of Assam, who brought out, and himself drove, his specially designed motor boat "Ariel." He spent his whole time, frequently under fire, in conveying sick and wounded between collecting stations, field ambulances and river hospital craft, in a manner which no other boat in our possession could have imitated.

70. The Ordnance Services, under Colonel A. P. Douglas, with many serious difficulties to combat, have throughout worked quietly and efficiently to keep the force at the front supplied with the munitions they required.

71. The Supply and Transport Corps have had their establishment seriously reduced from sickness and other causes, and have always worked at high pressure. They have been constantly confronted with the difficulty that sufficient river transport tonnage could not be allotted to them to admit of the full scale of rations being delivered at the front.

72. The Military Works Services, though having to compete with an enormous and ever-increasing volume of demands with a staff whose increase was by no means commensurate, has carried through creditably an amount of work the sum total of which can only be realised by those who have seen it actually in progress.

73. The Remount and Veterinary Services, the Telegraph and Postal Departments have all worked very satisfactorily.

74. The Survey Department has performed valuable, if unostentatious work, often under very adverse conditions.

75. The Army Chaplains of all denominations have worked devotedly and given unstinted service to the force. In their ministrations to the wounded they have freely exposed themselves in the front line.

76. I wish to record my appreciation of the valuable work performed by the Officers of General Headquarters and my personal Staff, to whom I am much indebted for their loyal assistance on all occasions.

77. I would express my deep obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Cox, Mr. Dobbs, I.C.S., and the officers of the Political Department for their valuable advice and assistance freely rendered on every occasion. The remarkably small amount of tribal interruption along our extensive Lines of Communication and the satisfactory condition of internal affairs throughout the occupied territory and adjoining districts are a high testimony to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Cox's ability, tact and experience.

78. Accompanying this despatch is a list of officers and men whose names I would bring to notice in connection with services rendered during the operations herein reported upon.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

P. LAKE, *Lieutenant-General,*

Commanding, Indian Expeditionary Force "D."

The 13th October 1916.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1218.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

8th October 1916.

George Batthyany Sanford, Supernumerary List.

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VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1235.—Lieutenant Philip Alan Cooper to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1916.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th October, 1916.

The Indian Industrial Commission will assemble at Delhi on Wednesday, the 25th October 1916.

All communications intended to reach the President, Members or Secretary should be addressed to—

Indian Industrial Commission,

Camp.

without the addition of any post town.

R. D. BELL,

Secretary, Indian Industrial Commission.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram, Mahta ...	... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

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DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

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FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

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KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani . ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

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MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) .. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3. M. Bodh Raj ... ... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

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RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

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SIALKOT.

1. M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Sialkot.

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," OCTOBER 14, 1916.

No. 810.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 5th October 1916.

The annual reports showing the mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes have been received from the local Governments and Administrations.

The number of persons killed by wild animals in British India in 1915 was 1,928. The number killed in the previous year was 1,702. As in 1914 the highest total of deaths in any one province (664) is reported from Bihar and Orissa, where tigers alone killed 376 persons. In the three districts of Angul, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum there were 232 deaths from tigers and the offer of special rewards for man-eaters in parts of these districts is said to have had no effect. Altogether 748 persons were destroyed by tigers in British India, a total which compares unfavourably with the corresponding figure of 646 for 1914. In the United Provinces one man-eating tiger in the Almora District killed 10 persons out of the provincial total of 20; and in the Punjab two deaths are reported which are the first caused by tigers in that province for seven years. The figures for casualties from elephants, bears, leopards, and hyenas require no comment. The unclassified head "other animals" includes figures for pigs and crocodiles or alligators which accounted for 186 and 248 deaths respectively.

2. The total number of deaths from snake-bite among human beings rose from 22,900 in 1914 to 26,385 in 1915. An increase is noticeable in all provinces except Madras and the North-West Frontier Province. As usual the casualties were most numerous in Bihar and Orissa (6,795), the United Provinces (6,629) and Bengal (4,709). The deaths reported from the Punjab under this head amount to 1,590, which is the highest figure yet recorded for that province. Special measures organized in the districts of Gujránwála and Siálkot resulted in the destruction of nearly 10,000 snakes. In the Bombay Presidency nearly 80,000 venomous snakes were destroyed in the Ratnagiri District, where deaths from snake-bite are more numerous than anywhere else in the Presidency. Sir Lauder Brunton's lancets are said to have effected a fair number of cures in cases in which they were used, but on the whole the information furnished in these reports is not sufficient for a definite verdict on the efficacy of the instrument.

3. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year under review was 25,036 including 1,582 tigers, 6,623 leopards, 2,175 bears and 2,191 wolves. A sum of Rs. 1,89,409 was paid in rewards. The total number of snakes destroyed was 184,653 as compared with 118,816 in 1914. Rupees 18,214 were disbursed altogether in rewards for the destruction of snakes.

4. The number of fresh licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in forms XVI, XVII and XVIII was 23,123 as compared with 23,016 in 1914. The total number of licenses in force in the year under review was 175,890 against 176,779 in the preceding year.

5. The compilation of the returns showing the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals and snakes has involved in the past an amount of labour disproportionate to the interest of the subject, and the accuracy of the returns themselves has always been open to question. The Government of India have therefore decided that the submission of these returns should be discontinued.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution (and annexure) be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations* and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Statistics.

*Including the Chief Commissioners of the North-West Frontier Province and Ajmer-Merwara and the Resident in Mysore.

S. R. HIGNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

Number of persons killed in each province of British India by wild animals (specifying the principal kinds) and snakes in each calendar year from 1911 to 1915.

Province.		By wild animals.								By snakes.	Grand Total.
		Ele-phants.	Tigers.	Leo-pards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals	Total.		
*		"	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Punjab (including Delhi).	1911	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	6	905	911
	1912	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	8	793	801
Punjab ...	1913	...	...	2	...	3	2	3	10	899	909
	1914	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	16	1,169	1,185
	1915	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	5	1,590	1,595
*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

No. 2.

Number of wild animals and snakes destroyed and amount of rewards (in rupees) paid for their destruction in each calendar year from 1911 to 1915.

Province.		Particulars of animals destroyed.							Total number of animals destroyed	Snakes.
		Ele-phants.	Tigers.	Leopards	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.		
*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Punjab (including Delhi)	1911	...	15	136	255	2,052	...	24	2,482	3,693
	1912	...	3	181	127	3,131	4	23	3,469	2,760
Punjab ...	1913	...	...	149	197	2,033	1	...	2,380	3,080
	1914	...	...	167	158	845	...	...	1,170	8,854
	1915	...	2	135	74	336	1	...	548	14,648
*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Rewards paid for destruction of									Grand Total.
Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	Snakes.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
...	132	876	1,163	5,123	...	...	7,294	551	7,845
...	33	1,179	781	6,573	..	8	8,574	469	9,043
...	...	1,062	1,441	5,880	...	...	8,383	387	8,770
...	...	1,162	959	2,601	...	...	4,722	1,363	6,085
...	30	982	502	1,272	...	...	2,786	2,183	4,969
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

No. 3.

Number of licenses issued in Form XVI (for purposes of sport, protection or display) and Forms XVII and XVIII (for purposes of destruction of wild animals doing injury to human beings, cattle or crops) under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in each calendar year from 1911 to 1915.

Province.		Number of licenses granted in the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force in year.
*		*	*	*
Punjab (including Delhi)	1911	1,640	11,316	12,956
	1912	2,119	11,332	13,451
Punjab	1913	1,636	12,240	13,876
	1914	1,665	12,317	13,982
	1915	3,879	14,080	17,959
*		*	*	*

1307 CS – 823—20-10-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th October 1916.

No. 53.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS (DARDANELLES AND MESOPOTAMIA) ACT, 1916.

[6 & 7 GEO. 5, CH. 34.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Appointment of Commissioners.
2. Powers of Commissioners.
3. Discretion to hold proceedings either in public or in private.
4. Indemnity to witnesses.
5. Sittings outside the United Kingdom.
6. Reports.
7. Short title.

1360 PGG.

CHAPTER 34.

AN ACT TO CONSTITUTE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS TO INQUIRE INTO ORIGIN, INCEPTION, AND CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS OF WAR IN THE DARDANELLES AND GALLIPOLI, AND INTO THE ORIGIN, INCEPTION, AND CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS OF WAR IN MESOPOTAMIA.

[17th August 1916.]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Appointment of Commissioners.

1. (1) The following persons, namely,

The Right Honourable the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,

The Right Honourable Andrew Fisher,

The Honourable Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.,

Sir Frederick Cawley, Baronet, Member of Parliament,

James Avon Clyde, Esquire, King's Counsel. Member of Parliament,

Captain Stephen Lucius Gwynn, Member of Parliament,

Walter Francis Roch, Esquire, Member of Parliament,

Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,

Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson, G.C.B., and

The Right Honourable Sir William Pickford, Knight, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal,

are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the origin, inception, and conduct of operations of war in the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, including the supply of drafts, reinforcements, ammunition, and equipment to the troops and fleet, the provision for the sick and wounded, and the responsibility of those departments of Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of the forces employed in that theatre of war.

(2) The following persons, namely,

The Right Honourable Lord George Francis Hamilton, G.C.S.I.,

The Right Honourable the Earl of Donoughmore, K.P.,

Lord Hugh Cecil, Member of Parliament,

Sir Archibald Williamson, Baronet, Member of Parliament,

John Hodge, Esquire, Member of Parliament,

Commander Josiah C. Wedgwood, Member of Parliament,

Admiral Sir Cyprian Arthur George Bridge, G.C.B., and

General the Right Honourable Sir Neville Gerald Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,

are hereby appointed Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the origin, inception, and conduct of operations of war in Mesopotamia, including the supply of drafts, reinforcements, ammunition, and equipment to the troops and fleet, the provision for the sick and wounded, and the responsibility of those departments of Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of the forces employed in that theatre of war.

Powers of Commissioners.

2. (1) The Comimssioners appointed under this Act (in this Act referred to as the Commissioners) shall have all such powers, rights, and privileges as are vested in the High Court or in any judge hereof, on the occasion of any action, in respect of the following matters :—

(a) The enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation, or otherwise, and the issue of a commission or a request to examine witnesses abroad ; and

(b) The compelling the production of documents ; and

(c) The punishing persons guilty of contempt ;

and a summons signed by one are more of the Commissioners may be substituted for and shall be equivalent to any formal process capable of being issued in any action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents.

(2) A warrant of committal to prison issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section shall be signed by one or more of the Commissioners, and shall specify the prison to which the offender is to be committed, but shall not authorise the imprisonment of an offender for a period exceeding three months.

(3) The Commissioners may authorise the representation before them of any person appearing to them to be interested by counsel, or solicitor, or otherwise, if they consider that any injustice would ensue if that person were no so represented.

(4) The Commissioners may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number, and three shall be a quorum, but the Commissioners may delegate to any two or more of their number their powers of holding sittings for the purpose of making inquiries and taking evidence abroad and any powers in relation thereto.

Discretion to hold proceedings either in public or in private.

3. (1) The Commissioners shall, having regard to the interests of the public and to naval, military, and diplomatic considerations, allow or refuse to allow the public or any portion of the public to be present during any proceedings of the Commissioners: Provided that a full and complete record in shorthand shall be kept of all evidence taken whether in public or in private.

(2) If any person who is present at any proceedings of the Commissioners at which the public or any portion thereof are not allowed to be present discloses, without the authority of the Commissioners, or without proper authority given on behalf of His Majesty, either directly or indirectly, anything that has taken place at those proceedings, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and the Official Secrets Act, 1911, shall apply as it applies to misdemeanours under section two of that Act. 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 28.

Indemnity to witnesses.

4. (1) A person examined as a witness by the Commissioners shall not be excused from producing any document or giving any information on the ground that such document or information is secret or confidential, or is entitled to be withheld under section two of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, or from answering any question put to him, or from producing any document, on the ground that the answer thereto or production thereof may criminate or tend to criminate him, but any answer so given shall not be evidence against that person in any criminal proceeding (including a proceeding by court-martial) at any time thereafter instituted against him, and any document so produced shall not be evidence against him in any such proceeding unless the production of that document could be enforced in those proceedings or evidence of that document could be otherwise obtained in any such proceedings.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of proceedings for having given false evidence before the Commissioners, or of having procured, or attempted or conspired to procure the giving of such evidence.

Sittings outside the United Kingdom.

5. The Commissioners may hold sittings outside the United Kingdom, and for the purpose of any such sittings in India, or of anything required to be done in India by or on behalf of the Commissioners, this Act shall have effect as if a High Court or Chief Court in British India were substituted for the High Court.

Reports.

6. Any report of the Commissioners and any minority report shall be laid as soon as may be before both Houses of Parliament and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, make interim reports: Provided that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Mesopotamia campaign shall proceed with all possible expedition to inquire with regard to the provision for the sick and wounded, and shall report the result of their inquiries on this matter as soon as they are completed.

Short title.

7. This Act may be cited as the Special Commissions (Dardanelles and Mesopotamia) Act, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 21st October 1916.

No. 10244-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No 7765-W.-II, dated the 26th August 1916, *viz.* :—

For " Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company carried on by Messrs. Breul and Company. "

For " Albinga Fire Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for the Albinga Fire Insurance Company carried on by Messrs. Volkart Brothers "

For " Allianz Insurance Company, Limited, of Berlin " *read* " Agency for the Allianz Insurance Company, Limited, of Berlin carried on by Gaddum and Company. "

For " Assurance Union of Hamburg " *read* " Agency for the Assurance Union of Hamburg carried on by Phiroze C. Sethna. "

For " Continental Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for the Continental Insurance Company carried on by Breul and Company."

For " German Marine Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for the German Marine Insurance Company carried on by Breul and Company. "

For " General Insurance Company of Trieste " *read* " Agency for the General Insurance Company of Trieste carried on by Volkart Brothers. "

For " General Marine Insurance Company of Dresden " *read* " Agency for the General Marine Insurance Company of Dresden carried on by Turner Morrison and Company. "

For " Hamburg Assurance Company " *read* " Agency for the Hamburg Assurance Company carried on by Phiroze C. Sethna. "

For " Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for the Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company carried on by Volkart Brot hers. "

For " Hansiatic Insurance Company of 1877 " *read* " Agency for the Hansiatic Insurance Company of 1877 carried on by Volkart Brothers. "

For " Lloyd of Cologne General Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for the Lloyd of Cologne General Insurance Company carried on by Breul and Company. "

For " Magdeburg Fire Insurance Campany " *read* " Agency for the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company carried on by Breul and Company. "

For " Nord Deutsche Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for the Nord Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg carried on by Volkart Brothers. "

For " Prussian National Insurance Company (Fire) " *read* " Agency for the Prussian National Insurance Company (Fire) of Stettin carried on by C. Macdonald and Company and Chinoy Sons and Company. "

For " Rhenania Marine Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for Rhenania Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Cologne carried on by Holland-Bombay Trading Company, Limited.

For " Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for the Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company carried on by Breul and Company."

For " Upper Rhine Insurance Company " *read* " Agency for the Upper Rhine Insurance Company carried on by Lidbetter and Company. "

No. 10257-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the hostile firms mentioned in the annexed schedule from carrying on business in British India except subject to the conditions specified below :—

(1) Each of the said hostile firms shall at all times at the request of the officer for the time being appointed by Government to exercise in the Presidency of Bengal the duties of the appointment of Custodian of Enemy Property or any other person nominated for the purpose by the Government of Bengal, give all such information and explanations with regard to the affairs of their business as the said Custodian or nominee may from time to time require and shall preserve and whenever required submit to the said Custodian or nominee for his inspection all books, letters, invoices, receipts, memoranda or other papers and documents relating to their business and allow him to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom.

(2) No one of the said hostile firms shall without the previous sanction of the Government of Bengal transfer to any other person, firm or company the capital or good will of its business or any part thereof or (save in the ordinary course of trade) any of its assets or the benefit of any existing or future contract.

SCHEDULE.

1. The British Mannesmann Tube Company, Limited.
2. Messrs. Moll, Schutte and Company.
3. The Linde British Refrigeration Company, Limited.
4. Messrs. Cohn Brothers and Fuchs.
5. Messrs. Siemens Brothers' Dynamo Works, Limited.
6. Messrs. A. Preyer and Company.
7. Messrs. Wutow Guttmann and Company.
8. Messrs. Stein Forbes and Company.
9. The East India Cigarette Manufacturing Company, Limited.
10. Abdulla Solomon.
11. Messrs. Thomson Lehzen and Company, Limited.
12. M. Frensdorf.
13. Messrs. George Sulser and Company, Calcutta.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 21st October 1916.

No 10194-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in this Department Notification No. 9003-W.-II, dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz.*:—

Additions.

Tai King and Company	Canton.
Yee Lung and Company	Canton.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th October 1916.

The Indian Industrial Commission will assemble at Delhi on Wedenesday, the 25th October 1916.

All communications intended to reach the President, Members or Secretary should be addressed to—

Indian Industrial Commission,
Camp.

without the addition of any post town.

R. D. BELL,

Secretary, Indian Industrial Commission.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

* * * * * * * *

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

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DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, lun Bazar, Dalhousie.

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FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

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JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

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JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

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KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only)

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali G ate, Lahore.

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MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ..	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3.	M. Bodh Raj ...	... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

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RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed ...	... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed ...	... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani	... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

* * * * * * * *

SIALKOT.

1.	M. Ajab Shah Anand ...	... Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Sialkot.

* * * * * * * *

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

1360 CS—823—27-10-16—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY," SIMLA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1916.

No. 10307-*W.-II.*—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Defence of India (Wool) Rules, 1916, published with notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5134-W.-II., dated the 28th June 1916, namely :—

At the commencement of rule 3 *before* the word "No" the words "Save as otherwise provided in this rule," shall be inserted and *after* the words "the Dhond-Baramati Railway" the following words shall be inserted, namely :—"the Bengal and North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railways (the prohibition in the case of these three Railways extends to Thibet wool only)."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th October 1916.

No. 54.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(1) rules 25-A and 25-B inserted by Army Department notification No. 135, dated 4th February 1916, shall be renumbered rules 25-B and 25-C respectively, and

(2) in rule 25-B published with the Army Department notification cited above, for the words and figures "25-A (1)" the words and figures "25-B (1)" shall be substituted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th October 1916.

No. 1043.—The services of Tika Rajindra Pal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 3rd October 1916.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd October 1916.

No. 1278.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914 (Punjab Act III of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge in the Punjab, to be third temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court for a period not exceeding four months, with effect from the 23rd October 1916.

J. H. DUBOULAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 28th October 1916.

No. 10551-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alteration shall be made in this Department notification No. 10244-W.-II, dated the 21st October 1916 :—

For "Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916 (V of 1916)" *read* "Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916)."

CUSTOMS.

The 28th October 1916.

No. 10541-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in this Department notification No. 9003-W.-II., dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz.* :—

ADDITIONS.

Bomanjee and Company	Canton.
Boolchund, W.	"
British Medical Imports Company (Proprietors F. J. Norbury and Son).	
British Post Offices in China.	
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Limited.	
Chellaram, D.	Canton.
Chotirmull, K.S.	"
Dhabhar, H. K.	"
Dialdas, M.	"
Dossabhoy and Company, S.	"
Esser, L. C.	
His Majesty's Supreme Court for China.	
Ho Chay Company	Amoy.
Jeejibhoy and Company, D.	Canton.
Kavarana, S F.	"
Kavarana and Company, B. E.	"
Kavarana and Sons, M. H.	"
Mehta M N.	"
Mercantile Printing Company.	
Mogra and Company, E. R.	Canton.
Navalrai M.	"
Norbury, F. J. and Son (Proprietors of British Medical Imports Company).	
Odell and Company	Foochow.
Ommid and Company.	
Patell and Company	Canton.
Pavri, K S.	"
Pohoomull Bros.	"
Popoff Bros. and Company	Harbin.
Pursumall, T.	Canton.
Shanghai Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company.	
Societe Anomyme Belge Pour L'Industrie Des Oeufs	Hankow.
Vania A. D.	Canton.
Wassiamull Assomull and Company	"
Wegelin, L.	
Wonghungkee.	
Yui Tai and Company	Tientsin.

ALTERATIONS.

Rondon and Company	should read	Rondon, L.
Heiman, S. S.	"	Heimon and Company, Spunt.
Spunt and Rosenfeld	"	Spunt. J. and Company.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriev ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) .. C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3. M. Bodh Raj ... ... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

SIALKOT.

1. M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Sialkot.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th November 1916.

No. 10877-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 12th August 1916, as subsequently amended, *viz.* :—

Item 46 "Coal (other than Welsh coal) and coke" shall be *deleted*, and in item 4 for the words "Coal, Welsh" the words "Coal and Coke" shall be *substituted*.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1508 PGG.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 28th October 1916.

No. 1305.—The services of Major R. W. E. Knollys, District and Sessions Judge of Hoshiarpur, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

POLICE.

The 30th October 1916.

No. 948.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following amendments shall be made in the description of the uniform to be worn by all officers of the Indian Police published with the Home Department notification No. 612-C., dated the 2nd December 1914, as amended by the Home Department notification No. 685, dated the 2nd June 1915 :—

Full Dress—Cold Weather.

(*a*) For the first sentence against *spurs* the following shall be substituted :—

" For mounted duties steel swan-necked jack spurs with chain and leather straps."

(*b*) Below the description of *sword* the following shall be added :—

" *Scabbard*—Steel. "

(*c*) In the description of *greatcoat* the following shall be added to the penultimate sentence :—

" and with the badges of rank. "

Working Dress.

(*d*) The description of *scabbard* shall be amended as follows :—

" *Scabbard*—Brown leather steel mounted as worn with Sam Browne belt. "

Horse Furniture.

(*e*) The words beginning with *Bridoon bit* and ending with " in length " shall be omitted, and the description of *Bridoon reins* shall be amended as follows :—

" *Bridoon reins*—Of bridle leather ¾ inch in width buckled on to the bit ; the hand part to overlap and neatly sewn. "

J. H. DUBOULAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 4th November 1916.

No. 10808-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, published with this Department's notification (Commerce and Trade) No. 6200-W.-II., dated the 22nd July 1916, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For Rule 14 *substitute* the following rule :—

" 14. In a winding up under the Ordinance no provision, save in accordance with the general or special orders of the Governor-General in Council, is to be made for the payment by way of dividend or otherwise of the claims of creditors who are hostile foreigners or hostile firms," and in rule 29, for the words :—

" Next.—The dividend payable to creditors who are not hostile foreigners and whose proofs have been admitted."

substitute the words :—

" Next.—Subject to the provisions of rule 14 the dividend payable to creditors whose proofs have been admitted."

No. 10818-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1), section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business of the Agency for the German Re and Company Insurance Company—carried on by Messrs. Breul & Company—and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of Bombay.

No. 10820-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the winding up of the business of H. A. Levy & Company a hostile firm within the meaning of the said Act; and in pursuance of rule 4 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order, 1916, he is also pleased to direct that all proceedings in the winding up of the said business be transferred to the Government of the Punjab.

CUSTOMS.

The 4th November 1916.

No. 10706-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in this Department notification No. 9003-W.-II., dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz.* :—

Additions.

Gerolimatos, D.	Yunnan Fu.
Moore, J. H.	Shanghai.

No. 10778-*W.-II.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by various Proclamations entitled Prohibition of Import Proclamations the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited, and the existing prohibition imposed on the importation of certain goods removed :

Now, THEREFORE, We by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

(1) As from and after the date hereof, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.* :—

Aluminium powder.

Birds, live, other than poultry and game;

Bone, horn, ivory and celluloid, manufactures of.

Cotton hosiery.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

(2) As from and after the date hereof the prohibition imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 8) Proclamation, 1916, on the importation of the following goods shall be removed, and the said Proclamation amended accordingly, *viz* :—

Oranges.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 10) Proclamation 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 10781-*W.-II.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 29th day of September, 1916.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :—

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(C) Feathers and down, except wing and tail feathers of the ostrich ;

(A) Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft ;

Linen manufactures, the following :—

(C) Canvas ;

(C) Drills, woven ;

(B) Ducks, woven ;

(C) Linen piece goods woven from bleached yarns, but not bleached in the piece ;

(C) Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards ;

Metals and ores, the following :—

(A) Iron and steel plates and sheets ;

(B) Steel, and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel or vanadium ;

(A) Steel flats, rounds, and squares (except carbon steel for tools and steel for mining purposes) ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(C) Fruit, fruit preserves, and nuts used as fruit ;

(C) Poultry and game :

(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

Chemicals, etc., the following :—

(B) Molybdic acid and its salts ;

(C) Feathers and down, except ornamental feathers ;

(B) Gauze manufactured of copper or its alloys ;

(C) Hemp braid ;

Linen manufactures, the following :—

(B) Cloth unbleached woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material,

(i) being of a weight per square yard exceeding 8 ounces, or

(ii) if of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less, aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined ;

(C) Cloth woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns not otherwise specifically prohibited whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material ;

(C) Matches ;

Metals and ores, the following :—

(B) Steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel or vanadium ;

(A) Steel flats, rounds, and other sections, with the following exceptions :—

(i) When made from crucible cast steel ;

(ii) Carbon steel for tools not manufactured in the United Kingdom by the Siemens or Bessemer processes ;

provided such crucible or carbon steel does not contain more than 5 per cent. of chrome, cobalt, nickel or vanadium ;

(A) Iron and steel plates and sheets except when made from crucible cast steel or from carbon steel not manufactured in the United Kingdom by the Siemens or Bessemer processes ; provided such crucible or carbon steel does not contain more than 5 per cent. of chrome, cobalt, nickel or vanadium ;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

(C) Fruit, fruit preserves (other than jam), and nuts used as fruit ;

(B) Jam ;

(C) Poultry and game (except venison) ;

(C) Sauces and condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited ;

(C) Vegetables, canned ;

(B) Venison ;

(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of (except rubber hose covered with steel wire) ;

(A) Rubber hose covered with steel wire ;

(A) Valves, gas, steam and water ;

Woods the following :—

(A) Rock elm ;

(A) Wood-screws, made of brass, iron, or steel.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 10784 *W.-II.*—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

MAKING CERTAIN ADDITIONS TO AND AMENDMENTS IN THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of October, 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities, or until We did give further public notice;

And whereas on the 27th day of January, 1916, the 12th day of April 1916, and the 27th day of June, 1916, We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to and modifications in the said list of articles to be treated as contraband ;

And whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said list :

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband, in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned :—

Insulating materials, raw and manufactured.

Fatty acids.

Cadmium, cadmium alloys, and cadmium ore.

Albumen.

And We do hereby further declare that as from this date the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation of the 14th day of October, 1915, aforementioned :—

For item 6, " parafin wax," there shall be substituted waxes of all kinds. "

And We do hereby further declare that the following article shall as from this date be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned :—

Yeast.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this Third day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

POST OFFICE.

The 4th November 1916.

No. 10749.—In pursuance of the proviso to section 2 (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1903 (II of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added to the list of places specified in clause (1) of the note to rule I of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

(9) Abadan.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 31st October 1916.

No. 389.—The Reverend G. R. M. Ellwood, Curate of Simla, is appointed to be a temporary Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment. His services are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

The 1st *November* 1916.

No. 397.—The Reverend Francis Roebuck Gillespy, B.A., has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

E D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Simla, the 3rd November 1916.

No. 963.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

In schedule II as revised by the Home Department notification No. 619, dated the 7th July 1916, in the first column of entry No. 16, for the words "The Province of Delhi," the words "The North-West Frontier Province and the Province of Delhi," shall be substituted.

PUBLIC.

The 9*th November* 1916.

No. 954.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 39, sub-section (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Delhi.

J. H. DUBOULAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 11th November 1916.

No. 11063-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the entry " 27. The Beechwood Estate Company, Limited," shall be deleted from the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 6806-W.-II, dated the 5th August 1916.

CUSTOMS.

The 4th November 1916.

No. 10877-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 12th August 1916, as subsequently amended, *viz.* :—

Item 46 " Coal (other than Welsh coal) and coke " shall be *deleted*, and in item 4 for the words " Coal, Welsh " the words " Coal and Coke " shall be *substituted*.

The 11th November 1916.

No. 11006-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in this Department notification No. 9003-W.-II, dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz.* :—

Additions.

Cheung Hing Tai	Canton.
Yen Fuh, Dr.	"

No. 11107-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in this Department notification No. 9954-W.-II., dated the 14th October 1916 :—

After sub-clause (*f*) to proviso (*ii*) *add* as sub-clause—

" (*g*) imports of sugar or petroleum."

No. 11108-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in this Department notification No. 9961-W.-II, dated the 14th October 1916 :—

In proviso (*ii*) (*f*) *omit* the words " Sugar and," and after the words " paving stones," *add* the word " petroleum."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th November 1916.

FURLOUGH.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 1344.—Major R. Scott, Indian Army, was granted furlough on medical certificate, under Article 311, Civil Service Regulations, for 4 months and 6 days with effect from the 19th May 1916.

No. 1359.—The following officiating promotions are notified :—

Rank and name.	From	To	Period.	REMARKS.
Major W. T. Barry ...	3rd grade ...	2nd grade ...	From 22nd May 1916 to 1st July 1916.	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. Waller, 1st grade Cantonment Magistrate, granted privilege leave, *vide* Central Provinces Gazette notification No. 935, dated 4th May 1916.
Major W. T. Barry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	From 2nd July 1916 to 14th July 1916.	*Vice* Major Wimberley, 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, granted furlough to England on medical certificate for 8 months in continuation of privilege leave, *vide* Central India Gazette notifications Nos. 1569-D., dated 28th June 1916, 2262-D., dated 6th September 1916, and " Gazette of India " notification No. 1245, dated 20th October 1916.
Major W. T. Barry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	From 15th July 1916 to 16th July 1916.	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Walker, 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, granted privilege leave, *vide* United Provinces Gazette notification No. 2189-11—108, dated 10th May 1916.
Major W. T. Barry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	From 17th July 1916 to 19th July 1916.	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Vaughan, 1st grade Cantonment Magistrate, granted privilege leave, *vide* Punjab Gazette notification No. 252-Gazette-4, dated 14th June 1916.
Major W. T. Barry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	From 15th August 1916 to 17th October 1916.	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. L. Cowie, 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate (sub. *pro tem.*), granted privilege leave, *vide* United Provinces Gazette notification No. 3324-11—414, dated 26th July 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 1370.—George Cunningham to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st October 1916.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1373.—Major Alexander Clifford Crighton, V.D., resigns his commission. Dated the 1st September 1916.

A. H. BINGLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3. M. Bodh Raj ... ... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

SIALKOT.

1. M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Sialkot.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

1508 PGG—823—17-11-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED DELHI, NOVEMBER 14, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th November 1916.

No. 1-*W.-II.*—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. After rule 11-C the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to requisition output of mine.

"11-D. (1) Where in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the output of any mine can be utilised in connection with the present war the Governor General in Council or any officer of Government authorised by him in this behalf may, by order in writing, require the owner or any person in charge of such mine to place at the disposal of the Governor General in Council at such time and place as may be specified in the order the whole or any part which may be specified in the order of such output and the Governor-General in Council may dispose of and use such output in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

1575 PGG.

"(2) Where in accordance with an order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1) the output of any mine has been placed at the disposal of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the owner of such output such compensation for any loss immediately attributable to such order and for any services rendered or expenses incurred in complying therewith as in default of agreement may be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person having knowledge of the particular class of mineral of which such output consists and of the trade therein to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such decision shall be final.

"(3) If the owner or any other person in charge of any mine disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (1), such owner or other person shall be deemed to have contravened these rules, and the authority making the order may forthwith take possession of the output specified in the order and may dispose of and use the same in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, DATED NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th November 1916.

No. 4-*W.-II-C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Custodian for the province of the Punjab to act as Custodian for the province of Ajmer-Merwara for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

No. 8-*W.-II-C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alteration shall be made in this Department's notification No. 9003-W.-II, dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz* :—

Additions.

Cantorovitch, Is.

Cotta, J. M.

Joseph, R. M.

Rasool, C. G., and Sons.

Sadikoff, H. H. K.

Takaiwa, K., and Company.

Vaid, K. Edulji.

Wa Sun, ... Canton.

Yice Loong Hing Kee, . . . Canton.

Alteration.

"Hong Sun, C." should read "Hong Sun."

A. H. LEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3. M. Bodh Raj ... ... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

SIALKOT.

1. M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Sialkot.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

1575 PGG—823—24-11-16—SGPP Lahore.

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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" ATED NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 18th November 1916.

No. 11255-*W.-II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 7788-W.-II., dated the 26th August 1916, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import of all goods from and the export of all goods to any of the trading concerns mentioned in the annexed schedule :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods imported or exported under a general license granted under the authority of "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," or any other power vested in His Majesty or by the Governor General in Council.

SCHEDULE.

AFRICA.

LIBERIA.

Bremer Kolonial Handels-gesellschaft.
Deutsche Liberia Bank.
Deutsche Sudamerikanische Telegraphen-gesellschaft A. G.
Freeman, T. & Company.
Freeman, D. (or T.)
Freeman, D. D.
Jantzen, C. F. W.

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Monrovia Trading Company.
Robins, G. B.
Vietor & Huber.
West, J. W.
Wiechers & Helm.
Woermann, A.

MOROCCO.

Abekhzel, Aaron, Laraiche.
Abitbol, Moses, & Sons (Abitbol, Joseph M., Samuel M., Rafael M.), Laraiche.
Afergan, David, Laraiche.
Amar, Mesod J., Laraiche.
Amarti, Mohamed Ben Drees el, Laraiche.
Amir, Taher Ben, Laraiche.
Ankri, Yusef el, Laraiche.
Asharual, Abdelwahab, Arzila.
Assayag, Solomon, Laraiche.
Auni, Ahmed el, Laraiche.
Aztot, Abdeslam, Laraiche.
Aztot, Fedol Ben Mohamed, Laraiche.
Aztot, Siddek B n Ahmed, Laraiche.
Baghar, Dris el, Alcazar.
Bakkali, El Ayashi el, Arzila.
Bakkali, Mohamed, Tetuan.
Benarrosh, Brahim, Laraiche.
Bendayan, Salomon, Laraiche.
Beniflah, Elias, Laraiche.
Benizri, Rafael, Laraiche.
Benmergui, Vidal E., Tetuan.
Benros, Isaac, Laraiche.
Bensabat, Jacob, Laraiche.
Benshiton, Joseph, Laraiche.
Benshiton, Moses, Laraiche.
Bessam, Oolad, Laraiche.
Botbol, Sentob Haim, Laraiche.
Bukhari, Hossein Abdeslam el, Tetuan.
Cadosh, Mesod, Laraiche.
Cohen, Mesod, Laraiche.
Cohen, S. & J. (Cohen, Simon J., Joseph J., Scialom J., Jacob S.), Laraiche.
Cohen, Simon D. (Cohen, Simon D., Jacob S.), Laraiche.
Dukali, Hadj Ben Maati el Hayani, Laraiche.
Dukali, Hamed Ben Fekik, Alcazar.
Eljarrat, Jacob (Eljarrat, Amram J., Judah J., Meir J.), Alcazar.
Eljarrat, Judah, Alcazar.
Escalant, Antonio Lopez, Laraiche.
Gelool, Mohamed Ben Abdel Krim Ben, Alcazar.
Glaser, Dr., Tetuan.
Hababi, Mohamed el, Laraiche.
Hadj, Ali Ben el, Arzila.
Harrack, Abdeslam el, Alcazar.
Hashmi, Hamed Ben el, Arzila.
Hashmi, Mohamed Ben el, Arzila.
Hashmi, Si Hamed el, Tetuan.
Hisu, Mohamed Ben, Arzila.
Hossein, Mohamed el, Laraiche.
H'sissen, Selam (Abdeselam) el, Alcazar.
Huss, Reichardt, Arzila.
Hussein, Ben el Hadj el Jemili, Alcazar.
Kell, J., & Company, Laraiche.
Kouira, Drees, Laraiche.
Lebady, Mohamed, Tetuan.
Levy, Solomon, Laraiche.
Maaroufi, Hadj Mohamed el, Laraiche.
Mesbahi, Mohamed el Kasri, Alcazar.
Mokhtar, Mohamed, Arzila.
Mokhtar, Ulad, Arzila.
Moryusef, Fortunate S. (Moryusef F. S., Judah S., Sliman J.), Laraiche.

Moryusef, Joseph & Yahia, Laraiche.
Mudden, Mohamed el, Tetuan.
Muyal, Isaac & M., Laraiche.
Mzamzi, Mohamed el, Laraiche.
Odadiah, Joseph Brahim, Laraiche.
Oushihi, Abdelrahman el, Alcazar.
Ragonez, Abraham, Laraiche.
Renschausen, A., & Company, Laraiche.
Rohner, Friedrich, Laraiche.
Rohner, Werner, Laraiche.
Sabbag, Mokluf & Company, Laraiche.
Sabbah, Mesod, Laraiche.
Sabbah, Simon, Laraiche.
Sager & Woerner, Laraiche.
Salama, Mokhluf, Laraiche.
Schumacher, Otto, Tetuan.
Sherti, Mohamed, Tetuan.
Sherti, Mohamed Ben el, Arzila.
Simoni, Mesod, Laraiche.
Soudry (Essoudry), Samuel (Soudry, Mordechai & Elias), Laraiche.
Soussi, Hadj Mailoud el, Laraiche.
Soussi, Hossein el, Laraiche.
Steinkampf, Heinrich, Alcazar.
Tarnow, Max L., & Company, Tetuan.
Tazzi, Abdel Wahab, Laraiche.
Wedeie, Jehan, Tetuan.
Zailachi, Abdeslam el Amri, Laraiche.
Zapatero, O., Tetuan.
Zegari, Hamed, Laraiche.
Zegari, Taib, Laraiche.
Zimmermann, Alcazar.
Zwartfeld, W., Laraiche.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Becker, E., Beira.
Behrens, H., Lourenco Marques.
Bettman & Kupfer (East African Agency), Lourenco Marques.
Bosselmann, C., Beira.
Bredenkamp, Lourenco Marques.
Breyde, Johan (of the Mozambique Whaling Company).
Bruckmann, Lourenco Marques.
Christophides, Christo, Porto Amelia.
Cruz, Alipio, Francesco.
Da Souza, Luiz Moreira, Palma; Ibo and Porto Amelia.
De Sousa, Bismark, Palma; Ibo and Porto Amelia.
Dencks, Alexander, Lourenco Marques.
Deuss, Ludwig, & Company, Chinde, Tete, and Quelimane.
Deuss, Paul.
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.
Felgenhauer (alias Ferguson), I. C., Lourenço Marques.
Fellman, H., Quelimane.
Ferguson, I. C. (alias Felgenhauer), Lourenço Marques.
Ferreira, Joaquim, Quelimane.
Frankel, Jacob, Lourenço Marques.
Fuchs, Lourenço Marques.
Goncalves, Paulino, Fontesville.
Grothkop, H., Lourenço Marques.
Haberer & Company.
Habib, Jacob, Porto Amelia; Palma and Ibo.
Herz & Schaberg.
Hueffer, A., Quelimane.
Hoffman, Hugo, Lourenço Marques.
Hoffman, Oswald.
Houben, Walter, Beira.
Hupfer, Beira.
Ismail Juma, Porto Amelia; Palma and Ibo
Jung Lenz & Company.

Koch, J. H., Lourenço Marques.
Krutzfeldt, H. G., Lourenço Marques.
Kunsti, T., Ibo.
Limbrock, H., Tete.
Linder, F., Ibo.
Loeffelbein, F., Lourenço Marques.
Marcus & Harting.
Mozambique Whaling Company.
Neider, P., & Company, Ibo.
Neidner, Paul, Palma; Ibo and Porto Amelia.
Oldenburg, E., Palma, Ibo and Porto Amelia.
Orenstein-Arthur Koppel, Limited.
Pechner, H., Beira.
Petersen, R. H., Quelimane.
Philippi, William, & Company.
Piel, Albert, Lourenço Marques.
Porst, Kurt., Lourenço Marques.
Ragchand Premchand, Mozambique.
Ressmann, I., Lourenço, Marques.
Reuter, Dr., Lourenço Marques.
Rewald, Martin, Lourenço Marques.
Reys, Fernandez & baptista.
Ribeiro, Antonio Franciso, Beira.
Rolfes, Herman, Lourenço Marques.
Rolfes, Karl, Lourenço Marques.
Rolfes, Nebel & Company, Lourenço Marques.
Rosendorf, Lourenço Marques.
Sambado, Antonio Marques, Mozambique; Santa Maria; Palma; Ibo and Porto Amelia.
Schnutz, H., Tete.
Schreiber, Beira.
Siemsen, T., Beira.
Springhorn, C., Lourenço Marques.
Steyn, Kuhn, Lourenço Marques.
Stuben & Company.
Stuhldreier, Palma, Ibo and Porto Amelia.
Uebel, Beira.
Vogel, W., Lourenço Marques.
Vogler, W., Sena.
Wandschneider, Theodor, Lourenço Marques.
Wiese, Carl, Lourenço Marques.
Woerher, Fritz, Inhambane.
Woernher, Rudolf, Inhambane.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, PORTUGUESE GUINEA, FERNANDO PO, AND RIO MUNI.

Iniqo, Alfonso, Rio Muni.
Karsten, Friedrich, Bambadinca.
Lieb, Eugen, Santa Isabel and San Carlos.
Mansnetter, Bolama.
Moritz, E. H., & Company, Santa Isabel.
Perezy Mora, Fernando Po.
Rolf, Luis, Bissao.
Schwartz, Hans, Geba.
Seifert, Paul, Bolama.
Titzck, Rudolf, Bissao; Chinde; Bambadinca; Geba; Baffata; Cacheo and Farim.
Voss, Hans, Farim.
Woermann Linie, Fernando Po.

AMERICA.

ALL COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

German Coal Depôt Company. (Compañia Alemana de Carbon, or Deutsches Kohlen Depôt).
Hardt, Engelbert, & Company.
Hardt, E. and W., & Company.

Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada.
Staudt & Company.

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

Aders, Alberto, & Company, Buenos Aires.
Agenzia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line), Argentina.
Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft Sudamericana, Calle San Martin 444, Buenos Aires, and all branches in Argentina and Uruguay.
Argentine Real Estate & Finance Corporation, Limited, Calle Alsina 902, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Austro-American Steamship Company, Calle San Martin 470, Buenos Aires, and all branches in Argentina and Uruguay.
Balzer, Carlos, Calle Cangallo 417, Buenos Aires.
Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).
Banco Germanico de la America del Sud (Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank).
Barth, Eugenio, & Company, Calle Uruguay 757, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Bauer, P., & Company, Calle Piedras 132, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bechtel, Kurtz & Company, Calle Tucuman 1575, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bernitt, Rodolfo (partner of Dorner & Bernitt), Misiones 1472, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Boker & Company, Calle Maipu 463, Buenos Aires, and all branches in Argentina.
Bonino, E., & Schroeder, E. A., Misiones 1467, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Bottini, Oscar, Calle Cerro Largo 851, Montevideo, Uruguay; and Argentina.
Brauss, Mahn & Company, Reconquista 80, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Calle Cerrito 407, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Bromberg & Company. Calle Moreno 401, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bach, A., & Company Montevideo, Uruguay.
Bunge, Ernesto A., & Born, J., B. Mitre 226, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Cadenas, Enrique, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Canto, Roberto (c/o Staudt and Company).
Cassini & Company, Calle Cangallo 840, Buenos Aires; and Rosario, Argentina.
Castillo, Gerardo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Clarfeld, Federico, and Company, Passo Colon 746, Buenos Aires; Juncal 1461, Montevideo, and all branches in Uruguay and Argentina.
Clausen & Company, Misiones 83, esq. Piedras, 193, 201 and 450 Montevideo, Uruguay.
Campañia Alemana de Carbon.
Curt, Berger & Company, Calle 25 de Mayo 382-392; Calle Corrientes 344, and Colon 1384, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Daniel, Bruno, & Company, Paseo de Colon 464-468, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Delcampo, Carlos, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Delfino, A. M., & Hermano, Calle Sarmiento 442-448, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Deutsches Kohlen Depôt.
Deutsche Sud Amerikanische Bank.
Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank.
Dorner & Bernitt, Misiones 1472, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Dorner, Arturo (partner of Dorner & Bernitt), Uruguay.
Duckwitz, Otto, Calle Araoz 2918, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Dyckerhoff & Widmann Schmidt, Calle Reconquista 37, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Ellerhorst, Fernando (of "La Germano Argentina").
Franke, Otto & Company, Calle Bolivar 161, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Funck, Ph., & Company, Calle Upsallata 753 and 1056, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Moreno 550 and 554, Buenos Aires, and all branches in Argentina and Uruguay.
German Coal Depôt Company (Compañia Alemana de Carbon, or Deutsches Kohlen Depôt)
Gomez, Pedro, Comodoro Rivadavia, Territory of Chubut.
Hamburg-American Steamship Company.
Hamburg-South American Steamship Company.
Hansa Line.
Hardt, Engelbert, & Company, Patricios 1937, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hardt, E. and W., & Company.
Hartrodt, A., Corrientes 685, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hasberg, P. (of "La Germana Argentina").
Hasenclever & Company, Calle Belgrano 673, and Ayolas 58, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Heinlein & Company, Avenida de Mayo 1402-1500, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Hinderfeld, Martignoni & Company, Calle Lavalle 437; Calle Tandil 5900, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Cerrito 257, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Hirsch, Alfredo (of Sociedad Financiera é Industrial Sud Americana).
Hoffmann and Stocker, Calle Moreno 443, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Kobelt, G. (of "La Germano Argentina").
Koerting Brothers, Calle Bolivar 292, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Koppelmeyer, Carl Christian (partner of Clausen and Company), Uruguay.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos"), Argentina.
Kropp & Company, Piedras 1448 and Rivadavia 751-761, Buenos Aires, Argentina Misiones 158, Montevideo, Uruguay.
"La Germano Argentina."
Lagemann, F., & Company, Piedras 363, Montavideo, Uruguay.
Lahusen & Company, Casilla 51; Defensa 542, and P. Mendoza 3457, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and C. Orillas del Plata 927, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Larsen, Herbert, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Lasker & Company, Corrientes 534, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Calle Misiones 1430, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Marquez, Joaquin C. (partner of Dorner & Bernitt), Uruguay.
Martinez de Hoz, Florencio, & Company, Calle Reconquista 43, Calle Peru 475, and Calle Pueyrredon 320-326, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Massimino, Adolfo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Metzen Vicenti y Cia, Misiones 1526, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Meyer, L. D., & Company, Calle Lima 387, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Meyer, Martin (of "La Germano Argentina").
Mitau & Grether, Calle Cangallo 840-850, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Moller & Company, Calle Bartolome Mitre 722 Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Monje, Fernandez, Purteo Deseado, Patagonia, Argentina.
North German Lloyd.
Orenstein & Koppel, Argentina.
Osten & Company, Rondeau 303, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Oster, Jorge (of Sociedad Financiera é Industrial Sud Americana).
Pintos, Domingo, Argentina.
Portena Tug Company, Argentina.
Quincke, Ernesto, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Rabe, Walder & Company, Misiones 1373, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Rabe, Margarita N. de (partner of Rabe, Walder & Company).
Rabe, Otto (partner of Rabe, Walter & Company,.
Rhodius & Company, Castilla 224 and Ribadabia 842, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Roehrs, E., & Company, San Martin 195, and Calle Agraciade 3412, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Ruete & Guyer, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Sassoli, A., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Schelp & Schelp, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1123, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Schweitzer, Felipe, Santa Fé 951, Rosario, Argentina.
Siemens Schückert Companies, Calle Bernardo Irigoyen 330, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sociedad Anonima Argentina, Hidraulica, Agricola, Argentina.
Societa Anonima Transporti de Mestre, Argentina.
Sociedad Financiera é Industrial Sud Americana, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sociedad Tuvos Mannesmann Limitada, Calle Defensa 383, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Soteras y Val, Alsina 1251-55, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Staudt & Company, B. Mitre 665-9, Avenida Montes de Oca 1599, and Calle General Honos 1720, Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Uruguay.
Steffens & Nolle, A. G, Calle Cangallo 499, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Sternberg, H., Junior, & Company, Calle Cangallo 840, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Stofen, Schnack, Müller & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Strothbaum, Felix (partner of Clausen & Company), Uruguay.
Strothbaum, Gmo. partner of Clausen & Company), Uruguay.
Stubenrauch & Company, Puerto Descado, Patagonia, Argentina.
Vasquez, Pablo, Salsipuedes 231, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Velasquez, Pedro, Uruguay.
Vilmar, Rimplar & Company, Defensa 569—571, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wagenknecht, E., & Company, Cerro Largo 791, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Walder, Enrique (partner of Rabe, Walder & Company), Uruguay.
Warburg & Goldschmidt, Calle Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wayss & Freytag, Calle Moreno 508, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Weil Hermanos & Company, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wentzky, R. Von, Calle Corrientes 685, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Weygand & Zum Felde, Calle Peru 1034, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wirth & Schielbeck, Calle Sarmiento 372, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Wolff, Buchholz & Company, Calle 25 de Mayo 179, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BOLIVIA.

Albrecht, C., & Company, La Paz.
Arnold & Company, Santa Cruz de la Sierre and Riveralta.
Bacovich, Marcos, Oruro.
Banco Aleman Transatlántico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).
Barber, Alfred W., & Company, Cochabamba.
Bickenbach Company, Oruro.
Blau, Stephen, La Paz.
Callenius, Gustavo, La Paz.
Colsman Boehme & Company, La Paz and Oruro.
Dauelsberg & Company, La Paz.
Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank.
Dohrmann, Dahse & Company, Oruro and Potosi.
Elsner, Juan, & Company, Santa Cruz.
"El Tigre," La Paz.
Emmel Hermanos, La Paz.
Enss & Webber, La Paz.
Ewlert, F. G., La Paz.
Fricke, Jerman, & Company, Oruro.
Gundlach, C. F., Oruro.
Günther, Ernest, Sorata.
Hardt, E. & W., & Company, La Paz; Sucre; Oruro and Cochabamba.
Hinke, Gustave, & Company, La Paz and Oruro.
Hirschmann & Company, La Paz and Oruro.
Martins, F., & Company, La Paz
Morales, Bertram & Company, Cochabamba; Potosi and Sucre.
Nolte, E., & Company, La Paz.
Quidde & Gatermann, Cochabamba and Sucre.
Reinecke, Findel & Company, Oruro.
Schluter & Company, Oruro.
Schubert, H. G., Oruro.
Schweitzer, Félipe, Santa Cruz.
Staudt & Company, Villa Montes, River Pilcomayo.
Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Company, Santa Cruz.
Zeller, Villinger & Company, Santa Cruz, Trinidad and Yacuiba.

BRAZIL.

Achim & Company, Joinville, Sta. Catharina.
Ahrns, Edouardo, Rua dos Algibebes, Bahia.
Andrade Pinto, Ernesto, Bahia.
AO Cylindro, Porto Alegre.
Araujo & Boavista, Rua Buenos Aires 4, Rio de Janeiro.
Arp & Company, Rua do Ouvidor 102, and Rua Coronel Moreira César 102, Rio de Janeiro.
Banco Aleman Transatlántico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).
Banco Germanico de la America del Sud (Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank).
Barza & Company, Rua Marques de Dens 8, Pernambuco.
Bauer, Walter F., Rua General Camara 88, Rio de Janeiro; and Recife, Pernambuco.
Bayer, Federico, & Company, Travessa Scata Rita 22-24, Rio de Janeiro.
Behrmann & Company, Rua Das Princezas, Bahia.
Bellingrodt & Meyer, Rua Sao Pedro 70, Rio de Janeiro.
Berch Brothers, Rua Voluntarios da Patria 46, Porto Alegre.
Berringer & Company, Para.
Bezold, Otto, Ceara.
Bier, F. G., & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 106, Porto Alegre.
Bluhm, Bernhard, Rua 28 de Julho, S Luiz, Maranhao.
Böckmann, A., & Company, Rua do Apollo 28, Pernambuco.
Borstelmann & Company, Pernambuco; and Rua Alfandega 121, Maceio.
Brando, Viuva Carlos & Company, Florianopolis.
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, Bahia; Porto Alegre Rio; de Janeiro; Santos and Sao Paulo.
Breithaupt, Victor, & Company, Rua Itororo 8, Santos.
Bromberg & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 96 and 98; Rua dos Andradas 182, Porto Alegre; Hospicio 22, Rio de Janeiro; Bahia and Suo Paulo.
Bromberg, Daubt & Company, Rua Voluntarios da Patria 54 and 56, Porto Alegre.

Bromberg, Hacker & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 96 and 98; Rua dos Andradas 182 Porto Alegre; Hospicio 22, Rio de Janeiro; Bahia and Sao Paulo.
Buhle, C., Porto Alegre and Rio Grande do Sul.
Campos, Alexandre & Company, Rio de Janeiro; Sao Paulo & Santos.
Campos, José Pinto, Para.
Casa Allema (Wanger, Schadlich & Company), Rua 15 de Novembro, Santos; Rua Direita 18, Sao Paulo.
Cia Lithographica Hartmann Reichenbach, Rua Gusmoes 93, Sao Paulo; and Santos.
Companhia Brazileira de Electricidad (Branch of Siemens Schückert Werke), Avenida Rio Branco 79 and 81, Rua General Camara 87, Rua do Hospicio 29, Rio de Janeiro; and Rua Sao Joao, Bahia.
Companhia Commercial, Victoria.
Companhia Sul-Americana de Electricidade, A. E. G., Rua do Hospicio 59, Rio de Janeiro.
Costa Almeida, M. de, Rua do Rosario 17, Sao Paulo; and Rio de Janeiro.
Da Motta, A. Alves (partner of Fonseca & Company), Para and Rio de Janeiro.
Dannemann & Company, Sao Felix; and Largo das Princezas 15, Bahia.
Dauch & Company, Rua Frei Gasper 16, Santos.
Deffner, G., & Company, Manaos.
Demarchi & Company, Uruguayena.
Deutsche Süd-Amerikanische Bank.
Deutsche Süd-Amerikanische Telegraphen Gesellschaft, A. G., Rua da Assemblea 8; Rua General Camara 62, Rio de Janeiro; and Pernambuco
Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank.
Diebold & Company, Rua Santo Antonio 56, Santos.
Domschke & Company, Rua das Princezas Bahia.
Dreher, Edmundo, & Company, Rua Barao do Triumpho 6, Poto Alegre.
Eiffler, Bernard, Manaos, Para and Pernambuco.
Empreza Graphica Rio Grandense, Rua dos Andradas 447, Porto Alegre.
Empreza Hoepcke, Florianopolis, Santa Catharina.
Engel, Fritz, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.
Engelhardt, Carlos Rio Grande do Sul.
Ferreira Bastos, Antonio, Bahia.
Ferreira, José Germano, Rua Sao Bento 5, Rio de Janeiro.
Fischer, Christiano Julio (Hardware Merchant), Campo da Redempcão, Porto Alegre.
Fonseca & Company (Coal Merchants), Para.
Fonseca, Abilio (partner of Fonseca & Company), Para.
Fonseca, Arthur, Sao Francisco do Sul.
Fraeb & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 90, Porto Alegre; and Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.
Freyer, Hugo, Porto Alegre.
Friedheim Aguiar & Company, Avenida Maranhense 11, S. Luiz, Maranhao.
Friedrichs & Timmann, Rua dos Droguistas, Bahia.
Fuchs, J., & Company (Casa Fuchs), Rua Sao Bento 83, Sao Paulo.
Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Avenida Rio Branco 11, Rio de Janeiro; Rua Floriano Peixoto 11, Pernambuco.
Gonczy, Porto Alegre.
Graeff, Gustaf, Para.
Green & Company, Belem, Para.
Griesbach, Max, Para.
Guimares, F., Bahia
Guimaraes, N., & Company, Rua Luiz de Camoes 16, Rio de Janeiro.
Gunzberger, J., & Company, Manaos and Para.
Harm, Heinrich, Manaos and Itacoatiara.
Hartmann, H., Rua Barao da Victoria 25, Pernambuco.
Hasenclever & Company, Rio de Janeiro; Rua L. Badaro 70, Sao Paulo.
Harmanny, Louis, & Company, Rua Goncalves Dias 54 & 57, and Avenida Rio Branco 126, Rio de Janeiro.
Hoepcke, Carl, & Company, Florianopolis, Santa Cathrina.
Hoffman, Rudolf W. H., Para.
Holdum, Maxim, Manaos.
Holzborn, Ernesto, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Huland, Oscar, & Company, Ceará.
Jannowitzer, Wahle & Company, Rua de Candelaria 49; San Pedro 34, Rio de Janeiro; and Sao Paulo.
Joao Silveria de Souza, Joinville.
Jordan Gerken & Company, Sao Francisco do Sul.
Kopinsky, Joseph, Rua Sao Paulo 52, Rio de Janeiro.

Krabe & Company, Rua dos Andradas 497, Porto Alegre.
Krause Irmaos & Company (Krause Brothers), Rua da San Antonio 17, Belem, Para; Rua Loba D'Almada 9, Manaos; Rua Primeiro de Marco 6, Pernambuco; and Maranhao.
Kroneke & Company, Parahyba do Norte.
Kuehlen, Otto, Para.
Landy, Carlos von, Rua Barao do Triumpho 33A, Pernambuco.
Lemcke, Carlos, & Company, Porto Alegre.
Lima, Luzio Horacio (Berringer & Company), Para.
Lind, Von der, & Company, Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Linhares, Antonio P., Para.
Lobo, Manaos.
Lobse, Para.
Louro Linhares, Florianopolis.
Luckhaus & Company, Rua General Camara 67, Rio de Janeiro.
Ludwig é Irmaos, Rua dos Andradas, Porto Alegre.
Magnus, James, & Company, Rua Sao Pedro 96, Rio de Janeiro.
Martin, Xiste, & Company, Rio de Janeiro; Sao Paulo and Santos.
Metzier, Hugo, Porto Alegre.
Meyer, Irmaos, & Company, Rua Sete de Setembro 165, Porto Alegre.
Monteiro, J. A., & Company, Rua de Candelaria 49, Rio de Janeiro.
Monteiro Santos & Company, Sao Paulo.
Moreira, Julio César (Moreira de Carvalho), Rua General Camara 1; and Praia Icarahy 21, Rio de Janeiro.
Naschold, Ricardo, & Company, Rua Henrique Dias 57, Sao Paulo, and Porto Alegre.
Noronha, Carlos de, Rua General Camara 22, Rio de Janeiro.
Officina Velhote Silva, Para.
Ohliger & Company, Manaos.
Ornstein & Company, Rua Sao Pedro 9, Rio de Janeiro.
Ostermeyer, Frederico, Rua da Quitanda 63 & 175, Rio de Janeiro.
Ottens, K. J., Bahia.
Overbeck, W., Rua das Princezas, Bahia.
Pereira, Alfredo Martins, Manaos.
Pereira, E., & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Peters, W., & Company, Manaos.
Petersen, Adolf, & Company, Rua do Apollo 36, Pernambuco.
Pintsch (Julius), Aktien-gesellschaft, Rua Sao Pedro 9, Rio de Janeiro.
Pohlman & Company, Pernambuco and Maceió.
Pradez, Pierre, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
Pralow & Company, Para and Manaos.
Prejawa & Company, Rua da Alfandega 70, Rio de Janeiro.
Reiniger, Schmitt, & Company, Rua 7 de Setembro 118, Porto Alegre.
Reisch, Felix, Manaos.
Ribeiro, Armando, Rua Voluntarios da Patria 40 and 42, Porto Alegre.
Rieckmann & Company, Rua Boa Vista 42, Sao Paulo.
Rombauer & Company, Rua Visconde de Inhauma 84, Rio de Janeiro.
Rothschild & Company, Rua 15 de Novembro 31, Sao Paulo.
Runes & Bark, Largo Monte Alegre 6, Santos.
Schaible & Kanitz, Rua José Bonifacio 40, Sao Paulo; Rua Sao Pedro 52, Rio de Janeiro.
Schar, Ernest, Pernambuco.
Schlee, Philip, Manaos.
Schlick, Alfredo, & Company, Rua da Assemblea 14; Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Schoenn, Roberto, & Company, Rua Quitanda 147, Rio de Janeiro.
Scholz, Manaos.
Schroeter, J., Porto Alegre.
Schümann & Company, Para.
Seligmann & Company, Para.
Semper & Company, Manaos.
Siemens-Schückert Werke, Rio de Janeiro; Bahia; Porto Alegre and Sao Paulo.
Simoes, Angelino, & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Simonek & Moreira, Rua do Bon Jesus 20, Pernambuco.
Sinjen, M., & Company, Novo Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro.
Sinner, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
Smith, Kessler & Panke (Casa Kosmos), Rua Direita 12, Sao Paulo and Santos.
Sociedade Anonyma Armazens Andersen, Manaos.
Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann, Limited, Rua do Bosario 64, Rio de Janeiro.

Solheiro, Luiz (partner of Fonseca & Company), Para.
Steinberg Meyer & Company, Avenida Rio Branco 65, Rio de Janeiro; and Sao Paulo.
Steiner, Pedro Maurico, Para.
Steinman, Emilo A., Manaos.
Steinder & Company, Bahia.
Stofen, Schnack, Müller & Company, Corumba.
Stoltz, Hermann, & Company, Avenida Central 66-74 (Rio Branco 66-74), Rio de Janeiro; Praca da Republica, Santos; Rua Alvares Penteado 12, Sao Paulo and Pernambuco.
Strassberger, E., & Company, Manaos.
Studer, J., & Company, Rua das Pincezas, 20, Bahia.
Suerdieck & Company, Rua das Princezas Bahia.
Trommell, A., & Company, Praca Telles 11, Santos; Rua Alvares Penteado, Sao Paulo.
Urban, Eugen, & Company, Rua Conselheiro Saraiva 30, Rio de Janeiro; Rua Santo Antonio 63, Santos.
Vasconcelles, José de, & Company, Pernambuco.
Vianna, Elyseo, Rua 15 de Novembro, Pernambuco.
Viera de Mello, Francisco, Rio de Janeiro.
Vieria, Francisco Salles, Manaos.
Wachtel, Marzen, & Company, Rio Grande do Sul.
Wagner, Schadlich & Company (Casa Allema), Santos and Sao Paulo.
Weissflog Brothers, Rua Libero Badaro 70, Sao Paulo.
Weissflog, Alfredo (of Weissflog Brothers), Rua Maranhâo 21, Sao Paulo.
Weissflog, Otto (of Weissflog Brothers), Avenida Paulista 112, Sao Paulo.
Weiszflog, Max, Sao Paulo.
Westphalen Bach & Company, Rua Cons. Saraiva, Bahia.
Wille, Theodor, & Company, Sao Paulo; Rio de Janeiro; and Santos.
Wolff, Eric, Pernambuco.

CHILE.

Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line).
Armstrong, Enrique, Talcahuano.
Arrigoriaga, Saturnino, Valparaiso and Santiago.
Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).
Banco, de Chiley Alemania (Banco für Chile und Deutschland), Antofagasta; Santiago; Valparaiso; Concepcion; Temuco and Valdivia.
Banco Germanico de la America del Sud (Deutsche Sud Amerikanische Bank).
Canelo, Nemesio (of Gildemeister & Company), Iquique.
Chassin Trubert, Julio, Coquimbo
Compania Salitrera Alemana, Taltal.
Compania Salitrera Constancia, Iquique.
Compania Salitrera (H. B. Sloman & Company).
Curtze, Walter, Korner 1086, Punta Arenas.
Daube & Company, Prat 12, Valparaiso; Merced 798, Santiago; Arana 530, Concepcion; Latorre-Baquedano and Antofagasta.
Dauelsberg & Company, Antofagasta.
Deutsche Sud Amerikanische Bank.
Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank.
Escobar, Jose Ignacio, Calle Santa Domingo 1372, Santiago.
Fölsch, H., & Company, Casilla. 16A, Valparaiso.
Fonck, Carlos, & Company, Calle Brasil 126, Valparaiso; Calle Puente 571, Santiago.
Gildemeister & Company.
Gleisner, Mauricio & Company, Santiago; Valparaiso and Talcahuano.
Groothoff, A. & O., Iquique.
Guttmann & Maurer, Correa Casilla 85 and Calle Moneda 1065, Santiago; and Valdivia.
Hagnauer & Company, Blanco 122, Valparaiso.
Hardt, E. and W., & Company.
Inojosa, Maximo, Concepcion.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").
Koster & Wyneken, Calle Lincoyan 427, Concepcion and Coronel.
Lange & Company, Casilla 953, Valparaiso.
Luck, Winkelhagen & Company, Valparaiso.
Manns, Ernesto, Pl. Munoz Gamero, Punta Arenas.
Neckelmann & Company, Valparaiso.
Nissen, Fischer & Company, Santiago and Concepcion.

Paarman & Krebs, Valparaiso.
Reitze, Leopold, & Company, Valparaiso.
Salpeterwerke Gildemeister Aktien Gesellschaft.
Schultz, Ricardo, & Company, 8, Coquimbo, Concepcion; and Valparaiso.
Siemens Schückert, Limited, Blanco 366, Valparaiso; and Santiago.
Sloman, H. B., & Company, Tocopilla and Valparaiso.
Smith, Charles Dudley (of A. & O. Groothoff), Iquique.
Stubenrauch & Company, Punta Arenas.
Stubenrauch, R., Punta Arenas.
Timmermann & Company, Valparaiso and Santiago.
Trede, H., Punta Arenas.
Trillo, Victor, Antofagasta.
Ureta, Oscar, Punta Arenas.
Vargas, Leonidas, Antofagasta.
Vorwerk & Company, Prat 231-239, Valparaiso.
Wagner, Klein & Company, Valparaiso and Santiago.
Weber & Company, Santiago and Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA.

Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line).
Añez, Julio A., & Company, Cucuta.
Banco Aleman-Antioqueño.
Beck, Roberto, Bogota.
Beckmann & Company, Cucuta.
Berne, O., & Company, Barranquilla.
Breuer, Möller & Company, Barranquilla; Cucuta (and all branches).
Breymann, Wilhelm von, & Company, Cali.
Empresa Hanseatica, Barranquilla.
Hoz, P. de la, Barranquilla.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").
Lindemeyer, Heinrich (partner of Empresa Hanseatica).
Stegmann, Arthur (widow of) partner of Empresa Hanseatica).
Vasquez, Martin (of Empresa Hanseatica).
Volkmann, Gustav, Bucaramanga.
Wiese, F. (partner of Empresa Hanseatica).

CUBA.

Barba, Vicente, Calle San Pedro 4, Havana.
Bandes, J. F., & Company. Calle Cuba 64, Havana.
Eppinger Alberto, Teniente Rey 61, Havana.
Heilbut & Company, Calle San Ignacio 54, Havana.
Michaelsen & Prasse, Obrapia 18, Havana.
Paetzold, M., & Company, Havana.
Seeler, Pi & Company, Obrapia 16, Havana.
Tillman, M., & Company, Havana.
Toennies, H., Havana.
Upmann, H., & Company, Amargura 1 and Mercaderes 34, Havana.

ECUADOR.

Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line).
Balda, Manuel.
Barrels, Carlos, & Company, Bahia de Caráquez.
Bartels, Carlos (partner of Carlos Bartels & Company), Bahia de Caráquez.
Bartels, Guillermo (partner of Carlos Bartels & Company), Bahia de Caráquez.
Beedach Hermanos, Quito and Guayaquil.
Beedach Kamal (partner of Beedach Hermanos), Quito and Guayaquil.
Beedach, Rene (partner of Beedach Hermanos), Quito and Guayaquil.
Behreint, Frederick, Manta and Bahia de Caráquez.
Borchert, W. (partner of Jeremias & Borchert), Guayaquil.
Bunge, Julio (partner of Guillermo Kaiser), Guayaquil.
Burau, Juan, Manta.
*Cassinelli & Company, Guayaquil.
Castro, Allen, Calle 16A 205, Guayaquil.
Cattan Hermanos, Quito.
Dassum, Mustafa, Guayaquil.
Dehmlow, Alfred (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.
Dierks, Hugo (partner of Otte & Company), Bahia de Caráquez.

*NOTE.—The name of the firm with which trading is prohibited by the Order of the 19th July 1916 is Cassinelli & Company, Guayaquil. The firm of Cassinalli Hermanos by Compania of Malecón 1811, 1812 & 1813, Guayaquil, has not been placed on the Statutory List, and trading with that firm is not prohibited.

Donner & Blackett, Manta and Porto Viejo.
Donner, Roberto (partner of Donner & Blackett), Manta and Porto Viejo.
Duve, Federico (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.
Flemming & Schnabel, Bahia de Caráquez.
Flemming, George, Bahia de Caráquez.
Gleschen, Carlos (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Manta Branch).
Grim, Juan (partner of Adolfo Poppe), Guayaquil.
Grimmer, Karl (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.
Guzmann, L., and Hijos, Malecón 100, Guayaquil.
Haas, Max (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Esmeraldas Branch).
Harnack, H. (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Bahia de Caráquez Branch).
Heinert, Leonard, Guayaquil.
Hinnaoui Hermanos, Avenida 2A, 320, Guayaquil.
Hinnaoui, Arif (or Aref) (partner of Hinnaoui Hermanos), Guayaquil.
Hinnaoui, Azat (or Azzet) (partner of Hinnaoui Hermanos), Guayaquil.
Hinnaoui, Fuad (partner of Hinnaoui Hermanos), Guayaquil.
Jeremias & Borchert, Avenida Tercera 612, Guayaquil.
Jeremias, L. (partner of Jeremias & Borchert), Avenida Tercera 614, Guayaquil.
Jungnickel & Loose, Guayaquil.
Jungnickel, W. (partner of Jungnickel & Loose), Guayaquil.
Kaiser, Guillermo, Calle Octava 121; Pichincha 125, and Avenida Segundo 118, Guayaquil.
Koppel, Samuel, Avenida Tercera 1101 and 1103, Guayaquil.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").
Kruger & Company, Avenida Segunda 400-402, Calle 11A, 118 and 120, and Pichincha 400, Guayaquil.
Kruger, Juan H. (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.
Kugelman, Ferd, Bahia de Caráquez.
Loose (partner of Jungnickel & Loose), Guayaquil.
Lopez, Romulo G., Guayaquil.
Lüders, Carlos W., Cordoba 506, Guayaquil.
Malheur & Company, Manta.
Maydoub (or Madub) & Ramadan, Ambato.
Maydoub (or Madub) Amin (partner of Maydoub & Ramadan), Ambato.
Miketa, Rodolfo (partner of Otte & Company), Bahia de Caráquez.
Minerva Aerated Water Company.
Moller, Herman (partner of Rickert & Company), Guayaquil.
Orenstein & Koppel.
Otte & Company, Bahia de Caráquez.
Otte, Carlos, & Company, Manta.
Patrel, J., & Hermanos, Bahia de Caráquez.
Patrel, Juan (partner of J. Patrel & Hermanos), Bahia de Caráquez.
Patrel, Luis (partner of J. Patrel & Hermanos), Bahia de Caráquez.
Poppe, Adolfo, Guayaquil.
Ramadan (partner of Maydoub & Ramadan), Quito and Guayaquil.
Rickert, Carlos (partner of Rickert & Company), Guayaquil.
Rickert, Edward (partner of Rickert & Company), Guayaquil.
Rickert, Enrique (partner of Rickert & Company), Guayaquil.
Rickert & Company, Guayaquil.
Rischanek, Max (partner of Kruger & Company), Guayaquil.
Ruperti, Emilio, Jipijapa.
Schnabel, A. (partner of Flemming & Schnabel), Bahia de Caráquez
Tagua, Handels Gesellschaft, M. B. H., all branches.
Tresselt, W. (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Bahia de Caráquez Branch).
Urban, Gustovo (partner of Carlos Luders), Guayaquil.
Voelcker, Carlos, Manta and Bahia de Caráquez.
Yauch, Theodore (of Tagua Handels Gesellschaft, Esmeraldas Branch).
Zohrer, Adolfo, Guayaquil.

PARAGUAY.

Staudt & Company.
Stofen, Schnack, Müller & Company, Asuncion.

PERU.

Agencia Maritima "Kosmos" (Kosmos Steamship Line).
Arce, José Elisés (of Emmel Hermanos), Arequipa.

Banco Aleman Transatlantico (Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank).
Bast, Rodolfo, Piura
Brahm & Company, Carrera 458, Lima.
Casa Grande Zuckerplantagen Actien Gesellschaft, Trujillo.
Dauelsberg & Company, Mollendo.
Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank.
Dolmann & Einfeldt, Lima.
Dunkelberg, F., Lima.
Emmel, Fernado, Arequipa.
Emmel Hermanos, Arequipa, Cuzco.
Freundt & Quistorf, Espaderos 586, 587 and 594, Lima.
Garcia, Antenor & Company, Paita.
Gildemeister & Company, Apartado 388, Lima; and Trujillo.
Gildemeister, Enrique (of Gildemeister & Company).
Gildemeister, Siegfried (of Gildemeister & Company), Trujillo and Lima.
Gulda, F., & Company, Lima.
Hardt, Engelbert, & Company.
Hardt, E. and W., & Company.
Hassler & Michaelson, Trujillo.
Herklotz, A., Lima.
Hilbck, F., & Company, Piura.
Hilbck, Kuntze & Company, Cajamarca, Chiclayo and Pacasmayo.
Hilman (partner of Gulda and Company), Lima.
Justus, W. (partner of Brahm & Company), Casilla 89, Lima.
Klinge, F., & Company, Lima.
Knell, H., Callao.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Maritima "Kosmos").
Leon, Felix, Pacasmayo.
Ludoweig, C., & Company, Ucayali 300, Lima.
Muelle & Dammert, Callao.
Oeschsle, A. F., Lima.
Ott, Ph., & Company, Lima.
Pallete, A. A., Pacasmayo.
Raygada, R. Y., Paita.
Schaefer, Carlos, Piura.
Schroeder, C. M., & Company, Lima.
Sociedad Industrial Infantas Limited, Lima.
Sociédad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada, Lima.
Soto, Bernadi, Iquitos
Strassberger, E., & Company, Iquitos.
Trittau, George, Lima.
Umlauff, F., Lima.
Weiss, Carlos, & Company, San Pedro 111, Lima; and Callao.
Welsch, G., & Company, Esquina de Mercaderes 493, Lima.
Wiebe, F., & Company, Salaverry and Trujillo.
Wiebe, S. (partner of F. Wiebe & Company), Salaverry and Trujillo.

PORTO RICO.

Barba, Vicente.
Stubbe (of Gandia & Stubbe), San Juan.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Bauer, Philipp & Company, 68, Broad Street, New York City.
Beer, Sondheimer & Company, New York.
Blumenthal, Simon R. (of Zimmerman & Forshay).
Botzow, Herman (of O. C. Kanzow & Company).
Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc., 32, Broadway, New York.
Bunge, Mauricio (of Maclaren & Gentles, Inc.).
Burin, Alf. (of Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc.).
Carlowitz & Company, 82, Beaver Street, and 35, West Houston Street, New York.
Cullen, Charles, Ocala, Florida.
Czech, Armin (of International Import & Export Company).
Dietzgen, Eugene, Company, 166, W. Monroe Street, Chicago; and 218, E. 23rd Street, New York.
Erlanger, E. H., 60, Wall Street, New York.
Falk, Carlos (of Maclaren & Gentles, Inc.).
Goldschmidt Chemical Company, 60, Wall Street, New York.
Goldschmidt Detinning Company, 60, Wall Street, New York.
Goldschmidt Thermit Company, 90, West Street, New York.

Grubnau, Carl, & Son, 14, Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 74, Wall Street, New York; and Boston, Mass.
Gubelman, Oscar L. (of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne).
Hardy, Charles, 50, Church Street, New York.
Hasenclever & Company, 24, State Street, New York.
Hasenclever, Joh. Bernhardt, & Soehne, 21, State Street, New York.
Hauser, Morgan H. (of Zimmerman & Forshay).
Hirsch, Alfredo (of Maclaren & Gentles, Inc.).
Hirschland, Franz H. (of Goldschmidt Thermit Company).
Howe, Robert W. (of Brasch & Rothenstein, Inc.).
Humburg, William E., 25, Beaver Street, New York.
International Hide & Skin Company, 59, Frankfort Street, New York.
International Import & Export Company, 136, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Isaacs, J. (of John Simon & Brothers).
Jaffe, Max, 15, William Street, New York.
Kahl, J. A., 82, Beaver Street, New York.
Kanzow, O. C., & Company, 11, Broadway, New York.
Kanzow, Otto C. (of O. C. Kanzow & Company).
Kempner, H., Cotton Exchange, Galveston, Texas.
Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, 15, William Street, New York.
Knauth, Mary I. (of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne).
Knauth, Wilhelm (of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne).
Maclaren & Gentles, Inc., 222, Produce Exchange, New York.
McNear, George W., Inc., Insurance Exchange Building, 433, California Street, San Francisco, California.
Magenheimer, A., 68, Broad Street, New York.
Maier, Marx, 200, Fifth Avenue, New York.
Merchants Colonial Corporation, 45, William Street, New York.
Muller, Carl (of Muller, Schall, & Company).
Muller, Ernest (of Schuchardt & Schutte).
Muller, Schall & Company, 45, William Street, New York.
Muller-Schall, Frederick (of Muller, Schall & Company).
Nachod, Maria, 15, William Street, New York.
National Zinc Company, 2, Stone Street, New York.
Neumond, K. & E., 25, Broad Street, New York.
Newton, Rollin C., 15, William Street, New York.
Norfolk Refining & Smelting Company, Virginia.
Orenstein & Koppel, Pennsylvania.
Pavenstedt, Edmund (of Muller, Schall & Company).
Perutz, Leopold, 17, Battery Place, New York.
Petroleum Products Company of California, Inc., San Francisco, California.
Rees, Louis J. (of Zimmerman & Forshay).
Reuter Broeckelman & Company, 59, Pearl Street, New York.
Richter, Alfred (of Reuter Broeckelman & Company).
Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Company, 100, William Street, and 14, Jay Street, New York.
Rubber & Guayule Agency Inc., 108, Walter Street, New York.
Rushmore, Townsend, 82, Beaver Street, New York.
Schall, William, Junior (of Muller, Schall & Company).
Schenker & Company, 17, Battery Place, New York.
Schloetelborg, G. F., 318, Globe Buildings, Seattle, Washington.
Schmidt, Paul (of Rubber & Guayule Agency Inc.).
Schuchardt & Schutte, 90, West Street, New York.
Schütte, Bünemann & Company, 15, William Street, New York.
Scully, John S. (of Zimmerman & Forshay).
Siemssen & Company, 82, Beaver Street, New York.
Simon, John, & Brothers, Cotton Exchange Building, 15, William Street, New York
Sonneborn, L., Sons Inc., 262, Pearl Street, and 206, Water Street, New York.
Southern Products Trading Company, Cotton Exchange Building, 15, William Street, New York.
Stegemann, Edward, Junior (of Brasch & Rothenstein Inc.).
Superior Export Company Inc., 90, West Street, New York.
Texas Export & Import Company, Galveston.
Ulrich, Ernst, 15, William Street, New York.
Weber, Edward (of Rubber & Guayule Agency Inc.).
Wehrenberg, Otto (of Philipp Bauer & Company).
Weingardt, Arend H., 15, William Street, and 120, Broadway, New York.

Zimmerman & Forshay, 9, Wall Street, New York.
Zimmerman, Leopold (of Zimmerman & Forshay).

VENEZUELA.

Afanador, J., & Company, Ciudad Bolivar.
Afanador, Doctor J. E. Sanchez, Ciudad Bolivar.
Anez, Julio A., & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.
Becker, George, Caracas.
Beckmann & Company, Maracaibo.
Behrens, Adolfo (partner of Blohm & Company).
Blohm & Company, Ciudad Bolivar; Caracas, La Guayra; Puerto Cabello; Valencia; Barquisimeto and Maracaibo.
Breuer, Möller & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.
Christern, Zingg & Company, Maracaibo.
Diaz, Alfred, La Guayra.
Dissel (van), Rode & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.
Gathmann Hermanos, Caracas.
Henriquez, Daniel, Maracaibo.
Herrenbruck, E., Maracaibo.
Hess, Carlos, Caracas.
Kehrhahn, Adolf, & Company, Maracaibo.
Mestern & Company, Puerto Cabello.
Otamenda & Company, Maracaibo and San Cristobal.
Pineda, Joviniano, Maracaibo.
Rayhrer & Firnhaber, Maracaibo.
Rincon, Angel Renato, Maracaibo.
Rodriguez, Luis, M., Ciudad Bolivar.
Rossi, Jesus Belloso, Maracaibo.
Schnell (partner of Blohm & Company).
Schreier (partner of Blohm & Company).
Steinvorth & Company, Maracaibo.
Vasquez, Tomas Rodriguez, Puerto Cabello.
Wenzel, Gmo., & Company, Ciudad Bolivar and Caoracas.

ASIA.

JAPAN.

Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company, c/o Simon Evers, 25 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 100 Yedomachi, Kobe.
Accumulatoren Fabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, 32B Tsukiji, Tokyo.
Ahrens, H., & Company, Nachf, 29 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 10 Bund, Kobe.
Akino Genziro, 154, Yokohama.
Akino Kunzo, 154, Yokohama.
Bayer, F., & Company, 183, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 47 Akashimachi, Kobe.
Becker & Company, 89B Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 31A Akashimachi, Kobe; and 14 Hamacho, Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
Benicke, F., Nachf, 4 Honkawaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; 81 Kyo-Machi, Kobe.
Berg, Werner, 4 Shichome Nakayamatedori, Kobe.
Bergmann & Company, 154 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; and 40 Akashimachi, Kobe.
Bleifus, F. R., 92 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Boeddinghans, C. E., 4 Deshima, Nagasaki.
Bohler Keitei Goshi Kaisha, Nakanoshima, Osaka; 3 Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.
Borkowsky, G., 169 Sannomiyacho, Itchome, Kobe.
Bretschneider & Company, 160A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Carlowitz & Company, 124 Higashi-machi, Kobe; 11 Isogami-Dori, 5 Nichome, Kobe.
Cassella Senryo Kaisha, Murai Building, Ninonbashi-ku, Tokyo, and 31A Akashimachi, Kobe.
China Export, Import and Bank Company, Kobe and Yokohama.
Chu Sheang Dong, Chemulpo, Korea.
Club Concordia, 117 Itomachi, Kobe.
Club Germania, 235 Yokohama.
Delacamp & Company, 121 Higashi-machi, Kobe.
Delacamp, Piper & Company, 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 70 Kyomachi, Kobe.
Deutsche Apotheke (Kote Dispensary), 16 Narima-machi, Kobe.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, 180A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 25 Kyoma-chi, Kobe.
Doi, Nagashi, Minami Rokuchome 122, Aoyama, Tokyo.
Fachtmann & Company, R., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Feicke & Company, J., 80 Kyomachi, Kobe.
Fischer, R. E., Kobe.
Gartner-Gebruder, Otaru, Hokkaido.
Geiser & Gilbert, Limited, Surugadaishita, Tokyo.
Gutmann, E., Yayesucho, Itchome, Tokyo.
Harada Kakujiro, Kobe.
Hattori, Y., Benton Dori, Yokohama.
Hirschfeld, G. C., 43 Sannomiya-cho, Kobe.
Hoffman, F., Kobe.
Ichikawa, Kiyoshi, 14 Nichome, Iidawac, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Ikeda Tokuzo, 12 Kaigandori, Kobe.
Illies, C., & Company, 54 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 12 Bund, Kobe; 15 Tsukiji, Tokyo; 40 Kitahama, Sanchome; Osaka and Moji.
Imada Takehiro, 39 Akashimachi, Kobe.
Jantzen, F., Kobe.
Japan Herald, P. O. Box 279, Yokohama.
Kalle & Company, Kobe.
Kato Shoten, 91 Kitamachi, Kobe.
Kenshin Yoko, 211, Yokohama
Kobe Dispensary (Deutsche Apotheke), 16 Harima-Machi, Kobe.
Konishi Kikujiro, 54 Yokohama.
Langfeldt & Company, 73 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Lessner, S. D., 25 Nakamachi, Kobe; 6 Megasaki, Nagasaki.
Levedag, E., 4 Yurakucho, Sanchome, Tokyo.
Leybold, Shokwan, L., 26 Himonocho Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo; 29 Nishi Hommachi, Moji.
Liesecke, J., 80 Kyomachi, Kobe.
Meier & Company, A., 25 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 68 Kyomachi, Kobe.
Munster, B., 23 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Nakamura Yushutsuten, 169 Sannomiya-cho, Itchome, Kobe.
Nigo Shoten, 154, Yokohama.
Normal Dispensary, 77D Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Oestmann & Company, A., 196 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 47 Kobe.
Oldenburg, E., 49 Harimamachi, Kobe.
Pieper & Thomas, 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; and 24 Teppo-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo
Pietzker, W., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 17 Mayemachi, Kobe.
Ramseger & Company, 17 Mayemachi, Kobe.
Raspe & Company, M., 91 Kitamachi, Kobe; 18A Tsukiji, Tokyo.
Ratjen, Rud, 122 Aoyama Minamimachi Rokuchome, Tokyo.
Reimers, Otto & Company, 198 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Retz F., 214 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Retz, F., & Company, 214 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Ritter, W., P. O. Box 234, Yokohama.
Rohde & Company, Carl (Japan Export Company), 70A Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 104 Yedo-machi, Kobe.
Rom[illegible]ch, Leo, 33 Tsukiji, Tokyo.
Sasga S. [illegible]hokai, Ginza, Tokyo.
Sa[illegible]da & [illegible]ompany, 40, [illegible]kashimachi, Kobe.
Sc[illegible]lt, Sch[illegible]rff & Company, R., 52 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Schm[illegible] Shoten, [illegible] Yayesucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo.
Schmidt [illegible] [illegible]y, Paul, 21 Yurakucho, Itchome, Kojimachi, Tokyo, and Ono
Schramm & Compan[illegible] [illegible]be.
Hamab[illegible] [illegible]dori, K[illegible]
Schuchardt & Sch[illegible]utte, 1 [illegible] Yurakucho, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Siemens Schückert D[illegible]enki Ka[illegible]bushiki Kaisha, 65 Bojima Hamadori, Osaka; 48 Akashicho Tsukiji, Tokyo; [illegible]30 Tsutsui-cho, Kobe and Moji.
Simon Evers & Company, [illegible] 25 Yama[illegible]shita-cho, Yokohama; 101 Yedomachi, Kobe.
Sugimoto Boyeki Gomei Ka[illegible]isha, 160[illegible] Yokohama.
Takashiro Arazo, Isagamidori, [illegible] Kobe.
Tanigawa Masajiro, 12 Kaigand[illegible]ri, Kobe.
Terauchi Shohai, 40 Akashimachi, [illegible] Kobe.
Ukita Yasumasa, 70, Yamashita-cho, [illegible] Yokohama.
Van Nierop's, Ed. L. Japan Trading [illegible]ompany, 39 Akashimachi, Kobe; and 153 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Vehling & Company, 92 Yamashita-cho, Yo[illegible]kohama.

Vogt, Dr. Carls 67 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Weinberger & Company, C., 46 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; 76B Kyomachi, Kobe.
Wilckens, A., 45 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Winckler & Company, 256 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama: 100 Yedomachi, Kobe; 2 Minami Konyamachi, Tokyo; and 9 Shumokumachi Sanchome Nagoya.
Wolf, Hans, 81 Nakamachi, Kobe.
Wolter, Carl & Company, Honmachi, Chemulpo, Korea.
Wong Ching Hung, Chemulpo, Korea.
Zeiss, Carl 33 Tsukiji, Tokyo.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Adler Warenhuis (Moritz Adler), Sourabaya.
Assahan Syndicat Gesellschaft, Medan and Palembang.
Auerbach, H., Oxe & Company, Sourabaya.
Barmer Export Gesellschaft, Batavia.
"Bataviaasch Handelsbad," Batavia.
Behn Meyer, H. M., & Company, Batavia and Sourabaya.
Biedermann & Company, Samarang and Sourabaya.
Birnbaum, S. & W., Kali Bisar West, Batavia.
Borneo Import & Export Company, Dutch Borneo and Batavia.
Braunschweigsche Maschinenbauanstalt, Sourabaya.
Breitfeld, Danek & Company, Sourabaya.
Cultuur Maatschappy Montaja, Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy Pasoemah, Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy Plaboean Ratoe, Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy Silau Doenia, Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy "Soekabiroes."
Cultuur Maatschappy "Soengei Langka," Batavia.
Cultuur Maatschappy Tji-Karang.
Cultuur Maatschappy "Tjikopo-Zuid."
Cultuur Maatschappy Wangoen Wattie.
Diehn, August, Medan and Palembang, Sumatra; and Java.
Eckstein, P., Medan and Palembang.
Ehrlich, S., Medan and Palembang.
Elten, Van, Medan.
Erdmann & Sielcken, Samarang, Batavia, and Sourabaya.
Export Maatschappy Austria, Bandoeng.
Filamont, Engelen & Company, Menado and Celebes.
Forsyth, Douglas, Batavia.
Giesbers & Rosenkrantz, Sourabaya.
Goldenberg & Company, Medan and Palembang.
Gummi Fabriek Harburg-Wien, Sourabaya.
Gumprich & Strauss, Batavia.
Guntzel & Schumacher Handelsmaatschappy, Medan, Palembang and Sumatra.
Hallermann, J., Medan and Palembang.
Hallesche Maschinenfabriek, Sourabaya.
Handel Maatschappy A. F Van Den Berg and Company, Batavia.
Handel Maatschappy Paré Paré, Macassar.
Harland Kantoor, Batavia.
Hennemann, R., & Company, Dutch Borneo; Batavia and Siboga.
Herrmann, C. H., Batoe Toelis 2, Batavia.
Hilckes, E. A., Bandjermasin.
Hinloopen, W., Tandjong Balie, Asahan, Sumatra.
Hinlopen, K., & Company, Sourabaya.
Horak, F.
Import Maatschappy Zikel & Company, Samarang and Bandoeng.
Jongeneel, Medan.
Katz, S., & Company, Medan and Palembang.
Kehding, F., Medan and Palembang.
Keil, K. E., Buitenzorg.
Kina Cultuur Maatschappy.
Kölner Handelsgesellschaft, Sourabaya.
Koning, Carel A., & Company, Medan.
Koppel, Arthur, Sourabaya.
Ledeboer, W. B., & Company, Macassar Menado, and Gorontalo.
Leezenberg, P., Medan.
Liebenschütz & Company, Samarang and Sourabaya.
Lind, J. A., Handelsvereeniging, Medan and Palembang.

Look, H., Hulkenbachstrasse 43, Medan.
Luppe, Th., & Company, Bandoeng.
Maatschappy Limbangan Industrie, Batavia.
Maatschappy Tot Exploitatie Van Het Land Semplak, Batavia.
Machine en Rijwielfabriek Tropical, Samarang.
Mohrmann & Company, (Handels Vereeniging Voorheen J. Mohrmann), Macassar and Celebes.
Naessens & Company, Sourabaya and Medan.
Neumann & Company, Batavia.
Oei Boen Soei.
Ong Eng Tee, Medan.
Ong Seng Kwie, Batavia.
Orenstein & Koppel, Sourabaya.
Ott, E., Medan and Palembang.
Pang Kie Ngan, Batavia.
Plantagen Gesellschaft Boenisari, Batavia.
Plantagen Gesellschaft Neglasari, Bandoeng.
Plantagen Gesellschaft Tjiganitri, Batavia.
Prottel & Company, Sourabaya.
Reichler & Company, Medan and Palembang.
Schaap, F. L., Samarang.
Schild, J., Padang, Sumatra.
Schliepar, Carl, and Company, Samarang.
Siemens & Halske, Allgemeine Gesellschaft, Sourabaya.
Siemens Schückert Werke, Sourabaya.
Societé, Coloniale Indo-Belge, Batavia.
Sourabaya Oliefabriek, Sourabaya.
Spier, F. C., Sourabaya.
Straits und Sunda Syndikat, Batavia.
Tan Soen Tjiang, Macassar.
Technische Bureau Altmann, Bandoeng.
Technische Bureau Behn Meyer & Company, Sourabaya.
Technische Bureau Sunda, Bandoeng.
Thee-Plantagen Gesellschaft Tjiémas, Bandoeng.
Valk, G. H., Macassar.
Vankhee, Macassar; Menado and Gorontalo.
Vlielander Hein & Company, Batavia.
Wirbatz, Otto (or Wirbatz & Company), Sourabaya.
Wolf & Petschek, Sourabaya and Samarang.

PERSIA.

Abdul Rahim Arab.
Abramiantz & Company, Lalezar, Tehran.
Agha Muhammad Yusuf Khabbez Beglaroff, Kazvin.
Agha Muhammad Ismail Isfahani, Meshed.
Baue, Tehran.
Bonati (Schwerin), Tehran.
Carnik Khan Daiguidjan, Tehran.
Eger Brothers, Meshed.
Farbwerke Vorm, Meister Lucius & Brunig, Ispahan.
Fars Company, Shiraz.
Haim, Ezra, Hamadan.
Haji Abbas Arab, Ispahan.
Haji Ahmedagha Teheranji, Tehran.
Haji Amin, Ispahan.
Haji Amin-ut-Tujjar Brothers, Ispahan.
Haji Gholem Ali, & Haji Mohamed Bagher Behbehani & Sons, Bushire.
Haji Goulam Hussein, Sons of, Resht.
Haji Mihammed Ibrahim (Malik-ut-Tujjar), Ispahan.
Haji Mohamed Ibrahim, Tehran.
Haji Muhammad Hussain Kazeruni, Ispahan. (Trading as Shirkat Masoodieh and Shirket Islamieh.)
Haji Muhammad Reza, Ispahan.
Haji Muhammad Ibraham Tenrani Sakkon, Tehran.
Haji Muhammad Welinkani, Kerman.
Haji Saleh Arab, Successors of, *viz.*—Haji Amin, Haji Mohammed Reza and Zafar, Ispahan.
Hanemoglou, Resht.

Herold, M., Meshed.
Hoffman, Meshed.
Ismaloff, (Georges & Jean), Kazvin.
Lascarides Frères, Resht.
Maison Hollandaise (Prins, C. F.), Tehran.
Malik-ut-Tujjar (Haji Muhammad Ibrahim), Ispahan.
Meshedi Ismail Salmasi, Kerman.
Meshedi Goulam Ali, Resht.
Minassiantz, A., Tehran.
Muhammad Mehdi Samsar Isfaman.
Muhammad Saleh, Resht.
Mustafa Husseini, Tehran.
Papadopoulo, Hariles, Resht.
Pascalidi Frères, Resht.
Persische Teppiche A/G., Ispahan.
Prins, C. F. (Maison Hollandaise), Tehran
Pugin.
Roever, Wilhelm, Shiraz.
Sadie Afshar, Yezd
Safa & Company, Limited, Bushire.
Serushian, Kerman.
Seskiel Nawi, Tehran.
Shebarek, Georges, Tehran.
Société du Tombac, Ispahan.
Tehallis, Demetri, Resht.
Tehallis, Leandros, Resht.
Tehallis, Sotiri, Resht.
Wassmuss.
Wonckhaus & Company, Bushire.
Yavash Ochli, Resht.
Zafar, Ispahan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Arend, A. Von, Manila.
Asinga Company, Limited.
Asuncion, Roman, Manila.
Basilan Plantation Company, Zamboanga.
Behn Meyer & Company, Limited, Manila.
Botica Boie, Manila
Cooper Company. P. O. Box 189, Manila.
Determann, A. (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila.
Duft, Charles, G., Manila.
El Siglo, Manila.
Fressel & Company, Manila.
Froehlich & Kuttner, Iloilo.
Fua Matas Company, Manila.
Germann & Company, Manila.
Gmür, Otto & Company, Manila.
Hashim, N. T., & Company, Manila.
La Perla Del Oriente (Oriente Cigar Factory), P. O. Box 430, Manila.
La Prueba Cigar Factory, P. O. Box 856, and Gunao 4, Manila.
La Yebana Cigar Factory, Manila.
Lampe, O. (of E. A. and Otto Weber), Manila.
Landahl, J., (of Seeker & Company), Manila.
Lohmann, J. (of E. A. and Otto Weber), Tuguegarao.
Los Helios, Manila.
Maack, A. (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila.
Manila Commercial Company, P. O. Box 442, Manila.
Manila Drug Company, Manila.
Manila Import Company, Basmarina, 107, Manila.
Meller, P., (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila.
Menzi, J. M., Manila.
Merlo, Timeteo.
Muller, Heinrich, Manila.
Nagel, P., (of Juan Seiboth & Company), Manila.
Oriente Cigar Factory, (La Perla del Oriente) P. O. Box 430, Manila.
Richter, Adolpho, & Company.

Roensch, Alfred, & Company.
Rosello, B., Manila.
Santos & Jahrling, Botica de Santa Cruz, Manila.
Schmidt & Ziegler, David 64, Manila.
Schubert, R.
Schulz & Company, Manila.
Secker & Company (Secker's Store), Manila.
Seiboth, Juan & Company, Limited, Manila.
Siegart Siebrand, Manila.
Stahl & Rumcker, Manila.
Strohecker, P., Manila.
Struckmann & Company, S. Vincenta 65, Manila.
Velhagen, of Oriente Cigar Factory), Manila.
Vellguth, Rudolf, Manila.
Viegelmann & Company, Manila.
Weber, E. A. and Otto, Cagayan, Manila and Tuguegarao.

EUROPE.

DENMARK.

Albeck, A., & Company, A./S., Strand Boulevard 61, Copenhagen.
Allegemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft, Vestergede 23, Copenhagen.
Andersen & Jensen, Istedgade 3, Copenhagen.
Anglo-Russian Trading Company, Dron. Tværg, 3, Copenhagen.
Atlantisk Handelsselskab (Atlantic Trading Company), Vestre, Boulevard 9, Copenhagen.
Beldring and Company, Vodroffsplads 2, and Vestre Boulevard 47, Copenhagen.
Biel, G., Tordenskjoldgade 22, Copenhagen.
Bohm, J. M., Stettin Spedition (Manager, Aage Larsen), Ny. Toldbodgade 37, Copenhagen.
Bonne, C. Riis, Linoleum Company, Limited, Kronprinsensgade 6, Copenhagen.
Brennabor-Werke, (Gebr. Reichstein), Tordenskjoldsg 3, and Christian IX's Gade 3-5, Copenhagen.
Brix-Hansen & Company, Amaliegade 36, Copenhagen.
Carstensen, Ph., Frederiksholm Kanal 4, Copenhagen.
Continental Caoutchouc & Guttapercha Company, Amaliegade 28, Copenhagen.
Copenhagen Coal & Coke Company (Kjobenhavns Kul and Koks Kompagni A/S.), Islands Brygge 22, Copenhagen.
Costa & Ribeiro, Copenhagen.
Dansk Russisk Handelsselskab, Skt. Marcus Sideallé 2, Copenhagen.
General Import and Export Company, Mikkel Bryggersgade 18 (formerly of Frederiksholm Kanal 4), Copenhagen.
Goldstück Hainze & Company, S. Annæpl. 16, Copenhagen.
Grauballe, Christian, Frederiksberggade 32, and Bredgade 45, Copenhagen.
Henriques, R., Jr., Höjbroplads 9, Copenhagen.
Hommel, Valdemar, Hestemollestraede 6, Copenhagen.
Jensen, Albert, Islands Brygge 22, Copenhagen.
Jensen & Fode, Ny. Vestergade 7, Copenhagen.
Keil, Otto, Vesterbrogade 28, Copenhagen.
Kjobenhavns Kul & Koks Kompagni A/S. (Copenhagen Coal and Coke Company), Islands Brygge 22, Copenhagen.
Kraeft, Walter, Norregade 7, Copenhagen.
Nordisk Kommissions Kompagni, Radaustraede 11, Copenhagen.
Petersen, P. Carl, Kolmens Kanal 9, Copenhagen.
Rassmussen, Alf., and Company, Martinsv. 9; Vestre Boulevard 9, Copenhagen.
Rothapfel, Max, Ostbanegaarden 19, Copenhagen.
Sachs, Ignace, Palads Hotel, Copenhagen.
Scandinavian British Syndicate, Islands Brygge 21, and Holmens Kanal 5, Copenhagen.
Schaltz, K. A., Frederiksholm Kanal 4, Copenhagen.
Seelk, Alfred, Strandv. 118, Vimmelskaftet 42, and Borsen, Copenhagen.
Skandinavisk Produkt Import Company, Skindergade 31, Copenhagen.
Winkel & Wondt, Borsen 7, Copenhagen.

GREECE.

Antovitch, Pierie, Chios.
Assael, Peppo, Allatini Han, Salonika.
Barouh, Solomon & Levi, Volo.
Baumann, Angelo (of Baumann & Beckmann), Athens.
Baumann, Hermann, Rue Osakaloff 31, Athens.
Baumann & Beckmann, Pl. Dimokratirion, Athens.
Beck, Karl, 13 Rue de l'Université, Athens.
Bensussan, N., Piræus.
Bloch, Eugene, Piræus.
Brazzafoli, Domenico, Syra.
Callimasiotis, Dimitrios, Piræus.
Damalas, Pavlos (Paul), Piræus.
Damas, Constantine, Calamata.
Daniolos Freres, Andros.
Defner & Edelmann, Athens.
Dimitrelias, John, Vathy, Samos.
Fels & Company, Corfu.
Frandzis, P., & Fiorentino, G., Vathy, Samos.
Galanis & Goldstein & Hadjiandreou, Samos.
Goldstein, Albert, Samos.
Gottlieb, Martin, Candia.
Gromann, George, Athens.
Hampartchoumian, Aram, Athens.
Hamparzum, Aram (Aram Hampartchoumian), Athens.
Harr, Gustave, St. Theodore Square, Athens.
Heidmann, Hans, Salonika.
Hoffmann, Alfred, Piræus.
Jenny & Vock (Fridolin Jenny ; Emil Vock), Rua Franque, Salonika.
Kloebe, Karl, & Company, Athens,
Kloebe, Friedrich (of Karl Kloebe & Company), Athens.
Kloebe, Karl (of Karl Kloebe & Company), Athens.
Koeing, I. & H., & Company, Athens.
Kouremetis, Michael, Athens and Calymnos.
Kouremetis, Pandelis, Athens and Calymnos.
Kruger, Max, Canea.
Kruger, Richard, G., Canea,
Lianos, C., Freres, Piræus.
Lianos, Soulakas & Goumas, Piræus.
Lochner, Hermann, Patras.
Lochner, Max, Patras.
Lucas & Company, Patras.
Mehmed Baldji Freres, Aelion Han, Salonika.
Michaelides & Mileh, Panghion Hotel, Athens and Piræus.
Moretti, Louis, Zante.
Müller, Carl Ferdinand, Rue Apollo 37, Athens.
Muller, Karl, Patras.
Ornstein, Dr. Otto, Chios.
Palaiologos, George, Patras,
Pfister & Assael (Rudolph Von Pfister & Peppo Assael), Allatini Han, Salonika.
Procopiou, Patras.
Rossini, Alexander (*alias* Rosalini), Odos Vasilissa Olga 162A, Salonika and Porto Lagos.
Schachtel & Jacobson, Salonika.
Scheffel, Helmuth, Volo.
Schenker & Company, Salonika.
Schewend, August, Candia, Crete.
Seefelder & Company (Hans & Michel), Salonika.
Stoltenhof & Lucas, Patras.
Stringos, George, Piræus.
Tiring, Victor, & Freres, Salonika.
Wein, Jacob, Canea.
Yeni, Samuel Judah, Salonika.
Zachariou, Alexandre, & Company (Alexandre Zachariou & Athanasios Papatheodorou), 54 Stadium Street, Athens.
Zahn, Henry, Calamata.

ICELAND AND FAROE ISLANDS.

Braun, Rich. N., Reykjavik, Iceland.
Brauns Verslun, Reykjavik, Iceland.
Krossanes Oil and Guano Factory, Krossanes, Iceland.
Obenhaupt, A., Temp arasund 5, Reykjavik, Iceland.
Thomsen, H. Th. A., Reykjavik, Iceland, and Thorshavn, Färoe Islands.

NETHERLANDS.

Aker, P., Andijk.
Algemeen (N. V.) Commissie Handels Bureau, Nieuwe Uitleg 6, The Hague.
Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellfchaft, Install. Bur., Keizersgracht 121, Amsterdam.
American Importing Company, (M. Kattenburg), Keizersgracht 197, Amsterdam.
Anthraciet Handelsvereeniging, Boompjes 70, Rotterdam.
Asteroth, Friedr., Maaskade 132, Rotterdam.
Bächer, August, Sons, Wijnhaven Z. Z. 108, Rotterdam.
Bakker, S. W., Ymuiden.
Barmat, J., Keizersgracht 302-304, Amsterdam.
Bella, M. de la, 2e Jan van der Heydenstraat 2, Amsterdam.
Berger & Wirth, Spuistraat 46, Amsterdam.
Bergsma (Agentuur & Commissiehandel), Amsterdam.
"B. E. Sons," Graaf Florisstraat 7, Amsterdam.
Binneveld & Schellen, Boompjes 40B ; Pickstraat 63B, Rotterdam.
Birnbaum, S. & W., Singel 160, Amsterdam.
Böcker, L., & Company, Postbus, 78 ; Boompjes 30A, Rotterdam.
Borner, G. A. A., Nicolas Witsenkade 30, Amsterdam.
Bosnak, Herman, rans van Mierisstraat 31, Amsterdam.
Bosnak, Michel, Nieuwe Heerengracht 151, Amsterdam.
Brands, Th. E., Rokin 95, Amsterdam.
Brasch & Rothenstein, Heerengr. 320, Amsterdam ; Boompjes 40A, Rotterdam and Flushing.
Bruijn, P. C. de, Raadhuisstraat 4, Amsterdam.
Buck, Geo., Junior, Rotterdam.
Buitenlandsche Handels Maatschappy, (Foreign Trading Company), Haagsche Veer 35, Rotterdam.
Bunge and Company, Dam 2, 4, 6, Amsterdam.
Chirurgische Instrumentenfabriek N. V., (Voorheen Loth & Stöpler), Trans. 1, Utrecht.
Cohen-Goldschmidt, Oldenzaal.
Cohn, Gustav. (Holland & Amrica Import & Export Company), Het Witte Huis, Rotterdam.
Continental Caoutchouc & Gutta Percha Company, Prinsengracht 1077, Amsterdam.
Dam, C. W. H. van, & Company, Rivierstr. 7A, Rotterdam.
Deventer Glas Maatschappy, voorheen J. Pouwels Coelingh (N. V.), Deventer.
Dijk. Jac P. M. van, Berkelsche Laan 16, Rotterdam.
Driel's (van) Stoomboot Transport Oudeen, Maaskade O. Z. 114, Rotterdam.
Drost, Robert, Nieuwstr. 54, Terneuzen.
Drukkerij (N. V.) v/h Henri Berger, Stationsweg, 16, Bois le Duc.
Duffhaus, C. W., Stieltesstraat 20-22, Nijmegen.
Duiker, J., Weteringschans 171, Amsterdam.
Duncan Doring, E., & Company (now Weinderg, F., & Company), 51-53, Coolsingel Rotterdam.
Eerste Hollandsche Export Compagnie, Amsterdam.
Eil, Joseph, Maaskade 164, Rotterdam ; and Schiedam.
Elberfelder Handels Export Maatschappy, N. Z. Voorburgwal 58-60, & Spuistr. 31-33, Amsterdam.
Elster & Company, Nijverheidsstraat 3, Rotterdam.
Erdman & Hethey, Keizersgr. 369/373, Amsterdam.
Fischer, A., Amsterdam.
Fischer, Bernard, Amsterdam.
Fischer, Leon, Amsterdam.
Fischer, Maurice, Amsterdam.
Frankfurter A. G. für Rhein und Main Schiffahrt, Rotterdam.
Ganser, Dr. R. F., Herten, near Roermond.
Goldschmeding, G. A., Kalverstraat 56, Amsterdam.
Goldstück-Hainze & Company, Keizersgr. 58, Amsterdam ; and Scheepmakershaven 27, Rotterdam.

Goudzwaard, A. W. M., & Kolff, J. M., Pelikaanstraat 25, Rotterdam.
Grootkerk, S., Junior, Linnaeusstraat 45, Amsterdam.
Hanno, Heinrich, Nieuwland 4, Rotterdam.
Hertzfeld, L.H. van, Wijnhaven 24B, Rotterdam.
Hoeckel, P. van, Kruisbroedershof, S' Hertogenbosch.
Holland & America Import & Export Company, (Gustav Cohn), H. Witte Huis, Rotterdam.
"Hollandia" Export Company, Wijnstraat 70, and Gedempte Binnerrotte 155, Rotterdam.
Ingenohl, C., Witte Huis, Wijnhaven 3, Rotterdam.
Itschert & Company, Coolsingel 33, Rotterdam.
Kan, Alfred Abraham, J. Lzn., Van Aemstelstraat 2G, Amsterdam.
Kaufmann's Huidenhandel, N. V. (formerly S. G. Kaufmann), Ruigeplaatweg 41, Rotterdam.
Kehlenbrink, G., junior, Wijnstraat 117, Rotterdam.
Klembt's Paul), Scheepsagentuur Maatschappy, Boompjes 16, Rotterdam. (Manager, Seger G., Klunk.)
Klop, P. W. H., Raadhuisstraat 18, Amsterdam.
Klunk, Seger G., Boompjes 16, Rotterdam.
Koch & Company, Transport Gesellschaft, Nieuwland 3, Rotterdam.
Koenigsfeld, J. H., Willemskade 19, Rotterdam.
Komeet, N. V. De, v/h Dumonceau Freres, Kanaaldijk, St. Pieter, near Maastricht.
König, H. W , & Company, Paul Krugerstraat 8, Rotterdam.
Koning, Carel A., & Company, Keizersgracht 209, Amsterdam.
Krom & Company, Keizersgracht 405, Amsterdam.
Kruthoffer & Doll, Veerkade 8, Rotterdam.
Kupsch & Abas, 2E, Kostverlorenkade 23-24, Amsterdam.
Lamm Brothers, Weteringschans 84, Amsterdam.
Lange's, A. W. de, Thee Handel N. V., Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.
Leeuw, Simeon de, & Company, Kloveniersburgwal 72, Amsterdam.
Lichtenstein, M., Leuvehaven 34a, Rotterdam.
Lichtle, F. J., Sarfatipark 68, Amsterdam.
London, S. N., Damrak 28-30, Amsterdam.
Loo, J. Van der, & Company, Kromme Waal 22, Amsterdam; and Rotterdam.
Lucardie, Willem, Maastraat 8B, Rotterdam; Courtral and Leeuwarden.
Maier, C. G., Actien Gesellschaft, Westerstr. 39, Rotterdam.
Mannheimer Lagerhaus Gesellschaft, Pr. Hendrikkade 160a, Postbus, 482, Rotterdam.
Mayer & Company, Westerstraat 38b, Rotterdam.
Meiger & Company, Stationsweg E-99, Velserood.
"Metropol" Gasgloeilichtfabriek (Gloeikousjesfabriek), Parkstraat 15, Arnhem.
Mentz, H., Junior; Mentz, Heinrich; Mentz, Hermann, Senior: Cientuurbaan 346, Amsterdam.
Mijnarends, Keizersgr., 203, Amsterdam.
Mijnbouw Maatschappy "Aequator" Theresiasiastraat 109, The Hague.
Mohrmann J., & Company, Handels Vereeniging voorheen, Keizersgr, 203, Amsterdam.
Molenberg & Dekker, Stationsstr. 53, Zaandam.
Monnickendam, D., Zomerhofstraat 71b, Rotterdam.
"Monopol" Gasgloeilichtfabreik, Prinsengracht 487, Amsterdam.
"Monopol" Thee-onderneming, Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.
Nagtegaal, E., Haringvliet 47, Rotterdam.
Nederlandsche Asbestos Maatschappy, N. V., Willemskede 19, Rotterdam.
Nederlandsche Huistelefoon Maatschappy, Frederiksplein, 28, Amsterdam; Zuidblaak 38, Rotterdam; Westeringkade 2-4; and Juliana van Stolberglaan 82, The Hague.
Nederlandsche Ijzerhandel Maatschappy, Tot Voorzetting der Zaken, Afdeeling Enthoven, The Hague.
Nederlandsche Ijzerhandel Maatschappy, Tot Voorzetting der Zaken, Afdeeling Hartelust, Leeuwarden.
Nederlandsche Import & Export Handelsvereeniging Stationsweg 54B, Rotterdam.
Nederlandsche Papierhandel (N. V.), Prinsengracht 526, Amsterdam.
Neue Karslruher Schiffahrts Actien Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.
Norden, J., Stationsweg 43, Rotterdam.
Olie & Vetfabriek "De Schie" N./V., Westerkade 6, Schiedam.
Olifiers, L. N. G., Keizersgracht 70, Amsterdam.
Oostra, I., Pieter de Hooghstraat 42, & Prinsengracht 526, Amsterdam.
Ossedrijver, E., Leuvehaven 55, Rotterdam.
Ozonwerken "Nederland" Scheidam.

Peereboom, S., & Company, Taludweg 45, Hilversum.
Perlstein, Van, & Company, Singel 512, Amsterdam.
Poorter, Joseph, de, Veerkade 83, Rotterdam.
Poortershaven Handelsrichtingen, Maaskade 27, Rotterdam.
Post, Van der Burg, & Company, Willemsplein 11, Rotterdam.
Prins, E. L., Nieuwehaven 116a, Rotterdam.
Rhein & See Schiffahrts Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.
Rhein & See Speditions Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.
"Rhenus" Transport G.m.b.H., Nassaukade 1, and Nassauhaven 1, Rotterdam.
Richter, F. A., & Company, Stationsweg 24, Rotterdam.
Rijnberk, W. E. Van, Wijnhaven 26, Rotterdam.
Roland Transport A. G., Leuvehaven 32, Rotterdam, and Kromme Waal 22, Amsterdam.
Rompu, J. van, Dejongestraat, Terneuzen.
Roselius & Company, N. Spiegelstr. 26 (Corner of Keizersgracht 592-94), Amsterdam.
Ruijter (de) & Company, Linke Rottekade 145, Rotterdam.
Schenker & Company, Calandstr. 49-51, Rotterdam.
Schnitzer Gebr., Middensteiger 28, Rotterdam.
Schrevel's Import en Exporthandel, N. V. Hk., Rechter Rottekade 81, Rotterdam.
Schroers, Stoomvaart Maatschappy, Prins Hendrikkado 82b, Rotterdam.
Schumacher, D., Dufaystraat 2, Amsterdam.
Schuyt, J. & A. Van der Maaskade O. Z. 29-30, Rotterdam.
Schwedersky's A. H., Succ's., Gravendijkwal 100, Rotterdam.
Seiler, F. A., Damrak 49, Amsterdam.
Slavenburg, J. L., Vijverhofstraat 86-92, Rotterdam.
Steenkolen Handelsvereeniging, Boompjes 65b, Rotterdam, and Rijnkade 1, Utrecht.
Steinweg, C., Willemskade 20, Rotterdam.
Stolberg, Jr. (J. E.), & Company, Reguliersdwarsstr. 73, Amsterdam.
Strassburger Rheinschiff Gesellschaft, Rotterdam.
Swarttouw's (Cornelius) N. V. Stevedoring Company, Achterhaven 74a-b, Rotterdam.
Tas Ezn, J., Nieuwendijk 197-9, Amsterdam.
Thee Maatschappy "De Chinees," Wijnstraat 113, Rotterdam.
Transport Kontor "Bergleute" Maaskade 174, Rotterdam.
Verinigte Spediteur & Schiffer Rheinschiff, A. G., Boompjes 16, Rotterdam.
Verstegen, J. H., Goudschesingel 26, Rotterdam.
Visser, E. E., & Zonen Handelsvereeniging, Kromboomsloot 57, Amsterdam.
Voss & Langen, Pr. Hendrikkade 82a, Rotterdam.
Vulcaan Coal Company, Veerkade 6, Rotterdam.
Vulcaan (N. V.) Handels en Transport Maatschappy, Veerkade 6, Rotterdam.
Wallig, Gebruder, Singel 260, Amsterdam.
Wambersie & Son, Calandstraat 5, Rotterdam, and de Ruyterkade, Amsterdam.
Weinburg, F., & Company (formerly Duncan Doring, E., & Company), Coolsingel 51-3, Rotterdam.
Weismann, Charles, Haagscheveer 35A, Rotterdam.
Wessel, D., Boymanstraat and V. Hogendorpsplein 5, Rotterdam.
Weigman's Bank, Heerengr. 412, Amsterdam.
Wiener, H., & Company, Raadhuisstraat 3, Amsterdam.
Wigleven, J. H. (of Zeeppoederfabriek "Het Bleekertje"), Scheepmakershaven 29, Rotterdam.
Wolfowicz, Salomon, Scheveningen.
Würdemann, L., Heerengracht 158, Amsterdam.
Zee, P. & S., Van der, Vierambachstraat 26; Coolsingel 53, Rotterdam.
Zietzschmann, M., Maasstraat 17, Rotterdam.
Ziekenoppasser, W., Amstel 196, Amsterdam.
Zuid-Hollandsche Blikdrukkerij Speelgoed and Emballage Fabrieken (J. Norden), Jacob Catsstraat 113B, Rotterdam.
Zuid-Hollandsche Gloeikousjesfabriek, Schiedam.

NORWAY.

Aanesen, Philip E., Christiansand.
Allgemiene Electricitäts Gesellschaft, Tolbodgt, 35, Christiania; Veiten 7, Bergen; Ostevaag., Stavanger; and Trondhjem.
Andresen, Christian, Raadhusgade 10, Christiania.
Arnemann, Hans Th., Toldbodgade 8B, Christiania.
Authén, Otto, Munkedamsvn. 9, Christiania.
Behrentz, Andreas, Aalesund.

Bergens Bliktrykkeri A/S., Post Box 134, and Damsgaard, Bergen.
Bergens Blikvalseverk, Simonsviken by Gravdal, Bergen.
Berger, Carl F. Th., Carl Johansgt. 27, Christiania.
Bohm, J. M., Christiania.
Braadland, John, & Company, N. Strandgt. 33-39, Stavanger.
Broderson, J., Christiania.
Brun, Halfdan C., Nobelsgade 31, Christiania.
Brun, Joseph Jervel, Grand Hotel, Christiania.
Bryde, Johan (owner Gimle Oliemolle), Sandefjord.
Christensen, Hjalmar, Rödfyldt. 24; Sorlig. 49, Christiania.
Christiania Filfabrik, Tromsogt. 12, Christiania.
Christiania Textilfabrik, Chr. Krohgsgt. 3, Christiania.
Christianssands Elektrochemiske A/S., Fiska, near Christianssands.
Conradsen, Johs. A/S., Stavanger
Didrichsen, Moy & Company, Kongensgt. 14, Christiania.
Engöens Sardine Company, A/S., Engöen near Buöen, Trondhjems Amt.
Excelsior Limfabrik A/S., Jernbanetorvet 11, Christiania.
Fiskegarnsfabrik, Christian IV's gale 89 and 91, Christianssands.
Fornéede Feldspatbrud A/S., Sarpsborg and Strandgade 24, Christianssands, S.
Gimle Oliemolle (Gimle Fabrikker), Sandefjord.
Grondal, Roar, St. Strandgate 1, Christiania.
Gröset, Hans, N. Slotsg, 21, Christiania; and Aalesund.
Gundersen, Adolf, Frederikstad.
Guthormsen, C. (late Guthormsen & Shepherd), O. Slotsgt. 5, Christiania.
Haak, L., & Company, Elveg 5, Christiania.
Hansen, A. C., Larvik.
Hausvik, Einar, & Company, Vaerfstgt. 2A, Bergen; and Stavanger.
Heilmann, A. (Christiania Filfabrik), Tromsogt. 12, Christiania.
Herniksen, G. A., & Company, Russelokveien 4, Christiania.
Hinsch, Rudolf, Sandefjord, and Bergen.
Hjelte, Carl, Grand Hotel, Christiania.
Hordaland Sardine Company A/S., Torvalm 31, Bergen.
Hudtwalcker & Company, Toldbodgade 8B, Christiania.
Jacobsen & Braastad, Toldbodgt. 35, Christiania; and Aalesund.
Jaeger, T. C., Sjogtan 10, Christiania.
Jaeger Sardine Factories, A/S., Haugesund.
Jakhelln, C., Lakkegatan 16, Christiania.
Jensen, Hermann, Skippegt. 14[4]; K. Adelersgt. 3[4], Christiania.
Jensen, Holger (Agent for Hugo Stinnes), Stortingsgaten 4, iii, Christiania.
Jahannesen, Albert, Chr. Krohgsgt. 3, Christiania.
Johnsen, A., Skein.
Jorgensen, J. S., Kjobmandsgt. 28, Trandhjem.
Krogh, G. F. Von, Christiania and Sandefjord.
Krogh, Rasmus, Christiansand, N.
Larsen, Oscar, Aalesund.
Lassen, Carl, Raadhusgt. 5, (formerly of St. Strandg. 1), Christiania.
Londoner, Bazar, Strandgt. 29, Bergen; Torvgt. 17B, Christiania.
Moller, E. D. Skippergatan 9, Christiania.
Mortensen, Th., Skippergt. 20, (formerly of Prinsensgt. 2B), Christiania.
Motzfeldt & Sanner, Toldbodgt. 30, Christiania.
Müller, H. A., & Company, Karl Johansgt. 27, (formerly of Drammensveien 104c), Christiania.
Munchs, Cornelius, Efterfolger, Dronningensgt. 13, Christiania.
Nilsen, Olaf, Trondhjem.
Nordisk Gummi Magazin, Kirkegade 17, Christiania.
Norsk, Elektrokemisk A/S., Toldbodgt. 35, Christiania; Kragero and Dalfoss.
Norsk Tarmindustri A/S., Baekkegt., Christiania.
Norwegian Sardine Company, Kopervik.
Obermann, W., Dronningensgt. 13, and Ormoen, Christiania.
Olsen, Carl O., & Kleppe, Verksgt 78, Stavanger.
Olsen, Karnelius (Smörfabrikken "Victoria"), Bredgt. 10, and Jorenholmsg. 14, Stavanger.
Olsen, Wilhelm A/S., Strandgt. 95, Bergen.
Parelius & Lossius, Christiansund.
Pein & Hartmann, Kirkegt. 17, Christiania.
Pettersen, Ant., Skippergd. 28, Christiania.
Pettersen, Joh. (Owner of Kaffeekompagniet), Frederikstad.
Pleym, Gottfried, Skippergt. 7, Christiania.

Prosch, Carl B. (Jacob Waal & Otto Authén), Prinsensgt. 23, and Ths. Heftyesgt. 1, Christiania.
Ravn Ragnvald, Engen 18, Bergen.
Riegen, H. F. von, Prof. Dahlsgate, Christiansand.
Rubenstein, O., Strandgt. 26, Bergen; Torvgt. 17B, Christiania.
Rusten, Erik Bergen.
Saltlager, A/S. (A. Meyer Johnsen & Johan Heldal), Bergen.
Sardinfabriken "Norrig," Lervig 33, Stavanger.
Schjölberg, Ragnar, Bodo.
Schlytter A/S., Skippergt. 19, Christiania.
Scholtz, P., Bergen.
Staudenmann, Karl, Nordregt. 20, and P. O. Box 147, Trondhjem, and Kragerø.
Stavanger Conserves Fabrik, Lervig 45, Stavanger.
Stavanger Sardine Company A/S., Stavanger.
Stinnes, Hugo, A/S., Stortingsgaten 4, iii, Christiania.
Tangevald, L. A., A/S., Toldbodgade 8B, Christiania.
Thiis, C. Houge, Jorenholmsgt. 25, and Kongstgt. 52, Stavanger.
Thorvaldsen, Hjalmar, & Company, Kirkegaten 6B, Christiania.
United Sardine Factories, Bergen; Jelseg 45; and Lervik, Stavanger.
Usines Electrochimiques de Hafslund, Sarpsborg.
Vendelboe, John & Carl, Prof. Dahlgaton 3, Christiana.
Viking Canning Company, Limited, A/S., Kopervik, near Bergen.
Waage, Thorbjörn, O. Holmegt. 22; and St. Svithinsgt. 24, Stavanger.
Waal, Jacob, Prinsengt. 23, Christiania.
Witzöe, Endre, Christiansund.

PORTUGAL.

Adler, Viuva de Hermann, Rua dos Fanqueiros 84, Lisbon.
Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, (Thomson Houston Iberica), Rua Candido dos Reis 109, Rua das Carmelitas 109, Oporto; Galeria de Paris 11, and Largo do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon.
Artino, Joaquim da Assumpção Santos, Travessa Oliveira á Estrella, 19, 4º Lisbon.
Bachofen, H., & A. Lehrfeld, Rua Nova de S. Domingos 22, Lisbon.
Bayer, F., & Company, Rua das Flores 139, Oporto.
Breymann, A. von, Madeira.
Brucher, Ch. & Commandita, Rua de Cedofeita 245, Oporto.
Burmeister, J., Rua do Arco Bandeira (Rua dos Sapateiros) 39, Lisbon.
Burmester, Herman, & Company, Rua Infante D. Henrique 87, Oporto.
Burmester, J. W., & Company, Rua de Bellomonte 39, Oporto.
Camacho, Luiz Edwardo, & Company, Travessa do Suido 26, Funchal, Madeira.
Carvalho, R. H., Rua do Arco Bandeira (Rua dos Sapateiros), Lisbon.
Cast, H. F., Rua da Alfandega 160, Lisbon.
Cesche, E., Madeira.
Cobo, Ramon, Rua do Commercio 28, Lisbon.
Campanhia Aleman de Depositos de Carbon Limitada (Deutsches Kohlen Depôt) Madeira.
Companhia do Congo Portuguez, Rua do Commercio 35, Lisbon.
Daehnhardt & Company, Rua da Magdalena 75, Lisbon.
Deutsches Kohlen Depôt, (Compania Alemana de Depositos de Carben Ltda.), Madeira.
Duetting & Gaa, Madeira.
Edelheim, Emilio, & Company Successor, Travessa dos Congregados 80, Oporto.
Fernandes, Manuel Luiz, & Commandita, Praça do Commercio 7, Lisbon.
Furbringer & Company, Rua de Passos Manoel 189, Oporto.
George, Ernst, Successors, Rua da Prata 8, Lisbon.
Gomes de Amorim, Francisco, Praça dos Restaurandoes 53, Lisbon.
Gottschalk, Arthuro, Rua de S. Bento 178, (formerly of Rua das Praças 30), Lisbon.
Hahnefeld & Gellweiler, Praça do Duque da Terceira 4, Lisbon.
Heise, Georg, Escadinhas da Saude 2; Rua do Commercio 35, Lisbon.
Hoffmann, Viuva de Oswald, Calçada do Correio Velho 3, Lisbon.
Höfle, Adolpho, & Company, Rua do Ferreira Borges 8, Oporto.
Issel, Fr., Rua dos Retrozeiros 60, Lisbon.
Jacobi, N., & Company, Rua da Nova Alfandega 76, Oporto.
Jeremias, E., Largo do Campo Santo 13, Lisbon.
Kamp, Thumann, & Company, Rua Elias Garcia 38, Oporto.
Katzenstein, Ed., Succrs., Rua de Bellomonte 39, Oporto.
Katzenstein, Hermann, Rua dos Fanqueiros 65, Lisbon.
Kendall, Vasconcellos & Passos Limitada, Galleria de Paris 11, Oporto.

Kramer, W. O., Rua das Flores 31, Oporto.
Kretzmar, R., Funchal, Madeira.
Leuschner, Bernhard, Rua Infante D. Henrique 63, Oporto.
Lyncke & Company Limitada, Rua da Conceição 85, Lisbon.
Marcus & Harting, Rua dos Fanqueiros 136, and Rua do Commercio 45, Lisbon.
Marum, Wm., Funchal, Madeira.
Mellert, José Antoine, Lisbon.
Mendes, A., Rua 24 de Julho, Lisbon.
Mendes, José, Rua das Flores 139, Oporto.
Nagalha, J. M., Sines, Estremadura.
Perez, José, Rua do Alecrim 73, Lisbon.
Peres, Vasco Manoel da Costa, Rua dos Fanqueiros 65, Lisbon.
Perlstein, Van, & Company, Rua da Conceição, Lisbon.
Pfeill, Emil, Rua Formosa 400, Oporto.
Prats, Josè, Sines, Estremadura.
Puls, Guilherme & Company, Rua da Nova Alfandega 108, Oporto.
Reinhardt, Ricardo, Rua da Alfandega 118, Lisbon.
Reys, Fernandez & Baptista (Antonio Leonardo da Silva Reys; Bernardo Eugenio Vieira Fernandez; Jacintho Ferreria Baptista), Calçada do Correio Velho 3, á Sè, Lisbon.
Rothes, Carlos, Rua de Bellomonte 89, Oporto.
Schimmelpfeng & Company, Rua de Santa Justa, Lisbon; Rua das Carmelitas 100, Oporto.
Schmidt, A., Funchal, Madeira.
Schmeider, Oswald, Rua Nova do Almada 11, Lisbon.
Serviço Costeiro á Vapor, Lisbon.
Siemèns Schückert Werke Limitada, Rua Augusta 27, Lisbon.
Silva, Francisco Eduardo Moreira Da, Avenida Casal Ribeiro 17, Lisbon.
Sociedade Insulana De Transportes Maritimos Ltda., Funchal, Madeira.
Streit, Otto Von, Funchal, Madeira.
Stüve, W., & Company, Rua Infante D. Henrique 75, Oporto.
Taylor, Filippe, Rua Vieira da Silva 19, Lisbon.
Timm, Charles, Rua da Prata 8, Lisbon.
Wald, G., Rua de S. Francisco 4, Oporto.
Waltz, F., Funchal, Madeira.
Wegehenkel, Arthur, Rua das Condominhas, Oporto.
Weinstein, Martin, & Company, Rua do Commercio 49, Lisbon.
Wiedemann, Max, & Company, Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon.
Wimmer, J., & Company (Johannes, Hans & Max Wimmer), Rua da Magdalena 45, Lisbon.
Wimmer, Luise S., Rua da Magdalena 45, Lisbon.
Wischmann, Otto, Rua do Largo do Corpo Santo 6, Lisbon.
Ziems, Otto Rua do Commercio 99, Lisbon.

SPAIN.

Agencia Maritima Hering, Dormitorio San Francisco 7, Barcelona.
Ahlers, Jacob, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Algarra y Postius, Jaime, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft (Thomson-Houston Iberica), Ronda de la Universidad 22, and Aragón 285, Barcelona; Nicolas Maria Rivero 8, Madrid.
Aligemeine Erzgesellschaft, Seville.
Amann & Gana, Calle Ayala 1, and Calle Belosti 14, Bilbao.
Amann & Wendel, Rambla de Cataluna 20, Barcelona.
Arozena, Fernando, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Arozena, José, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Arrabal, Gabriel, Calle Alcazabilla 20, Malaga.
Arroya, José, Atocha 4, Malaga.
Augener, Enrique, Las Palmas.
Badina, Lorenzo, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Baget, José, Plaza Hurinera, Reus, and Tarragona.
Banco Alemán Transatlántico, Barcelona and Madrid.
Baquera, Kusche & Martin, Malaga.
Baquera, Kusche & Martin, Seville.
Barrau, Teixido, Pesseo de Gracia 47, Barcelona.
Behn, Enrique, Calle Pascual y Gens 2, and Calle Colón 90, Valencia.
Beilberg, Josef (or José), Martin de los Heros 83, Madrid.
Bender, Hijos de H. A., San Feliu de Guixols, Barcelona.
Beutel, Edmundo, Calle Pascual y Genis 19, Valencia.

Bjerre, A. (Bjerre Sucesores), Cortina del Muelle 21/3, and Alameda 28, Malaga.
Blas, Herrero, Malaga.
Bleiberg, Josef (or José), Martin de los Heros 83, Madrid.
Boetticher & Navarro, Zurbano 58, Madrid.
Bosser, Emilio Badia, Calle Aribau 110 and 121; Calle Provenza 177, Barcelona.
Braun, Antonio, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Brauner, Hugo, Barco 6, Calle Cólon 86, Valencia.
Buckard, Julie, Alicante.
Burmester, Hermann, Arsenal 58, Vigo; Martinez Padin 21, Tuy.
Burmester, Hermann & Filho, Arsenal 58, Vigo; Martinez Padin 21, Tuy.
Cano Salavert, Emilio, Valencia and Alicante.
Canthal, L. & Company, Muralla de Cartagena.
Cao José, Calle de Principe 50, Vigo.
Chamizo, Fulgencio, Cásás Quemadas 14, Malaga.
Coca, Joaquin Garcia, Calle Principe 1, Madrid.
Compania de Alcoholes, Bilbao.
Continental Tyre and Rubber Company, Calle Florida 13, Madrid.
Coppel, Carlos, Fuencarral 27, Madrid.
"Correo de Andalucia," Seville.
"Correo Español," Madrid.
Crosa, Angel, Tenerife.
Cruz, Calmarino Manuel de la, Rios Rosas 11, Malaga.
"Debate," Madrid.
Deutsch, Charles, Atocha 151, Madrid.
Deutscher Nachrichtendienst für Spanien, Calle Santa Teresa 8, Barcelona.
Deutsches Kohlen Depöt Gesellschaft, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Diego, César de, Colegiata 13, Madrid.
Diego, de, & Falkenstein, Colegiata 13, Maprid-
Ditmer, Carl, Las Pahmas, Grand Canary.
Dorr & Lensten, Malaga.
Duran, José Barquillo 26, Madrid.
"Edén Bebé," Consejo de Ciento 159, Barcelona.
"El Siglo Futuro," Madrid.
"El Tradicionalista," Grand Canary.
Engelhardt, Otto, Calle San Pablo 30, Seville.
Erhardt & Company, Bilbao.
Escuder, José, Valencia.
Espana, Antonio, Malaga.
Falkenstein, Felix, Calle Colegiata 13, Madrid.
Feustel, Otto, Consejo de Ciento 322, Barcelona.
Figueras, Manuel, Tarragona.
Fliedner, Jorge, Madrid.
Frade, Francisco, Madrid.
Freudenthal, Gustaf, Calle del Coso, Zaragoza.
Gaissert, Emilio, & Company, Calle Princesa 61, Barcelona.
Gaissert, Emilio, M., Ronda de San Pedro 17 (esquina Claris), Barcelona.
Gallegos y Armosa, José Luis, Seville.
Gans, Richard, Princesa 63, Madrid.
Garzon (see M. Garrigan Lorente).
Gaswerk Company, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
German Cable Company, Tenerife.
Gil, Juan, Paseo de Colon 19, Seville.
Goncalves, Francisco, Las Palmas and Tenerife.
Goncalves Hermanos, Las Palmas and Tenerife.
Gonzales, Julio, Alameda de Mazarredo 1, Bilbao.
Gottschalk Hermanos, Calle Bailen 27, Barcelona.
Götz, Anton, Hotel Moderno, Tuy.
Grösch, Federico, Calle Corcega, Barcelona.
Gutierrez, Leopoldo, Madrid.
Gutkind, Felix, Trinidad Grund 7, Malaga.
Haasenstein & Vogler, Rambla Capuchinos 15, Barcelona.
Hamm, Luis S., Rambla de Cataluna 35, Barcelona.
Hanne, Antoine, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Hartmann, Pablo, Valencia and Calle Cortes 591, Barcelona.
Heindsdorf & Lemck, Attocha 4, and Alameda de Colón 6, Malaga.
Heise, Georg, Calle Pópulo 24 Pial Der., Seville.
Hengsternberg, Hermann, Seville.
Hernandez, Juan Castro, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Heusch, Hugo & Company, Calle Diputacion 112-118, Barcelona and Palma Mallorca.

Hielscher, Adolfo, Calle Zorrilla 31, Madrid.
Hinderer, Carlos, Madrid.
Hispano (La) Alemana, Viladomat 83, Barcelona.
Hoppe, Carlos, & Company, Alameda de Mazarredo 1, Bilbao; Calle Muelle 17, Santander.
Hoppe Carlos y Sylvi, Alameda de Mazarrede 1, Bilbao.
Iturriagagoitia, Viuda é Hijo de J., Bilbao
Joannides, Temistocles, Calle General Menacho 9, Cadiz.
Kalle & Company, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona.
Kalle Kniesling, Guillermo, Trafalgar 37, Barcelona,
Knappe, Carlos, Calle Alcalá 38, Madrid.
Koehler, Guillermo, Esparteros 1, and Plaza del Cordon 1, Madrid.
Koppel, Arturo. Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid.
Korting, Sociedad Anon. Espanola, Plaza Palacio 11, Barcelona; and Valencia.
"La Defensa," Malaga.
Lainez, Hijos de Evelio, Cadiz.
Laschütza, Oscar Vigo.
Lehmann & Company, Consejo de Ciento 159, Barcelona.
Lence, Carlos, Calle Colón 13, Valencia.
Lengo, Arturo, Almeria, Garrucha, Malaga and Aguilas.
Lenher, Amande, Alicante.
Leonhardt, E., & Company, Trafalgar 23, Barcelona.
Leopold, Guillermo, Caputxas 4, and Plegamans 3, Barcelona.
Linan, Antonio Ruiz, Lagunillas 30, Malaga.
Linhoff, Carlos (Sucesores de Cross & Linhoff), Malaga.
Llombet, Andres, Rosario 2, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Lluck y Cia, Paseo de Gracia 51, Barcelona.
Lluck y Vinals, Salvador, Paseo de Gracia 51, Barcelona.
Loeck, Walter, Bilbao.
Lohr, Maximilio, Tenerife.
Lopez & Company, Malaga.
Lopez José, Calle Diputacion 112-118, Barcelona.
Lorente, M. Garrigau (commonly called Garzon), Calle de al Regente 2, Malaga.
Malaga Dried Fruit Company, Malaga.
Manau, Mariano, Barcelona.
Marra & Company, Malaga.
Marten, Martin, Calle Adriano 38, Seville: Calle Cortes 604, Barcelona.
Martin Juan Gonzales, Calle Cabello 2, Malaga.
Maximo, Otto, Carrera San Jeronimo, Madrid.
Medem, Otto, Calle Bailen 2, Barcelona; Calle A. Calderon 15, and Calle Atazazanas 15, Valencia, Alicante; Bilbao and Malaga.
"Mentidero," Madrid.
Meyer, Carlos, Cadiz.
Meyer y Bacharach, Calle Serrano y Grao, Valencia and Malaga,
Mittelstrass, Otto, Las Palmas.
Monguio y Scharlau, Calle Aragon 219, Barcelona.
Mulder, Enrique, Vigo.
Muller, Alfred, Palma de Mallorca.
Muller Harmanos Avinó 20, and Fernando 32, Barcelona.
Muller, Hugo Seville.
Muller, William, Seville.
Murillo, Marcelino, Bilbao.
Navarro, Salvador (Sucesor de Navarro y Capo), Rambla Capuchinos 8 & 10, Barcelona
Neufville (de), Sucesor de J., Santa Teresa 8 and 10, Barcelona.
Nolla y Badia, José, Cortes 612, Barcelona.
Norregaard, Luis, Tarragona.
Oliver, Ladislau, Barcelona.
Ornstein, Leon, Calle Mariana Pineda 5, Madrid.
Paetow, Carl, Las Palmas, Grand Canary.
Palacios, Lusi Asin, Calle de Preciados, Madrid.
Pares, Pedro, Calle Alcala 46, Madrid.
Pfeil, Emil, Calle Obispo Lago 37, Tuy.
Pflugger, Karl, Las Palmas.
Postigo, Manuel, Trinidad Grund 21, Malaga.
Postigo, Salvador, Trinidad Grund 21, Malaga.
Rafols, Jaime, Dormitorio San Francisco 5; Vila y Vila, Barcelona; and Port Bon.
Ramirez, Antonio, Trinidad Grund 7, Malaga (Transport Agent).
Reder, Gustav, Calle Zorrilla 28, Madrid.

Rein & Company, Malaga.
Ries, Isidor, Colón 72, Valencia.
Ries & Company, Colón 72, Valencia.
Rodriguez, Adolpho Hielscher, Calle Zorrilla 31, Madrid.
Rodriguez, Andres Llombet, Rosarioz, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Rojas, Claudio, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Romeo, Joaquin, Rambla Santa Monica 13, Barcelona.
Roock, Jorge, Hurtado de Amézaga 12, and Fueros 2, Bilbao.
Rose, Louis, Hotel España Calle Mayor, Madrid.
Rosenow, Hermann, Monte Esquinza 10, Madrid.
Ruiz Garcia, Fernando, Infantas 1, Santander.
Saggese Hermanos de Binisalem et de Palma, Palma, Balearic Islands.
Salvador Hermanos, Falcó 10, Castellon.
Schimmelpfeng's Information Agency, Madrid, and Ronda de la Universidad 17, Barcelona.
Schlayer, Felix (Sucesor de Alberto Ahles & Company), Alcalá 46, Madrid; Paseo de Aduana 15 and 17, Barcelona.
Segalerva, Rafel Baquera, Malaga.
Serra, Juan, Tarragona.
Serra, Pedro, Pares, Calle Alcala 46, Madrid.
Serrano, Augustin, and Cia, Malaga.
Siemens Schückert Industria Electrica, Barcelona; Madrid and Valencia.
Siemens, Enrique, & Company, Las Palmas.
Sociedad Anónima Fabrica de Lámparas de Filamento Metalico, Paeso de Santa Maria de la Cabeza, Madrid.
Sociedad Española Anonima Para Fabricación de Perlas Imitacion, Calle Diputacion 87, 91, 108 and 110, Barcelona.
Sociedad Vinicola, Tarragona.
Soujol, Carlos, Villamari 25, Barcelona.
Tannenbaum, Juan, Cármen 24, Madrid.
Tapias, José, Tarragona.
Teickner (or Teikner), Máximo, Mercado del Ensauche 5, Bilbao; Barcelona and Valencia.
Teschendorff, Steiner & Company, Travessa S. Vincente and Calle Peaña 25, Grao de Valencia.
Thonet Hermanos, Madrid.
Traumann, Enrique, Madrid.
"Tribuna," Madrid.
Uhthoff, Ludolfo, Calle San Pedro 16, Cadiz.
Union de Destiladores de Esencias de España Sociedad Anonima, Malaga.
Valdes, Antonio A. P., Avenida de Pries 16, Malaga.
Valls, Hijos de Magin, Barcelona.
Vogt, Conrad, Santa Cruz, Tenerife.
Wackonnigg, Wilhelm, Bilbao.
Weinhagen, Gustave, & Company, Calle de Napoles 107, Barcelona.
Wertheim, Carlos, Calle Avino 9, Barcelona.
Wimmer, J., & Company (Hans, Johannes, & Max Wimmer), Puerta del Sol 6, Madrid.
Winter, Emilio, Calle General Menacho 9, Cadiz.
Wittmack, Otto, & Company, Carmen 21, Malaga.
Woermann Line, Las Palmas.

SWEDEN.

Abrahamsson, Runö, Kungsträdgardsg. 4, Stockholm.
Akermann & Dahl, Norrköping.
Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, Kard a smakareg 9, Stockholm.
Allmänna Handels (A/B), Hamngatan, 5B, Stockholm.
Almquist, Carl, Ystad.
Alpen, H., Magasinskvarte 3A, Gothenburg.
Andersson, Axel, Tornea.
Andersson, Leopold, Fjällgatan 6, Gothenburg.
Andersson & Linberg (A/B), Stora Badhusgatan 6, Gothenburg.
Andersson, S. August, Skeppsbron 3, Malmö.
Apoteket Kronan, Korsgaten 3, Gothenburg.
Appelbom, Nils [of P. L. Engstam (A/B)], Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Arvum (A/B), V. Hamng. 14, Gothenburg.
Bagges Import Agentur, O., Hamngt. 50B, Gothenburg.
Beijers, John, Skofabrik (A/B), Flemminggatan 59, and Kronobergsg. 9, Stockholm.

Berg, Victor Malmtorgsg. 5, Stockholm.
Bergmann & Company, Birgerjarlsgaten 15, Stockholm.
Bexelius, Henrik, G., la Kungsholmsbrog. 27, and Valling 42, Stockholm.
Biehl, G., Malmö.
Blomquest, Olof, & Company, Oscarshamn.
Böhm (A/B), J. M., Skeppsbron 40, Stockholm.
Bojsen, C. V. S., Hamngatan 59, Gothenburg.
Bojsen, Sture, Föreningsgatan 52, Malmö.
Brattström, Johann, Kungsholms Hamnplan 7, Stockholm.
Burchard, Adolf, Drottningg. 4, and Strandvägen 29, Stockholm.
Christiernin, C., Vasag 15/17, Stockholm.
Dahlström, Otto, Bredgr. 2, Stockholm.
Daumichen, Max, Stockholm.
Deijenberg, Carl, Sorda Vagen 30, Gothenburg.
Dressfalls Grufvor Och Malmförädlingsverk (A/B), Rosenbad 2, Stockholm.
Edstrand Brothers, Jorgen Knockg. 2, and Skeppsbron, Malmö.
Edström, Simon, Skeppsbron 11, Malmö.
Engeström & Jaeppelt, Per Veijersg 3, Malmö; and Gothenburg.
Engstam, P. L. (A/B), Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Fallenius & Lefflers (A/B), V. Hamngatan 5, Gothenburg, and all brances in Sweden.
Fraenckel, Moritz, & Company, Gothenburg.
Fredriksson, G. [of P. L Engstam (A/B)], Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Fridafors Fabriks (A/B), Fridafors.
Gleitsman, E. T., Trälleborg.
Goldstück, Hainze & Company, Drottningg. 5, Gothenburg.
Grafford, J., Katarinavägen 11, Stockholm.
Gredt, Paul, Stockholm and Malmö.
Hammar, John, & Company, Wahrendorffsg. 6 (formerly of Vasagatan 6), Stockholm.
Hamren, J. S. [of P. L. Engstam (A/B)], Drottningg. 81, Stockholm.
Hansen's, M., Fabriker (A/B), Arsenalsgat, 3, Stockholm.
Hanson, Wilhelm, & Company, Vasagatan 6, Stockholm.
Hansson, Elof, Packhuspl. 2, Gothenburg; and Stockholm.
Harbe k, Doctor Ernst, Partille, Gothenburg.
Harmsen, Wilhelm, (A/B), Vasag 15-17, Stockholm.
Hartig, Hugo, Wahrendorffsg. 4, Stockholm; and Gothenburg.
Henriksson, Axel, Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm.
Herrström, Sigfrid, Kungsgatan 30, Malmö.
Humbert, Hermann, Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm.
Jaeppelt & Son, Malmö.
Jäger, Wilhelm, Lulea.
Johnson, Eric R., Kommendörsg. 17, Stockholm.
Jonsson & Krafft, V., Hamngt. 14, Gothenburg.
Klippans Chromläder Fabriks (A/B), Klippan near Malmö.
Kronans Droghandel, Gothenburg.
Kürzel, Fr., Frederiksborg, Malmö.
Lagerlöf's Sam., Maskinbyra, Centralpalatset, Stockholm.
Larsson, Adolf, Orebro.
Lassen, Carl, Slüssplan 63, Stockholm; Kungsg. 4, Gothenburg.
Levin, Sigismund, Landskrona.
Linden & Lindström, Gothenburg.
Lublin & Company (A/B), St. Vattug. 9, Stockholm.
Malmö Yllefabriks (A/B), St. Nyg. 50, Malmö.
Melin, Peder, & Company, N. Hamng. 6, Gothenburg; and Malmö.
Meyerson, Joseph, Norrlandsgatan 16, Stockholm.
Pettersson, Miss L., Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm.
Rapp, David (A/B), Skeppsbron 18; Kammakareg 12, Stockholm.
Reinheimer, Phillip, Stockholm.
Ritter, A., Sodra Promenaden 57, Malmö.
Roberg, Tycho, Skeppsnron 1, Gothenburg.
Rondorf, Conrad, Neritullsg. 55, Stockholm.
Rudeberg, A., Drottningatan 11, Stockholm.
Sahlberg, Th., & Company, Kaptensgatan 15, Stockholm.
Schaub & Company (A/B), Lindvägen, Stockholm.
Schipmann, Heinrich (A/B), Bredgr 2, Stockholm.
Schmitz, August, Stora Nyg. 50, and Malmborgsg. 7, Malmö.
Schuchardt & Schütte's Filial, Vasagatan 24, Stockholm.
Specialjärn (A/B), Kungsholmsgatan 14 (formerly of Kungsgatan 56), Stockholm; and Gothenburg.

Steinmetz & Knetsch (A/B), Jakobsbergsgatan 26, Stockholm, and Sodergatan 26, Malmö.
Stockholms Skofabrik (A/B), Hornsgatan 160, and Brännkyrkagatan 167, Stockholm.
Stockholms Yllefabrik, Reymersholm, Stockholm.
Svenska Hud and Skinnaffären (James Meyer), Pildamsvägdn 3B; Rosenlundsgatan 19, Malmö.
Svenska Limämmesfabriken Komanditbolag, Franz Meyer & Company, Landskrona.
Svensson, C. V., & Company (A/B), Exercisgatan 16, Malmö.
Svensson, Henry W., Helsindborg.
Winkler-Rathlew, S. W., Helsingborg.

NOTE (1).—Under the trading with the Enemy Proclamations of the 25th June and 10th November 1915 (which were re-published as Notifications in this Department Nos. 12221-W. and 861-W., dated respectively the 24th July and 11th December 1915), all Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the above Schedule, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such Schedule is not an authority or license to trade with such person or body of persons.

NOTE (2).—Where a firm named in the Schedule has more than one branch in the same country, all branches in the country are held to be included in the Schedule even in cases where no address, or several addresses one only is specifically mentioned.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 18th November 1916.

No. 23-W.-II-C.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as subsequently amended, and in supersession of this Department Notification No. 10307-W.-II, dated the 23rd October 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Defence of India (Wool) Rules, 1916, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5134-W.-II, dated the 28th June 1916, namely :—

At the commencement of rule 3 *before* the word "No" the words "Save as otherwise provided in this rule," shall be inserted and *after* the words "the Dhond-Baramati Railway" the following words shall be inserted, namely :—"the Bengal and North,-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Rohilkund and Kumaun, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, Kalka-Simla and North-Western Railways (the prohibition in the case of these six railways extends to Thibet wool only)."

CUSTOMS.

The 18th November 1916.

No. 22-W.-II-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India, of any goods in which or in the production, export or insurance of which, the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import has reason to believe that any person, firm or body of persons residing, established or carrying on business in enemy territory, or any person, firm or body of persons to whom the export or from whom the import of goods has or may hereafter be specifically prohibited, is or has been as producer, exporter, insurer or otherwise interested.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to goods in respect of which a certificate of interest or a certificate of origin and interest is required by the terms respectively of Notifications Nos. 9954-W.-II or 9961-W.-II., dated the 14th October 1916.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 18th November 1916.

No. 11169.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleassed to direct that, with effect from the 1st December 1916, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

"In rule 44, for the words 'six annas' the words 'eight annas' shall be substituted."

"In the third column of the statement appended to rule 59, against 'Ordinary,' 'annas 8' shall be subsituted for 'annas 6.'"

"In rule 93 for the words 'not less than six annas' the following shall be substituted 'not less than eight annas.'"

"In rule 107 for the words 'six annas' the words 'eight annas' shall be substituted."

"In rule 121 (3) for the words 'with a minimum of six pence or six annas' the words with a minimum of nine pence or nine annas' shall be substituted."

In the same rule the following shall be substituted for the illustrative table of charges :—

——	If sent as Express.		Ordinary.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
(1) *On Indian Section.*—18 words (including the instuction "*c/o Telegraphs, Bombay*").	1	12	0	11
(2) Postage (including registration) from Bombay to London	0	1	0	1
(3) *On British Section.*—15 words (excluding the instruction "*c/o Telegraphs, Bombay*").	0	10½	0	10½
TOTAL ...	2	7½	1	6½

A. H. LEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

No. 11320.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EMIGRATION.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 15*th November* 1916.

THE following paper is published for the information of those interested in the subject :—

Despatch from the Government of India to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 41 (Emigration), dated the 15th October 1915.

We have the honour to address you regarding the present system under which Indian labourers are recruited for certain Crown colonies. It will be remembered that in the year 1910 the Committee over which Lord Sanderson presided submitted a report which contained certain criticisms and suggestions regarding the conditions under which the emigration of Indian labour to the colonies should be conducted; but the general trend of its conclusions was in favour of the continuance of the present method of indenture which was considered to be 'to the great benefit,' not only of the colonies, but equally of the main body of emigrants. It may be remarked incidentally that this Committee sat in London, and did not visit any of the colonies, though it examined a number of representative witnesses from each of them. The Committee's report contained a recommendation to the effect that officers of the Indian Government should visit each of the colonies employing indentured Indian labour at regular intervals and report on the condition of the emigrants and on the measures which may be desirable to promote their welfare.

2. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India deputed Mr. McNeill, I.C.S., and Mr. Chimman Lal, an Indian gentleman from the United Provinces, which is an important recruiting ground for colonial emigration, to visit the colonies concerned and submit a report on the conditions under which Indian labour was employed. The report was received by the Government of India in July 1914. These two gentlemen agreed with Lord Sanderson's Committee in their approval of the system. They considered that 'its advantages far outweighed its disadvantages,' and that 'the great majority of the emigrants exchanged grinding poverty with practically no hope of betterment for a condition varying from simple but secure comfort to solid prosperity.' They also made certain recommendations for the improvement of the system and for the elimination from it of certain undesirable features to which they drew attention.

3. Apart from these recommendations, there are certain significant facts and figures in the report, which have attracted the special attention of the Government of India, and have led them to consider carefully whether the economic benefits which, it has been claimed, are conferred on the Indian labourer by indentured emigration, may not be outweighed by other and more serious drawbacks, and whether the popular feeling in this country, which has been setting more and more strongly against the practice of recruitment on indenture, is not after all based on solid as well as sentimental reasons. The colonies which at present receive Indian indentured labour are Trinidad, Demerara, Jamaica, Fiji and Dutch colony of Surinam. We do not propose to consider in any detail the arguments regarding emigration to the latter colony, for it is clear that if our views regarding British colonies meet with your acceptance, it will be impossible for the Government of the Netherlands to demand the application of any different policy to Surinam. The varying degrees of dependence of the different colonies on imported Indian labour, and the history of the system under which it has been worked in the past in each case, are fully set forth in the report of Lord Sanderson's Committee; it is not necessary, therefore, to repeat these, nor do we desire to discuss the housing, sanitary and medical arrangements that exist in the various colonies: it may be at once admitted that they are generally satisfactory and often excellent, while the weak spots are mostly capable of, or in process of, removal. It is rather to the social, administrative, and economic conditions under which Indian labour is employed that we desire to direct attention. We shall first discuss the death and suicide rates, the proportion of the sexes, the prosecutions for labour offences in the colonies, and the method of recruitment in India. We shall then consider the economic advantages of emigration from the Indian point of view. And finally, we shall explain the objections which Indian public opinion has raised against the continuance of the system.

4. *Death-rate.*—The statement below represents the death-rate in the colonies of indentured and, so far as figures are separately available, of unindentured Indian labour :—

Year.	Colony.	Population.		Death-rate per 1,000		General Indian death-rate in colony.
		Indentured.	Unindentured.	Indentured.	Unindentured.	
1911 ...	Trinidad ...	9,627	15,873	18·2	...	9·8
1912 ...		10,982	14,199	17·9	...	...
1913 ...		12,747	13,306	15·5	...	...
1911-12 ...	British Guiana ...	9,141	54,804	17·7	26·4	25·6
1912-13 ...		9,453	57,442	12·1	19·4	18·9
1913-14 ...		9,114	57,336	9·4	20·2	18·6
1911-12 ...	Jamaica ...	2,910	...	30·9	...	...
1912-13 ...		3,066	...	22·1	...	...
1913-14 ...		4,047	...	23·0	...	...
1911 ...	Fiji	14,462	29,758	27·3	13·3	17·8
1912 ...		15,369	32,482	25·9	11·8	16·9
1913 ...		15,961	35,644	22·7	10·7	14·4

The above figures do not enable a contrast to be made in all cases between indentured and unindentured population. But the figures are particularly striking in Fiji. Here the death-rate has been decidedly high, considering that the island is free from malaria and that the majority of indentured coolies are adults in the prime of life selected after medical examination. The death-rate, however, shows signs of diminution which may be attributed to the improvement effected by the colony in sanitary, and medical arrangements. The death-rates for persons of all ages and for persons of 20-30 years of age, the age which most nearly corresponds to the

average age of indentured immigrants, in the United Provinces and Madras were as follows:—

Year.	Ages 20-30.				All ages and sexes.	
	United Provinces.		Madras.		United Provinces.	Madras.
	Per 1,000 men.	Per 1,000 women.	Per 1,000 men.	Per 1,000 women.	Per 1,000	Per 1,000
1910	20·43	21·66	11·5	11·9	38·67	24·7
1911	23·09	26·71	10·9	11·6	44·95	23·1

The average death-rates in 1914 in Madras and the United Provinces jails, where the inmates are cared for on somewhat similar principles but much more closely than in the colonies, were 11·83 and 11·9, respectively. Allowing for the fact that indentured emigrants are all medically examined before leaving India, and that the housing, sanitation and medical supervision of coolies in the colonies are far superior to anything available for the Indian village population, it is clear that the mortality among indentured coolies is decidedly high, especially in Fiji, although more conscientious and sustained efforts are probably made in this colony for the medical care and sanitation of Indian labourers than anywhere else in the world.

5. As a special feature of the death-rate, the high number of suicides among indentured coolies has for long attracted attention. This subject is dealt with in considerable detail in Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal's report. We reproduce the figures below:—

Colony.	Average rate, for ten years ending 1912, of suicides per million of Indian population	
	Free.	Indentured
Trinidad	134	400
British Guiana	52	100
Jamaica	...	396
Dutch Guiana	49	91
Fiji	147	926

These figures may be compared with the figures given below for various parts of India—

Bombay City	75
Bombay City (ages 20-30)	107
Madras	45
United Provinces	63
India	51

The average rate amongst the unindentured population is high: but that among the indentured is a most serious matter, and not the less so in that it is seen at its very worst in the colonies with the largest population basis of indentured labour. We may admit at once that a more careful record is probably maintained for indentured than for unindentured Indians. But the diffierence is too marked and the ratio too constant to admit of this being at all a complete explanation. We may admit also that the indentured population includes practically all the new comers. But this again cannot explain such high figures. Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal's report abstains from drawing very definite conclusions as to the causes; among possible factors are home sickness, lack of freedom, the abnormal sex ratio which will be discussed below in greater detail, and the unaccustomed surroundings.

6. *Proportion of the sexes.*—The coolies despatched from Calcutta in the year 1913 comprised 4,284 males and 1,845 females. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 5,960 and 2,569. From Madras 1,517 men and 605 women embarked in 1913 for Fiji and British Guiana. The proportion of sexes among the average Indian population of various colonies

concerned was stated in the report presented to Parliament by the Colonial Office in March 1914 to be as under:—

Colony.	Adult males.	Adult females.	REMARKS.
Trinidad, Tobago	31,989	17,159	These figures were compiled from the 1911 Census Report of the various colonies.
British Guiana	53,083	34,799	
Jamaica	7,137	4,775	
Fiji	20,062	8,785	

This disproportion affects both indentured and unindentured labour, the latter of course to a much less extent.

7. The high suicide rate and the disproportionate sex ratio are not, it is true, evils peculiar to a system of indentured labour. At the same time, suicides are undoubtedly of far greater frequency among indentured colonial labourers than among the unindentured. The latter class is largely composed of persons who have passed the dangerous period of hopeless home-sickness, which is said to be one of the main causes of suicide. But it is possible enough that the feeling of being bound to serve for a fixed period and on the same estate is often the last straw that turns the scale in the mind of a man who is already depressed by home-sickness, jealousy, domestic unhappiness, or any other cause. Even if indentured labour were abolished, the effect of unusual surroundings, inability to return at will, or other causes might be sufficient to maintain the suicide rate above a normal figure. But it is most probable that the ability of the coolie to change his surroundings and his employer would, in this event, cause a very great diminution in the rate. As regards the question of sexual immorality, though this very important subject has not been dealt with in any great detail in the reports of the two previous Committees, there is a considerable amount of unofficial evidence, which shows that the moral conditions in the Indian coolie lines in Fiji at any rate are indescribable: and in view of the proportion of the sexes shown in the official figures, we feel certain that these accounts are little, if at all, exaggerated. The only suggestion that is made in Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal's report for its removal would take a great length of time to exercise its full effect which after all would be comparatively slight. The evil seems inseparable from the maintenance of emigration under present conditions and on its present scale. Immigrants except where a system of seasonal emigration by families prevails, are bound to include more men than women; and the latter are equally bound to include, as is the case at present, a large proportion of persons who are prostitutes, social outcastes, or have been unhappy in their domestic relations. Choice of partners is thus necessarily limited, both as to quantity and quality; and it is still further restricted by the obligation to reside on a particular estate. It thus appears impossible to effect any improvement in the present state of things, which forms one of the darkest blots on the system, without a radical alteration in the sex ratio; and the necessity for bringing this about calls for serious consideration. But until this is done, the moral responsibility, which we incur, would be infinitely less under a system of free emigration, than under the present system. The law which allows the coolie to enter into a binding agreement in India is an Act of the Indian Government, and enforceable in its courts.

8. *Prosecutions.*—The figures for prosecutions are very significant, though they have decreased in number in recent years.

TRINIDAD.

Year.	Number of indentured coolies.	Prosecutions.	Percentage of prosecutions to coolies.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to prosecutions.	Sentenced to imprisonment.
1909	11,620	2,800	24	2,457	87	597
1910	10,200	2,726	26	2,289	84	538
1911	10,660	2,373	22	2,031	85	397

Almost all the cases dismissed were on account of want of prosecution or evidence, and most of these were presumably cases in which the employer himself did not wish to proceed to extremities.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Year.	Number of indentured coolies.	Prosecutions.	Percentage of prosecutions to coolies.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to prosecutions.	Sentenced to imprisonment.
1912	9,671	1,857	19	1,012 and 118 reprimands.	60	Not given.

JAMAICA.

Year.	Number of indentured coolies.	Number of prosecutions.	Percentage of prosecutions to coolies.	Number of convictions.	Percentage of convictions to prosecutions.	Sentenced to imprisonment.
1912-13	4,152	513	12	498	97	Not given.

FIJI.

Year.	Number of indentured coolies.	Number of prosecutions.	Percentage of prosecutions to coolies.	Number of convictions.	Percentage of convictions to prosecutions.	Sentenced to imprisonment.
1908	11,978	2,237	19	1,981	88	405
1909	11,988	1,924	16	1,747	90	510
1910	12,673	1,911	15	1,717	90	449
1911	15,352	1,520	10	1,372	90	446
1912	16,111	1,256	8	1,135	90	186

In Fiji, as in certain other colonies, conviction often involves extension of the period of indenture, a very undesirable form of punishment.

Imprisonment for labour offences, except after three previous convictions, was abolished in Fiji in 1912.

It may be noted that many of the prosecutions involve more than one charge against the same coolie, and that the same men are sometimes prosecuted more than once in the same year, so that the actual number of coolies prosecuted is somewhat less than the number of cases. With this explanation, it may be stated that the average percentage of prosecutions on population concerned over the periods for which figures are given above was for Trinidad 23, for British Guiana 19, for Jamaica 12 and for Fiji 13. By far the larger proportion of these prosecutions arose out of the provisions of the labourer's contract.

There is no need to suppose that all these prosecutions were unreasonably undertaken: in fact, it is fairly clear that in most estates prosecutions are kept down to the minimum number consistent with what has hitherto been considered efficient management. There are, however, not wanting signs that in Fiji at any rate, the unwisdom of the system hitherto pursued is being recognized: but as long as a labourer is bound to serve a particular master, kind or cruel, it will be impossible to avoid retaining some means of compulsion to make the coolie keep to his bargain.

The extraordinarily high proportion of convictions to prosecutions is significant even in such simple cases as labour offences. It is alleged by the opponents of the system that justice is not done; that the coolie is largely in the hands of the interpreter who is apt to take the side of the employers; that the magistrates are in many cases themselves employers, or necessarily favour the employers; and that the witnesses are servants of the prosecutor. Some of these facts are obviously true; but of the truth of others no authoritative evidence is forthcoming, while Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal's report states that justice is usually properly

administered. But the possibilities of injustice which obviously exist, coupled with the very high Percentage of convictions, give rise to uncomfortable suspicions.

9. *Method of recruitment.*—The recruitment of coolies by contractors, whose earnings depend on *per capita* payments for coolies recruited, has for long been regarded by the Government of India as unsatisfactory In the case of labour required for Assam the system was made illegal from 1st July of this year. No specific local enquiry has as yet been made into the conditions under which labour is recruited in up country districts for the colonies, but there is no reason to believe that colonial emigration, controlled as it is only by Crown agents at comparatively distant centres, is on any better footing than was contract recruitment for Assam, while the complaints that appear in the Press, or reach the ears of local officers, regarding occasional abuses, are of a very similar nature to those which led the Government of India, after careful enquiry, to abolish contract recruitment for Assam labour. Those responsible for the management of tea gardens, in Calcutta or upcountry, though they usually desire to work on clean lines, have proved quite unable to control the abuse which seem inseparable from the system of contract recruitment. The coolie contractor and his agents have for long borne a decidedly unsavoury reputation with their fellow villagers or townsmen. The policy of the Government of India in respect of Assam emigration has been to replace these men by *sardars*, who are labourers of a superior class from the tea gardens themselves, and who come back from time to time to their own villages and return with the recruits which they have collected there to the garden of their own employer, where they again work side by side with the recruits they have brought. This is the only system now permitted for Assam recruitment, and the *kangani* system under which recruitment for Ceylon and the Straits Settlements is mostly conducted, while it has certain drawbacks of its own, resembles it in its main features. It will readily be appreciated that there are serious difficulties involved in the maintenance of a system for the benefit of overseas colonies, which we have found it necessary to abolish in the case of Assam, one of our own Provinces.

Regarding the class of persons collected by the recruiters, the last annual report on emigration from the Port of Calcutta bears eloquent testimony. Of 5,210 persons received into the upcountry depôts, 1,186 were rejected as medically unfit; of the balance 3,837 persons reached the Calcutta depôts, of whom only 2,678 left for the colonies, the balance having been returned as unfit or having absconded. The nature of the miscellaneous scraps of humanity collected by the recruiters in the first instance can be readily imagined.

10. *Economic aspect.*—We turn now to the economic aspect of the question. It has often been stated that the economic advantages gained by the Indian labourer are so great that they outweigh the moral and social evils which we have just described. We do not think it possible to apply a common measure which will enable such a comparison to be made. But the extent of these economic advantages has been too readily assumed. The rise in wages and in the standard of comfort among the labouring population of India has been great, and in certain particular areas, very great indeed. It is necessary, therefore, to compare the economic conditions of Indian labour in the colonies with those existing in various parts of India itself in order to decide precisely what degree of weight can be allowed to this argument.

Trinidad.—On the estates visited by Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal, the wages averaged about 4*s.* 6*d.* a week for indentured men. On a few of the best estates, the earnings were about 5*s.* The women earn from half to two-thirds of the above. The food of an industrious worker with a healthy appetite costs from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* a week. Infants get rations at the employer's expense. Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal's Report states that a good worker can save 2*s.* a week and all but inferior workers can save on the average about 1*s.* In point of fact, with average earnings of 4*s.* 3*d.* and food costing 3*s.*, it does not seem very probable that the labourer will clothe himself and his children, pay for petty luxuries, etc., of the type he affects, and yet save as much as 1*s.* It may be noted that rice, which sells at 4 seers to the rupee, pays an import tax of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and *dhal* 12 per cent. Coolies have little or no chance of adding to their earnings while under indentures. No separate particulars are given for remittances or savings by indentured Indians.

British Guiana.—The average for all workers, including females and children, is 11¾*d.* a day, for an average week of 5 days. On field work, the weekly average for shovelmen was 8*s.* 9½*d.* and 6*s.* 5½*d.* for all others. Good workers sometimes earn £1-5-4 a fortnight, and earnings of 18*s.* 8*d.* are not uncommon. The average earnings per day actually worked by men is about 12*d.* A man, it is stated, ought to be able to save upwards of 2*s.* a week, if of average physique.

Indentured coolies are rewarded by being allowed to cultivate plots of rice. Repatriated emigrants took back with them the following sums :—

Year.	RETURNED EMIGRANTS.		SUMS BROUGHT BACK.	
	Men.	Women.	Deposited for transmission.	Estimated additional sums.
			\$	\$
1910	558	220	43,454	7,242
1911	460	179	36,597	4,800
1912	404	158	39,860	6,644
1913	446	154	29,253	4,875

These amounts were saved after a period, presumably, of ten years, and represent an average saving of 70 to 80 dollars a head, or say Rs. 240.

Jamaica.—Men's wages per day worked averaged from 10½*d.* to 1*s.* 5¾*d.* The average labourer works on two days out of three. Women's wages average from 7½*d.* to 1*s.* ¾*d.* per day worked. A fair estimate of the daily cost of living would be, it is stated, 3*s.* 6*d.* weekly for an able-bodied man. Plots of land are rarely given to indentured coolies, nor are they encouraged to keep cows, for fear of deteriorating the type of animals kept by their employers.

Returned emigrants took back with them the following sums :—

Year.	RETURNED EMIGRANTS.		SUMS BROUGHT BACK.	
	Men.	Women.	Cheques.	Jewellery.
			£	℔
1911	...	...	...	...
1912	210	74	2,650	722
1913	...	...	...	...

Fiji.—An ordinary skilled man earns 9*s.* or 10*s.* a week at cane-cutting and for loading trucks from 1*s.* 3*d.* a day upwards. Coolies very seldom work more than 5½ days a week. Rations are given to indentured immigrants for six months and to children for twelve months after arrival. The employer may not deduct for an adult's rations more than 2*s.* 4*d.* weekly. The retail cost of these rations to the coolie would be from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* The price of rice is about 2½ seers to the rupee. Children's rations include milk. The average number of days worked is higher than in another colonies, as the climate is healthy, the sanitary arrangements good, and the coolies are said to like the variety of the work with its slack and busy seasons during the latter of which they can earn high wages. Repatriations are comparatively few, owing to the good wages. Plots of land have not hitherto been given to coolies, but it is now proposed to do this. One shilling is the minimum wage for men for a day of 9 hours. The average earnings in 1913 were as under :—

—	Per working day.	Per day worked.
	d.	*d.*
Men	12·29	13·32
Women	6·54	8·37

The average savings after paying for food would thus be about 2*s.* 10*d.* Repatriated emigrants took back with them the following sums :—

Year.	Returned emigrants.		Sums brought back.		
	Men.	Women.	Cash deposited.	Value of other cash, etc.	Total.
			£	£	£
1910	199	70	1,156	7,313	8,470
1911	334	98	2,391	10,194	12,585
1912	275	106	1,879	11,955	13,834
1913	376	131	2,760	14,000	16,760

About one-third of those repatriated were destitute or unfit. The remainder had worked for 10 years. Assuming that the former class brought back nothing, which is improbable, the latter brought on an average some £49 a piece.

It would appear therefore that coolies in the abovementioned colonies can save from less than 1*s.* to about 3*s.* a week, provided that they spend little or nothing except on food and clothes. The savings brought home after 10 years' work, during 5 years of which they are presumably employed as free coolies, show that they do not, as a matter of fact, save anything like this figure, even allowing for money remitted to India. Annual remittances by Indians, which, however, include those by both free and indentured labourers, were as under :—

Year.	Trinidad.	British Guiana.	Fiji.	Jamaica.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910	58,013	31,026	48,214	6,614
1911	55,614	33,635	47,730	6,305
1912	52,791	41,133	57,300	6,975
1913	65,218	46,677	57,421	5,595
1914	79,513	38,084	60,900	5,155

The annual report on emigration from the Port of Calcutta for the year 1914 shows that out of emigrants arriving in Calcutta, the following brought back saving :—

—	Returned emigrants.		Savings brought by	Of whom sums over Rs. 150 were brought by
	Men.	Women.		
Demerara	424	157	483	241
Trinidad	487	172	273	182
Fiji	522	177	53	45
Jamaica	...	...	...	...

These figures bear out fairly well the figures already quoted, as regards the relative wage earning possibilities in the different colonies. They do not include the value of the jewellery brought back, which is presumably estimated and somewhat doubtful : and a very large proportion of returned emigrants, nearly half, brought back no savings at all.

11. We have seen, then, that the wages earned by indentured coolies in the colonies range between 4*s.* 3*d.* and 6*s.* 3*d.* per week, or say, 18*s.* and 26*s.* a month, the highest earnings being in Fiji. Deducting the cost of rations at 3*s.* 3*d.* a head, the net earnings in the latter colony came to 3*s.* a week, or say 12*s.* 9*d.* a month. But there are many places in India where as good or almost as good wages are paid for unskilled labour, excluding the Punjab where the labourer is stronger and more efficient. In Eastern Bengal, wages run as high as 1*s.* 4*d.* a day in the jute season which lasts for several months. The published wage statistics for the eastern districts of Bengal, which are however not entirely reliable, give the rate for ordinary agricultural labour at from 13*s.* 4*d.* to 20*s.* a month. More accurate figures obtained by the personal enquiries of an officer on special duty, showed that the labourers in Mymensingh earn from 8*d.* to 10*d.* a day : while others obtain from 5*s.* 4*d.* to 9*s.* 4*d.* a month with their food. On the above figures an average wage of from 4*s.* to 5*s.* a week may be fairly assumed. Calculating the cost of the same rations as are given or bought in Fiji, at Eastern Bengal prices, the Eastern Bengal cooly's weekly food expenditure is 1*s.* 4½*d.* and

deducting this from the average weekly wage rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* the balance is roughly 3*s.* 2*d.* The Eastern Bengal labourer's position is thus nearly as good as that of an indentured coolie in Fiji. He has to pay house-rent unless, as is usually the case, he sleeps in a jute godown, or the cultivator's verandah, while the Fiji labourer is housed for nothing. The Eastern Bengal labourer is often an emigrant from Bihar, who leaves most of his family behind him where no doubt they earn a trifle, while the very few children that the Fiji coolie takes with him contribute to the family earnings, and his infant children receive rations. But the above figures are enough to show that in point of actual excess of wages over the bare cost of living there are places in India, outside the large towns, where a coolie can do as well as in most, if not all, of the colonies without the great disadvantage of having to leave his country and indenture himself to an employer, who may be considerate or the reverse, but whom he is bound to serve for five years, or go to jail if he refuses. It is true that in the areas in the east of the United Provinces and in Madras, whence the indentured coolie is mostly drawn, the wages are miserably low, and congestion is intense. But there is no reason except the lack of a recruiting agency to take him there, why the United Provinces coolie should not follow the example of his Bihar neighbour and go to work in Eastern Bengal, where the field for labour is very large. In the towns and the urban mills the wages for labour, with a small degree of skill that does not take long to gain, are nearly as high as in Eastern Bengal, though house-rent and cost of food are higher. A coolie ought thus to be able on purely arithmetical considerations, to save from 2*s.* a week upwards. It is certain that the Indian demand for labour is far more than enough to absorb the 6,129 coolies that left Calcutta for the colonies on indenture in 1913, even if thereto be added the 1,607 coolies that left Madras for the same destination in the same year.

There is, however, a real advantage to the coolie, and it is a very real one, in colonial emigration. It gives the coolie the chance, after his indenture is over, of obtaining land, from which he can derive higher profits and live a life the conditions of which are in many ways more pleasant, than anything which is open to him in India though it is to some extent attainable in this country. In Assam, for instance, where labour under indenture has now been abolished, the tea garden labourer is usually allowed a plot of land to cultivate in his spare time: and when he leaves the garden an abundance of fertile waste land is available from which he can take up a plot at very little expense, and with the title of a ryot holding direct from Government.

12. We have seen that the case against indentured emigration is, from the point of view of the moral and social welfare of the coolie, very strong: and from the material point of view, its advantages are not so considerable as is sometimes thought. We have now to consider, so far as the information before us permits, and so far as it is necessary at the present stage, what would be the effect on the colonies, were it abolished.

British Guiana.—The average number of coolies who entered the colony yearly up to 1905 was 3,500 : and between 1905 and 1910, 2,200. In the year 1913, the colony took only 64 coolies from Madras and 1,276 from Calcutta. At the end of the year 1912, the resident of Indian population was 129,389 out of a total of some 300,000. The injury to colonial interests, even if Indian emigration were stopped altogether, which we do not propose, would thus apparently not be fatal.

Trinidad.—The total population of this colony was estimated in 1907 at 338,000 : the Indian residents at the end of 1912 were 117,100.

The average yearly emigration has been as under—

1881-1891	2,500
1891-1901	2,100
1901-1908	2,700
1911	3,557
1912	2,637
1913	1,236

The number of adult labourers indented for and supplied during the last three years was as under :—

—	Indented for	Supplied.
1911	more than 3,200	2,557
1912	2,300	2,550
1913	1,089	1,188

The demand thus appears, on the whole, to be declining, and a further diminution of the supply, while it would no doubt affect the plantations adversely, could scarcely make plantation agriculture impossible.

Jamaica.—The total population is 830,000, of whom in 1908 the Indian element was stated to constitute 13,821, a number which showed a decrease of about 1,000 in 19 years. At the end of 1912, it is shown at the obviously estimated figure of 20,000. In 1913, only 824 indentured emigrants sailed for Jamaica. In 1914, there was no emigration. Here prohibition must be a matter of indifference to the colony.

Fiji.—The case is, however, very different in Fiji, where at the end of 1913, the resident Indian population was 51,605. Between 1905 and 1910 about 8,000 coolies emigrated from India to the colony, and 2,200 returned. The subsequent figures have been—

Year.	*Emigrated.*
1911	4,204
1912	3,373
1913	3,222

By far the greater proportion of these were from Madras.

In view of the nature of the cultivation, which is mainly conducted by capitalists interests and consists of sugarcane and cocoanut plantations, of the declining numbers of the native population, of the difficulty experienced in recruiting Polynesians to a sufficient extent, and of the scanty population of the island; there is no doubt that any considerable diminution of the supply of Indian labour would be a very serious matter for the colony.

It would appear, in fact, that any diminution in the Indian labour supply which may reasonably be anticipated as the result of the proposals we are making in this despatch, can hardly affect Jamaica at all; will not be a really grave matter in the case of Demerara and Trinidad; and is only likely to need serious consideration in the case of Fiji.

13. We may now consider the position from the point of view of India herself. Including the figures of emigration to Surinam, the total Indian emigration on indenture to the tropical colonies during the year 1913 was—

Port of embarkation.	*Number.*
Madras	1,607
Calcutta	6,129
Total ...	7,736

From an economic point of view, then, the interest of India as a whole in indentured emigration is negligible, and we need not meet the argument that colonial emigration is a safety-valve for congested districts in India.

It is, moreover, the case that in the same year, 117,783 unindentured coolies proceeded from Madras alone to the Straits Settlements, and 190,059 to Ceylon.

14. *Conclusion.*—In his despatch of 3rd January 1913, Lord Crewe stated that the Indian national sentiment against the stigma laid on the race by the existence of the indentured system ignored the advantages to the labourers themselves. We have attempted to show that the economic advantage gained by the coolie, while actually serving under indenture, is not so great as is often supposed; and that the real benefit, which he gains from emigration arises after the close of his indenture period, from the opportunities then before him of purchasing or leasing land or setting up in business and making himself a position as a settler. But whatever may be the extent of the economic advantage arising from the emigration of indentured labour, the political aspect of the question is such that no one, who has at heart the interests of British rule in India, can afford to neglect it. It is one of the most prominent subjects in Indian political life to-day: and its discussion arouses more bitterness, perhaps, than that of any other outstanding question. For Indian politicians, moderate and extreme, alike consider that the existence of this system, which they do not hesitate to call by the name of slavery, brands their whole race in the eyes of the British Colonial Empire with the stigma of helotry. How, they ask, will a European colonial ever admit us into the fellowship of citizens of the Empire, when he knows that men of our country and colour can be purchased for five years for five shillings a week? It is firmly believed also in this country, and it would appear, not without grave reason, that the women emigrants are too often living a life of immorality in which their persons are, by reason of pecuniary temptation or official pressure, at the free disposition of their fellow recruits and even of the subordinate managing staff. The feelings which these beliefs engender are strong. As far back as 1910, when moving a resolution in favour of the abolition of indentured

labour in Natal, the late Mr. Gokhale mentioned the unanimous feeling of his party and of Indians in South Africa, that indenture should be abolished everywhere. A further debate on the general question took place in 1912, when the resolution brought forward by the same gentleman, though defeated, had the support of every Indian member of the Imperial Council. It is unnecessary here to trace the arguments brought forward in the mover's eloquent speech which are recorded in the debates of the Imperial Council, and are still used by Indian editors and politicians. The Government speakers on the other side admitted the existence of certain abuses, which it was believed could be largely remedied; but pressed the economic advantages to the coolie emigrants and denied that the indentured system could rightly be entitled slavery. Indian public opinion has strengthened and grown more articulate since the debate of 1912, while the favourable impression created on our minds by Lord Sanderson's Report, on which our defence of the system in 1912 was mainly based, has been considerably qualified, as has been indicated in the earlier paragraphs of this despatch, by the information which has subsequently been elicited by Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal.

15. On receipt of Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal's Report, we invited the opinions of Local Governments on its recommendations and on the general question whether indentured emigration to the colonies should be continued. The greater number of the Governments consulted have submitted their opinions, and we append copies of the letters marginally noted.

(1) From the Government of the United Provinces, No. 1658, dated the 20th August 1915, and enclosures.
(2) From the Government of Madras, No. 1296, dated the 3rd September 1915.
(3) From the Government of Bombay, No. 6073, dated the 5th August 1915, and enclosure.
(4) From the Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 7245-M., dated the 31st May 1915.
(5) From the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No. 4419, dated the 18th December 1914.
(6) From the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No. 259,-C. & I., dated the 13th January 1915.
(7) From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2321-G., dated the 19th April 1915.
(8) From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 779, dated the 4th May 1915.
(9) From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1498, dated the 3rd May 1915.
(10) From the Government of Burma, No. 574-M-5-I. Pt.-I., dated the 29th April 1915.
(11) From the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1474-G., dated the 11th June 1915.
(12) From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C.-114, dated the 20th September 1915, and enclosure.

Although the report favoured the continuance of indentured emigration, while its recommendations referred only to the measures necessary for improving that system, it is noteworthy that the opinions of the Governments of the United Provinces, Madras and the Central Provinces (that of the latter Government conveyed in a memorandum by Sir B. Robertson, the Chief Commissioner), provinces which provide, practically speaking, all the indentured recruits that emigrate to the colonies to which this despatch relates, unanimously testify to the necessity of putting an end to indentured emigration altogether. The opinion of the Assam Administration is much to the same effect, in that they suggest the replacing of indentured emigration by a system of State-aided, but presumably free, emigration. The Bombay Government have no very decided views on the maintenance of indentured emigration which does not, however, directly concern them, as the Bombay Presidency sends, practically speaking, no emigrants to the colonies. We have still to receive reports from certain other provinces; these, however, have little immediate concern with the question and there are strong reasons for indicating our own attitude on this urgent and important question without further delay.

16. The feeling in India against indentured emigration has in no way diminished since the discussions of 1912, but has indeed gained force owing to the labour troubles in South Africa two years ago. We would also again point out that now that we have abolished in India what was considered by a large section of the intelligent public to be an abuse, it is becoming increasingly difficult for us to defend the retention of a similar system for the benefit of the colonies. We are of opinion that the moment has now arrived to urge His Majesty's Government to assent to the total abolition of the system of Indian indentured labour in the four British colonies where it still prevails and in Surinam; and thus to remove a social stigma which is deeply resented by educated public opinion in India, and exposes to hostile criticism the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the sanction which they lend to a system entailing much unhappiness and moral degradation amongst certain classes of a population dependent on their care and protection. We can well understand that His Majesty's Government, with their heavy pre-occupations during the course of the war, may prefer to postpone the final settlement of the question till after the conclusion of peace. But in the meantime to facilitate the preliminary discussions which will have to be undertaken with the colonies interested, we desire to submit the following preliminary suggestions on the general outlines of a scheme which, in our opinion, affords the most hopeful solution of the difficulties which we have pointed out, while causing as little disturbance to colonial interests as is compatible with the maintenance of our obligations to the classes of the Indian population concerned.

17. It is quite clear that the mere abolition of indentured emigration, a course which implies the refusal to allow any emigrant to leave the country under a contract, will not be sufficient. The result of this would be that recruiters would induce coolies to go without any agreement, but by the grant of advances, or by fraud, and the coolies on their arrival in the colony would be wholly at the mercy of its laws, and might be compelled to work out the advances which they had received, or were alleged to have received, by local labour laws with which the Government of India would have greatly weakened its power of interference. The mere abolition of indentured emigration, while it would remove what is in India considered a racial stigma, would not do away with the morally undesirable features of coolie life in the colonies or with the abuses of contract recruiting in India, and yet these are stains from which British administration in India ought to cleanse itself. The introduction of a system of recruitment on *sardari* or *kangani* lines would, we admit, present difficulties in the case of distant colonies. It would be costly to arrange for the continuous voyage under proper conditions of small parties of coolies; and the system must, in any case, be freed from the bonds which the receipt of advances and the Ceylon enticement law attach to the *kangani* system. We think, however, that such difficulties can, and should, be met. One of the best features of the last mentioned system is the possibility which it holds out of improving the present abnormal sex ratio with its attendant evils, the removal of which is, in our opinion, an absolutely essential condition of whatever new system be introduced to take the place of indentured emigration. The system might be financed by the colonies through a tax on coolie-cultivated estates, or coolie-produced exports. There is no need for the individual planter to pay for the individual coolie, and so be led to consider that he has a right of property in him. The coolie should be at liberty to serve whatever master he chose, while if he desired to return to India, he would be called on to pay some share of the cost of his repatriation, a share which might vary with the nature of the circumstances and with the length of time he had served. The prospects of free emigration are not at present very hopeful, except so far as the Mauritius figures are concerned. The figures for free labour emigration during the past three years have been as under :—

—	British Guiana.	Jamaica.	Trinidad.	Fiji.	Mauritius.
1911-12	19	...	62	16	...
1912-13	6	2	48	54	840
1913-14	4	...	49	83	794

It would appear, then on the whole, that an improved *kangani* system, under which a coolie was not bound by the receipt of advances or by the local law to serve on a particular estate; with a proper sex ratio, and confined to approved colonies, offers the most promising results. The present system of inspection, shipping, and sanitary regulations would have to be maintained. There is no doubt that the change, especially the insistence on a proper sex ratio, would lead, at any rate at first, to a considerable falling off in the number of emigrants. But, after all, it is not the duty of the Government of India to provide coolies for the colonies but to insist that those who go there shall do so under conditions which are not repellent to educated Indian opinion, and which give the emigrant himself a chance to live a decent life under proper conditions, and to develope into a more desirable class of settler than the man who at present leaves the coolie barracks of a Fiji sugar estate at the expiry of his period of indenture. By a policy on these lines India will surely offer a more acceptable contribution to the cause of Imperial progress and unity than by a blind compliance with demands for the continuance of an evil system.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, for information, and that it be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

A. H. LEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

An Ordinance to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916; IX of 1916.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— 5 & 6 Geo. V, 61.

ORDINANCE NO. VI OF 1916.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

Amendment of section 3 of the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916.

2. Section 3 of the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916, shall be construed as if for the words "sixty millions" the words "one hundred and eighty millions" were substituted. IX of 1916.

JAIPUR,

The 11*th November* 1916.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 18*th November* 1916.

No. 419.—The Reverend John Reginald Weller, B.A., has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 21*st November* 1916.

No. 122.—The following amendment is made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule VIII, sub-paragraph 7, in the list of tour examinations conducted at Lucknow by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, against *Persian* add "and High Proficiency" after "Higher standard."

The 22*nd November* 1916.

No. 124.—Major M. L. Ferrar, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab (now serving under the Government of India as Postal Censor, Bombay), has obtained for the second time a Degree of Honour in Persian in the First Division and is entitled to half the original reward prescribed for that division, *viz.*, to Rs. 2,500.

The 23*rd November* 1916.

No. 127.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule X number the present Note as Note 1, and add the following as Note 2:—

"In the examination in the Punjabi language the Gurmukhi character must be used, *e. g.*, in the written translation from English into the Vernacular."

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1916.

No. 17-*C.*—The following officers are confirmed in the Civil Veterinary Department with effect from the dates noted respectively against each :—

* * * * * * * *

Mr. D. Meadows, M R.C.V.S., 3rd November 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th November 1916.

No. 63-*W.-II-C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 9003-W.-II, dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz.* :—

Additions.

Chang Pei-Shu	Chefoo.
Chen Kee and Company	Hankow.
Fung Chong	Shanghai
Hwa De and Company	Chefoo.
Paizis, Ch. J. and Company	"
Polverino, Adolfo	"
Schlaudecker, Eug.	"

No. 64-*W.-II-C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alteration shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 6806-W.-II, dated the 5th August 1916 :—

For "Messrs. E. Grueber and Company" read "Messrs. E. Grueber and Company Limited."

CUSTOMS.

The 25th November 1916.

No. 55-*W.-II-C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 9954-W.-II., dated the 14th October 1916. For the existing sub-clause (*d*) to proviso (*ii*) substitute the following :—

(*d*) goods transhipped in Indian ports or carried forward in the same bottom to destinations outside British India.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th November 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS:

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1438.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Frederick Robert Grindal.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

Captain George William Marshall, I.S.O.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram, Mahta ... ... Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

DALHOUSIE.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal ... ... Officers' Munshi, Balun Bazar, Dalhousie.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall ... ... Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy., R. G. A., and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal, Bhargava ... ... Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.
3. M. Mohd. Khalil-ur-Rahman Sabri ... Chhawni Manawala, Sammian Street, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed ... ... Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) ... C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.
3. M. Bodh Raj ... ... Officers' Munshi, Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed ... ... Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed ... ... C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani ... Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

SIALKOT.

1. M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Sialkot.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," NOVEMBER 25, 1916.

No. 06-E. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 24th November 1916.

The Governor-General in Council has recently considered the organization, methods and procedure of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department with the object of deciding whether it can be improved and rendered more economical and efficient. Whilst the Governor-General in Council desires to recognise the great services of the Public Works Department in the past, and the important part that it has taken in the development of India, a recognition with which the Secretary of State desires fully to associate himself, there is a considerable body of opinion that the changing conditions make it desirable to reconsider the methods under which Public Works are carried out and more particularly to secure, if and whenever this is possible, the substitution of private for departmental agency. It is urged that much of the work at present carried out by the Public Works Department could be intrusted to private agency, and that greater economy could thus be secured, and further that much greater use might be made by Government of local bodies, some of which at present employ a skilled public works agency. Much work of a simple and unimportant character which is now undertaken and supervised by highly salaried officers of Government could, it has been suggested, be carried out at reduced cost under contract subject to Government inspection. In the second place, it is urged that, if local bodies are encouraged and enabled to arrange more extensively than at present for the execution by their own staff or by private agency of their works, it will not only be a further step in the direction of decentralization but also would stimulate the growth of firms of standing in the building and allied trades and so encourage further industrial activity. Such developments will, further, tend automatically to react upon the educational system of the country. A demand for more highly trained engineers in private employ would involve the provision of facilities for the best possible training at the Engineering Colleges. And it is considered that such provision must be an integral factor in any schemes for the development of private enterprise such as would be connected in changes of the kind in view.

2. For the purpose of examining these matters the Governor-General in Council has accordingly determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to appoint a Committee whose duty it will be to inquire into and report generally upon the organization and the system of administration of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, with special reference to the considerations advanced in the foregoing paragraph, and to make such suggestions for change as the circumstances seem to justify. Among the particular points which the Committee should inquire into are the following :—

(*i*) whether the methods at present adopted for the execution of civil works are economical and suitable for the purpose for which they were devised ;

(*ii*) whether under the existing system private enterprise is sufficiently encouraged, and whether it is possible and desirable to entrust the construction and upkeep of certain classes of public works to agency other than departmental, and if so, upon what lines such change should be effected ;

(*iii*) whether any changes recommended by the Committee necessitate any modification of the organization of the staff of the Public Works Department, and if so, what ;

(*iv*) whether the Public Works Department meets the needs of other Departments of the Administration, and whether the relations *inter se* of the various sub-divisions of the Buildings and Roads Branch, Sanitary, Architectural, Electrical and Civil Engineering are satisfactory ;

(*v*) whether further decentralization within the Public Works Department itself is desirable, and, if so, to what extent and in what directions ;

(*vi*) whether the Public Works Department Code which regulates the execution and maintenance of civil works is unduly restrictive, and if so, in what direction change is desirable ;

(*vii*) whether the system of education in Government Engineering Colleges is organised on a sufficiently broad basis to meet the needs of private agency as well as of Government, whether it attracts suitable candidates and whether the standard of instruction is sufficiently advanced to provide fully qualified civil engineers for employment by Government, local bodies, and private engineering and contracting firms, and if not, in what directions and to what extent improvement is required ;

(*viii*) whether adequate provision is made for the practical training on works of students who have received their scientific education in English or Indian Colleges.

3. For this purpose the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, has decided to constitute a Committee of Inquiry, consisting of an officer experienced in Indian Administration as President, an officer acquainted with the system followed by the Local Government Board in England, a member familiar with English methods of local self-government, and two *ex*-members of the Public Works Department, of whom one should be an Indian. He has, therefore, been pleased to appoint the following members :—

(1) F. G. Sly, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Nagpur Division, Central Provinces.

(2) Sir Noel Thomas Kershaw, K.C.B., Local Government Board, England.

(3) C. S. Cobb, Esq., M.V.O., M.A., LL.B., Chairman of the London County Council.

(4) Rai Bahadur Gangaram, C.I.E., M.V.O., late of the Public Works Department.

(5) The second *ex*-member of the Public Works Department to be appointed hereafter.

Mr. D. G. Harris, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Committee.

During the visit of the Committee to each Province where its inquiries will be conducted, a local member will be appointed to the Committee by the Local Government or Administration concerned in order to represent the views of the local authorities and to see that the local circumstances and conditions are fully laid before the members of the Committee. The local members will not be required to join in the preparation of the final report.

4. The general inquiry will be public and its conduct and the regulation of the course of business are entrusted to the President in communication with the members. The Governor-General in Council leaves it to the President to determine the procedure to be adopted in obtaining and recording evidence. The Committee, through the Secretary, acting under instructions from the President, will correspond directly with Local Governments. The Governor-General in Council desires that all communications or requisitions for information emanating from the Committee may be treated as urgent and complied with promptly, and that in each Province visited by the Committee they may be afforded every facility for prosecuting their inquiries.

F. C. ROSE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1628 PGG—823—1-12-16—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 2, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 29th November, 1916.

No. 59.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 64 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Wednesday, the 7th February 1917, at 11 A. M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, as the place, for a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

169 PGG.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 30th November, 1916.

No. 436.—The Reverend George A. Mackeggie, M.A., B.D., of the Church of Scotland Mission, Sialkot, is appointed to be a temporary Chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME TAX.

Delhi, the 1st December, 1916.

No. 1608-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel rule 9 of the rules published with the Finance and Commerce Department's Notification No. 2763, dated the 6th June 1890, and Forms B and C appended to those rules.

H. F. HOWARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd December, 1916.

No. 113-*C.I.D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 7765-W.-II, dated the 26th August 1916, namely :—

After the entry " Metzker and Company " insert an entry " Polacek and Colley ".

No. 114-*C.I.D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the Schedule appended to this Department's Notification No. 11255-W.-II, dated the 18th November 1916, *viz.* —

ADDITIONS.

PERSIA.

Kayanian (Rustam Kaikhosrow and Sons), Kerman.

Rustam Kaikhosrow and Sons (*alias* Kayanian), Kerman.

REMOVALS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Petroleum Products Company of California, Inc., San Francisco, California.

No. 137-*C.I.D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations and additions shall be made in the schedule

appended to this Department's Notification No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 12th August 1916, as subsequently amended, *viz.*—

(*i*) *For* the existing entry against item 58 (first column) *substitute* the following :—

Oils, all non-essential vegetable, except castor oil, cocoanut oil, cotton seed oil, ground-nut oil and linseed oil.

(*ii*) *Omit* the words "castor beans" against item 59.

(*iii*) *Add* the following after the word "mhowra" in item 48 :—

"Castor seed and castor oil."

No. 138-*C.I.D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 9954-W.-II, dated the 14th October 1916, as subsequently amended :—

For existing sub-clause (*g*) to provise (*ii*), *substitute* the following :—

"(*g*) imports of sugar, petroleum or meat."

No. 139-*C.I.D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 1903-W.-II, dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz.* —

Additions.

Akai Yoko,	Tientsin.
Evans, D.,	"
Osawa Yoko,	"
Sin Tek Kee,	Amoy.
Tong Chee Drug Co.,	"

COMPANIES.

The 2nd December, 1916.

No. 11614.—In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, from the requirements of sub-section (3) of the said section, provided that it files with the Registrar of the province, in which it has its principal place of business, a copy in French of the Report of the Council of Administration of the Bank containing a copy of its annual balance-sheet, together with an English translation thereof, certified in accordance with Rule 8 of the Indian Companies Rules, 1914.

(COTTON DUTIES.)

The 2nd December, 1916.

No. 133-*D.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Forms A and B, annexed hereto, shall be substituted for Forms A and B appended to the rules made under the said Act, which were published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 864-S. R., dated the 21st February 1896, as amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2080-3, dated the 17th March 1906.

Form A.

Particulars of all cotton goods produced at———*Mill during the period beginning*—— *and ending*————————191 .

Description of goods. (1)	Issued out of the premises.		Real value.	Deduction claimed under section 15 on account of quantity warehoused in lbs.	Deduction claimed under section 19 on account of quantity exported in lbs.	Balance on which duty is now leviable.
	Weight, lbs.	Yards or dozens.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PART I. *Grey and bleached piece-goods.* (To be reported in lbs. and yards and bleached to be distinguished from grey goods.)						
1. Chadars						
2. Dhuties						
3. Drills and jeans ...						
4. Cambrics and lawns ...						
5. Printers						
6. T. Cloth. domestics and sheetings.						
7. Shirtings and longcloth ...						
8. Tent cloth						
9. Other sorts ...						
PART II. *Coloured piece-goods.* (To be reported in lbs. and yards.)						
1. Chadars						
2. Lungis and dhuties ...						
3. Drills and jeans ...						
4. Greys, dyed						
5. Coloured striped saris and susis.						
6. Cotton tweeds and checks ...						
7. Other sorts						
PART III. *Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.* (To be reported in lbs. and dozens, and grey, bleached and coloured goods of each description to be distinguished.)						
PART IV. *Hosiery.* (To be reported in lbs. and dozens.)						
PART V. *Miscellaneous cotton goods.* (To be reported in lbs. only.)						
PART VI. *Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.* (To be reported in lbs. only.) ...						
Total ...						

(1) To be shown separately for goods of different dimensions.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this day of 191 .

(Signed)

(To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal officer of the mill.)

Form B.

Statement of cotton goods assessed to duty, with amount payable thereon.

Description of goods.	Weight, lbs.	Real value.	Total real value.	Rate of duty payable.	Total duty payable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Part I.—Grey and bleached piece-goods ...					
Part II.—Coloured piece-goods... ...					
Part III.—Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.					
Part IV.—Hosiery.					
Part V.—Miscellaneous cotton goods ...					
Part VI.—Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.					
Total ...					

(Signed.)

Collector.

Dated this day of 191 .

CUSTOMS.

The 2nd December, 1916.

No. 11729-*W.-II.*—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 23rd day of October, 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamtion was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May, 1916, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same :—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted :—

(*b*) Chronometers;

(*b*) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather;

(*c*) Hemp braid;

(*a*) Hemp, other than Manila hemp;

(*c*) Hemp, Manila;

Hemp, the following manufactures of :—

(*b*) Binder and reaper twine;

(*b*) Cloth;

(*b*) Cordage and twine (except cordage or twine of Manila hemp, and binder or reaper twine);

(*c*) Cordage and twine of Manila hemp;

(*a*) Hemp ropes, old;

(*a*) Hemp waste;

(*b*) Needles, hosiery;

(*b*) Rubber, gutta percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of (except rubber hose covered with steel wire);

(*a*) Rubber hose covered with steel wire;

(*b*) Sheepskins, haired or woolled;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

(*b*) Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed but unweighted ;

(*a*) Silk braid, silk cloth, silk thread, suitable for cartridges ;

(*b*) Schappe and spun yarns ;

(*b*) Shantung silk ;

(*a*) Silk noils ;

(*b*) Silk, raw or thrown ;

(*b*) Silk waste.

(2) That the following headings should be added :—

(*c*) Agar-agar ;

(*a*) Basic slag and superphosphates ;

(*b*) Binder twine (except binder twine made of Manila hemp).

(*a*) Chronometers ;

(*a*) Copper wire and cables containing copper ;

(*c*) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather ;

Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following :—

(*a*) Italian, Russian and Manila hemp, Maguey fibre, and manufactures thereof ;

(*c*) Other hemp and manufactures thereof (except binder twine) ;

(*b*) Needles, hosiery machine (latch and bearded) ;

(*c*) Quillaia bark ;

(*b*) Rubber, gutta percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of (except rubber hose, armoured or reinforced with steel or iron wire) ;

(*a*) Rubber hose, armoured or reinforced with steel or iron wire ;

(*b*) Sheepskins, haired or woolled, and pelts ;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following :—

(*a*) Cocoons ;

(*a*) Raw silk and all threads, yarns and twists thereof (except thrown silk undyed) ;

(*a*) All threads, yarns and twists of Tussah silk and of artificial silk ;

(*a*) Silk waste of all kinds (including artificial silk waste) and all threads, yarns and twists thereof, including noils and noil yarns ;

(*b*) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds and widths (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials, in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted ;

(*c*) Made up articles of silk or artificial silk of all kinds, whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials ;

Woods, the following :—

(*c*) Poplar.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(EXPLOSIVES.)

The 2nd December, 1916.

No. 92-C.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following amendment which His Excellency in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the said Act, proposes to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the Notification in this Department, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914.

The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on the expiration of two months from the date of publication of this notification in the *Gazette of India* :—

Draft amendments.

1. In rule 4 of the said rules, after clause (6), the following shall be inserted as clause 6 (*a*) :—

" District Magistrate " includes, in cases where the Local Government so directs, " the Additional District Magistrate in respect of such area as such Local Government may so order. "

No. 142-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the Notification in this Department, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

I.—*To* the entry against rule 97 in the list of contents prefixed to the said rules the words " and Chinese crackers " shall be added.

II.—*For* rule 97 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition and Chinese crackers.

" 97. Nothing in rules 80 to 89 shall apply to ammunition (Division 1) and in the case of the transport by the rail of Chinese crackers (Division 2 of class 7—Fireworks) the provisions of rule 89 may be relaxed during the period from July to March inclusive under an order of the District Traffic Officer when the number or size of consignments offering is such that, in his judgment, serious delay would be caused by the observance of the rule: provided that in both instances all due precautions shall be taken to prevent explosion. "

III.—For clause (*d*) of rule 134 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*d*) sporting gun-powder packed in double packages as provided in schedule IV, so long as the gun-powder is contained in tin canisters containing not more than 5 lbs each and packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gun-powder, and the total consignment by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs. "

IV.—In column 1 of form H, in form I and in the first column of the table of distances appended to the said rules, below the entry " Government building " the words " Wireless station " shall be inserted.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 1st December, 1916.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. **1447.**—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

29th November 1916.

* * * * * * * *

John Cecil Cortlandt Angelo, Supernumerary List.

* * * * * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Qualified Urdu Munshis.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ...	... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Anand Sarup ...	... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).
M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. A. Munshi, B. C. Bazar, Ambala

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ...	... Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ...	... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ...	... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ...	... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani	... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ...	... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ...	... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
M. Ghulam Rasul ...	... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani (Munshi Fazil).	Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

SIALKOT.

M. Ajab Shah Anand ...	... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Sialkot.

N. B.—* * * * * * * * * * *

Whenever any Munshi changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

1699 CS—823—8-12-16- SGPP Lahore

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

ROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 4th December 1916.

No. 256-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, clause (*b*), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), and in supersession of the revised Home Department notificatioon No. 21-C., dated the 4th January 1915, on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the laws mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of, or attempt to commit which, juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

Schedule.

GENERAL ACTS.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), section 34.

2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 13 and 15.

3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.

4. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), section 70 clauses (1) and (2).

5. Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.

6. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), sections 25, 32 and 62, and rules made under section 41 for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.

7. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 19, 20, 22 and 23.

8. The Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), sections 9 and 10.

9. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.

10. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.

11. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.

12. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.

13. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.

14. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 4 and 5.

15. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), sections 27 and 28.

16. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.

17. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.

18. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), section 40.

19. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), section 22 (*i*).

20. The Cantonment Code, 1912, section 67 (*i*).

LOCAL ACTS.

Punjab.

1. The Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900 (II of 1900), section 19.

2. The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914), section 61, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*) and (*e*), and sub-section (2), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

The 7th December 1916.

No. 294-*C.*—The services of Mr. C. L. Dundas of the Indian Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 28th November 1916.

J. H. DUBOULAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 6th December 1916.

No. 1041.—The services of Mrs. V. Gilbertson, Inspectress of Schools, Ambala Division, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for employment in the Delhi Province, with effect from the date on which she takes over charge of her duties in that province.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th December 1916.

No. 422-*D.*—Captain A. N. Kerr, 38th Dogras, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir, Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 20th November 1916 and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India

PARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

The 9th December 1916.

—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs II of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in prohibit the bringing, by sea or land, into British India of any copy of "*Deshbhagti ki Git*" (Songs of Patriotism) issued by the Yugantar co, in Hindi or any other language.

—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs III of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in prohibit the bringing, by sea or land, into British India of any copy of a "*Ghadar ki Gunj No. 2*" (Echo of Mutiny No. 2) issued by the an Francisco, in Urdu or in any other language.

-In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that dment shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 9954-W.-II, ber 1916, as subsequently amended :—

isting sub-clause (*g*) to proviso (*ii*) *substitute* the following :—

ports of meat, petroleum and all products of petroleum, or sugar."

-In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 9961-W.-II, dated 16, as subsequently amended :—

use (*f*) to proviso (*ii*) *insert* the words :—

l products of petroleum" *after* the word "petroleum."

-In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on shall be made after item 41 in the Schedule appended to this Depart- No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 12th August 1916, namely :—

	Destination.	Exceptions and Exemptions.
... ...	All destinations except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.	

RESOLUTION.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 6th December 1916.

-The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from 7, the following additions and alterations in the rules for the guidance of st Office Savings Bank, published with the Resolution of the Government partment, No. 1446-1449-29, dated the 5th March 1914, as subsequently

owing shall be substituted for clauses (1) and (2) of rule 46 and the note

erson, whether previously a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or ugh the Post Office in any Government loan bearing interest at 3½ per

2. "The total amount, after deducting any sum sold through the Post Office, which may be invested through the Post Office by an individual investor in any one official year from the 1st April to the 31st March inclusive is Rs. 5,000. The total amount, after deducting any sum sold through the Post Office, which may be left in the safe custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, under rule 48 (1) is Rs. 15,000.

NOTE 1.—The above limits will be applied with reference to the nominal value of the securities purchased. They do not apply to investments in connection with public accounts or with Regimental, Police and other conjoint accounts.

NOTE 2.—Subscriptions to new loans through the Post Office will be allowed in each case up to the limit specified in the notification announcing the loan. Such limit will be an addition to the yearly amount of investment permissible under these rules. But securities whether obtained by investing in existing loans or by subscription to a new loan may not be left in the custody of the Accountant-General under rule 48 (1) in excess of the limit of Rs. 15,000 mentioned above."

(b) *In rule 46 (5)* (a) the words "annual limit" shall be substituted for the words "maximum limit."

(c) *In rule 46 (5)* (b) the following shall be substituted for the 1st sentence :—

"The investor should specify the particular loan or loans in which he desires to make the investment."

(d) *In rule 46 (6)* (a) for the words "in Government securities of any of the 3½ per cent. loans or in the 4 per cent. loan," the words "in any Government loan bearing interest at 3½ per cent. or upwards" shall be substituted. The word "maximum" in line 3 of this rule shall also be deleted, and the word "limits" substituted for the word "limit."

(e) *In rule 48 (1)* the following shall be added after the first sentence :—

"The total amount which may be kept in the custody of the Accountant-General by an individual investor is limited to Rs. 15,000, except in the case of investments in connection with Public Accounts, or with Regimental, Police, or other conjoint accounts."

(f) The following shall be substituted for the second sentence of the note below rule 49 :—

"Interest on the 4 per cent. terminable loan of 1915-16 is due on the 31st May and the 30th November, and interest on the 4 per cent. conversion loan of 1916-17 on the 1st April and the 1st October."

Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information, and that it be communicated to the Finance Department, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

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M. Mohd. Ishaq ...	... R. A. Munshi, B. C. Bazar, Ambala.

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M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

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LAHORE CANTONMENT.

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MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.

M. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.

M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani (Munshi Fazil). Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

SIALKOT.

M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Sialkot.

N. B.—* * * * * * * * * * *

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O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

1752 PGG—823—15-12-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 1st December 1916.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1451.—The following promotions are made :—

Senior Assistant Surgeons and Honorary Lieutenants.

James Francis Fleming.
* * * * } *seconded*

to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

1802 PNG.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

An Ordinance to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916.

1915.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary further to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916;

Geo. V., 2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

ORDINANCE NO. VII OF 1916.

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be called the Second Indian Paper Currency (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

1916. Amendment of section 3, Act IX of 1916. 2. Section 3 of the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916, shall be construed as if for the works "sixty millions" the words "three hundred millions" were substituted.

of 1916. Repeal of Ordinance No. VI of 1916. 3. The Indian Paper Currency (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1916, is hereby repealed.

KABWET, UPPER BURMA,
The 13th December 1916.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 14th December 1916.

No. 448.—In continuation of this Department notification No. 419, dated the 18th November 1916, it is hereby notified that the Revd. John Reginald Weller, B.A., was appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 4th October 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 15th December 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1523.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

* * * * * * * *

1st Battalion, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Ernest Bruce Beatson.

* * * * * * * *

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Qualified Urdu Munshis.

THE following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AMBALA.

M. Mohd. Miyan Khan ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala.

M. Mohd. Akbar Khan ... ... The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.

M. Anand Sarup ... ... Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

M. Mohd. Ishaq ... ... R. A. Munshi, B. C. Bazar, Ambala.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. ... ... Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa ... ... Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand ... ... C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup ... ... Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani ... Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

MURREE HILLS.

M. S. C. Bagchi ... ... Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Muhiuddin ... ... R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.

M. Ghulam Rasul ... ... Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.

M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan ... C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

M. Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Gyani (Munshi Fazil). Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

SIALKOT.

M. Ajab Shah Anand ... ... Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Sialkot.

N. B.—* * * * * * * * * * *

Whenever any Munshi changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

O. F. JENKINS,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners

1802 PGG—823—22-12-16—SGPP Lahore.

BOARD OF [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

The following [illegible] No. 169 of 1889 [illegible]

M. Mohd. [illegible] ... [illegible]

M. Mohd. [illegible] ... [illegible]

M. [illegible] ... [illegible]

M. Mohd. [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Abdul [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

M. Ghulam [illegible] ... [illegible]

M. [illegible] Abdul [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Registered No. L. 864

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1916.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th December 1916.

No. 263-*C. W. D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department's Notification No. 11255-W.-II, dated the 18th November 1916, as subsequently amended, *viz.* :—

REMOVALS.

United States of America.

Kempner, H., Cotton Exchange, Galveston, Texas.

No. 268-*C. W. D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), th Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations and additions shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department's Notification No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 12th August 1916, as subsequently amended, *viz.* :—

(*i*) *Delete* the words "and tanned" *after* the word "raw" against item 50;

(ii) *Insert* the following new entry after item 37 :—

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions.
37 (a) Skins (tanned)	All destinations except the United Kingdom.	

No. 278-*C. W. D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 9003-W.-II, dated the 23rd September 1916, *viz.* :—

Additions.

Assomull, W. and Co.

Central China Export and Import Company.

Chinai, J. C. and Co.

Ching Kee and Co.

Chiyoya.

Chop-Tong Chong (Wee Hock Siang and Co.).

Chop-Tek Hock (Yeoh Haing and Co.)

Gaston Williams and Wigmore Far Eastern Division Inc., Shanghai.

Hai Ho Conservancy Commission, Tientsin.

Honig, Bertin.

International Recreation Club, Peking.

Kingsley, T. L. and Co.

London Ladies Tailors.

Moysey, H. J.

Tien Zung and Co.

Tobacco Products Corporation.

Wee Hock Siang and Co. (Chop-Tong Chong).

Yeoh Haing and Co. (Chop-Tek Hock).

No. 279-*C. W. D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in this Department's Notification No. 139-C.-I.-D., dated the 2nd December 1916, *viz.* :—

For the words "No. 1903-W.-II." *read* "No. 9003-W.-II."

No 288-*C. W. D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations and additions shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7133-W.-II, dated the 12th August 1916, as subsequently amended, *viz* :—

After the word "kind" against item 47 *insert* "(other than, Konnam, Avaram and Velam barks and Divi Divi)."

Insert the following new entry after item 12, *viz.* :—

Articles.	Destinations.	Exceptions and exemptions.
12 (a) Konnam, Avaram and Velam barks and Divi Divi.	All destinations.	

COMPANIES.

The 16th December 1916.

No. 12274-*C. & E.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to add the following forms to the schedule attached to the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, published with Notification No. 1271-23-C., dated the 28th March 1914.

FORM XXIV.

STATUTORY REPORT.

The Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(See section 77.)

Filing fee_________Rs. 3.

Statutory report of the_______ ___________Company, Limited, to be certified* and filed pursuant to section 77 (5).

Presented for filing by______________________

The Directors' report to the members as follows :—

1. The total number of shares allotted is_____

2. Of the said shares_____

(*a*) the number allotted subject to payment therefor in cash is______ ________

(*b*) the number allotted as fully paid up is______ the consideration for which they have been allotted is________________ ________

(*c*) the number allotted as fully paid up otherwise than in cash to the extent of Rs._________ per share is_________ the consideration for which they have been so allotted is_______________.

3. The total amount of cash received by the company in respect of the shares issued subject to payment therefor in cash is_______ (and on the shares issued partly for cash is_______); and the company has received no cash in respect of the said________ shares issued as fully paid up.

4. The receipts and payments of the company on capital account up to the ___ day of ______ last (*i.e.*, a date within 7 days of the date of the report) are as follows :—

	Particulars of receipts.	Particulars of payments.
From shares Preference / Ordinary		
From Debentures		
From Debenture Stock		
From other sources ...		

5. The following are the particulars as to the balance remaining in hand as on the said_________ day of________________ :—

Cash in hand...		
Cash at the bank		
Etc., etc.		

* To be certified by not less than two directors or if the the company has less than two directors by the sole director and fo warded at least 10 days befor the statutory meeting to every member and debenture-holder of the company and to be filed with the Registrar forthwith after it is so forwarded. Section 77, sub-sections (2), (3) and (5) and section 146.

6. The following is an account (or estimate) of the preliminary expenses of the company : —

7. Names, addresses and descriptions of the Directors, Auditors (if any), Managers (if any) and Secretary of the Company : —

Directors.

Name.	Address.	Description.

Auditors.

Name.	Address.	Description.

Managers.

Name.	Address.	Description.

Secretary.

Name.	Address.	Description.

8. Particulars of any contract the modification of which is to be submitted to the meeting for its approval together with the particulars of the modification or proposed modification :—

* * * * * * * *

Dated the *day of* 19 .

We hereby certify this report.

Two Directors.

We hereby certify that so much of the report as relates to the shares allotted by the company and to the cash received in respect of such shares and to the receipts and payments of the company or capital account is correct.

Date *Auditors.*

FORM XXV.

AGREEMENT TO TAKE QUALIFICATION SHARES IN PROPOSED COMPANY.

The Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(See section 84.)

Filing fee______Rs. 3.

Contract by directors to take and pay for qualification shares in______________ Limited to be signed and filed pursuant to section 84 (1) (*ii*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Presented for filling by________________________________.

We, the undersigned, having consented to act as directors of the______________ Limited, do each hereby agree to take from the said company and pay for the__________ shares of________________each, being the number of shares prescribed as the qualification for the office of director of the said company.

Signature.	Address.	Description.

Dated

Witness to the above signatures________________________

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FORM XXVI.

COPY OF THE REGISTER OF DIRECTORS OR MANAGERS AND CHANGES THEREIN.

The Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(See section 87.)

Filing fee______ Rs. 3.

Copy of the Register of Directors or Managers of the ____________________

company and of any changes therein filed pursuant to section 87 (1).

Presented for filing by____________________

Names.	Addresses.	Occupation.	Changes.*

Signature

Date

NOTE—1. A complete list of the existing directors or managers should always be given.

*2. A note of the changes since the last list was filed should be made in this column, *e.g.*, by entering against a new director's name the words "in place of ________________" and against any former director's name the word "dead," "resigned" or as the case may be.

3. Notice of change should be given within 30 days from the date of occurrence.

CUSTOMS.

The 16th December 1916.

No. 280-*C.-D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, No. 2473, dated the 1st April 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January 1917, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.		Rs. A.	
	FISH.			
1	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82¾ lbs. avoirdupois weight	...	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.
2	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille and sharkfins.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
3	FISH, excluding salted fish (see No. 1) ...	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.			
4	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved—			
	Almonds without shell	cwt.	80 0	7½ per cent.
	,, in the shell	,,	22 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, (kagazi) { Persian	,,	75 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, (kagazi) { European	,,	45 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	25 0	7 ,, ,,
	Coconuts, Straits	thousand	75 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, other	,,	50 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, kernel (khopra)	cwt.	20 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Currants	,,	38 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	7 12	7½ ,, ,,
	,, wet ,, baskets and bundles ...	,,	5 8	7½ ,, ,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins and crates ...	,,	9 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	18 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Garlic	,,	8 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Pistachio nuts	,,	60 0	7½ ,, ,,
	Prunes, Bussora (alu-Bokhara)	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ ,, ,,
	Raisins, black	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf ...	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	,, Munakka ,, ,, ...	cwt.	11 0	7½ ,, ,,
	,, other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ ,, ,,
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	...	,,	7½ ,, ,,
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.			
5	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 6).	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
6	FLOUR	...	,,	7½ per cent.
	LIQUORS.			Rs. A. P.
7	ALE, Beer, and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	0 4 6
8	CIDER and other fermented liquors —	,,	...	0 4 6
9	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—			
	(a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	,,	...	14 10 0
	(b) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
10	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	...	18 12 0
11	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*contd.*			
	LIQUORS—*concld.*		Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
12	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
13	WINES—			Rs. A. P.
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	„	...	4 6 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	„	...	1 12 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of spirit."			
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
14	VINEGAR, in casks	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
15	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 14)—			
	Bacon		*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Beef and Pork	...	„	7½ „ „
	Bêche de mer	...	„	7½ „ „
	Butter	lb	1 8	7½ „ „
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt.	12 8	7½ „ „
	Cheese	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ „ „
	China, preserves in syrup	cwt. (nett)	30 0	7½ „ „
	„ „ dry, candied	lb.	0 5	7½ „ „
	Cocum	cwt.	5 8	7½ „ „
	Ghi	„	70 0	7½ „ „
	Margarine	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ „ „
	Vinegar not in casks—			
	Persian	...	„	7½ „ „
	Indian	...	„	7½ „ „
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries.	...	„	7½ „ „
	SPICES.			
16	SPICES, all sorts—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa	cwt.	13 0	7½ per cent.
	„ „ „ „ „ „ Straits	„	9 0	7½ „ „
	„ sliced, raw or boiled, all other sorts, from Dutch East Indies.	„	24 0	7½ „ „
	„ whole, from Ceylon	„	11 8	7½ „ „
	„ raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon ...	„	27 0	7½ „ „
	„ all other sorts...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ „ „
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	15 0	7½ „ „
	Cloves	„	40 0	7½ „ „
	„ exhausted	„	14 0	7½ „ „
	„ stems and heads	„	7 0	7½ „ „
	„ in seeds, narlavang	„	13 0	7½ „ „
	Ginger, dry	„	18 0	7½ „ „
	Mace	lb.	1 6	7½ „ „
	Nutmegs	„	0 5	7½ „ „
	„ in shell	„	0 3	7½ „ „
	Pepper, black	cwt.	44 0	7½ „ „
	„ white	„	60 0	7½ „ „
	All other sorts of spices	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ „ „
	SUGAR.			
17	CONFECTIONERY	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
18	SUGAR, all sorts including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 17)—			
	Sugar, crystallised, beet	cwt.	16 12	10 per cent.
	„ „ and soft, refined in China ...	„	16 8	10 „ „
	„ „ „ „ from Japan ...	„	16 0	10 „ „
	„ „ „ „ from Egypt ...	„	16 0	10 „ „

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—*concld.*			
	SUGAR—*contd.*			
	All other sorts of Sugar—			
	Sugar, crystallised, and soft, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above.	cwt.	16 4	10 per cent.
	" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch standard.	"	14 8	10 " "
	" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under.	"	12 0	10 " "
	" " " " from Mauritius, equal to 16 Dutch standard and over.	"	16 4	10 " "
	Molasses from Java	"	2 8	10 " "
	" " other countries	"	2 8	10 " "
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds.	...	*Ad valorem*	10 " "
	TEA.			
19	TEA—			
	Tea, black	lb.	0 12	7½ per cent.
	" green	"	0 11	7½ " "
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.			
20	COFFEE	cwt.	50 0	7½ per cent.
21	HOPS	...	...	Free.
22	SALT	Indian maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
23	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.	...	...	Free.
24	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	TOBACCO.			Rs. A.
25	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	lb.	...	1 0
26	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	...	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent.
27	All other sorts of TOBACCO, manufactured ...	lb.	...	Rs. A. 1 8
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
	COAL, ETC.			
28	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	ton	...	0 8

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*			
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.		Rs. A.	
29	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts—			
	Copal	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Cutch and gambier	cwt.	30 0	7½ " "
	Gamboge	lb.	1 12	7½ " "
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	30 0	7½ " "
	" Arabic	"	20 0	7½ " "
	" Bdellium	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" Benjamin, ras	cwt.	40 0	7½ " "
	" " cowrie	"	75 0	7½ " "
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	26 0	7½ " "
	" Olibanum or frankincense	"	12 0	7½ " "
	" Persian (false)	"	10 0	7½ " "
	Myrrh	"	30 0	7½ " "
	Rosin	"	15 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.			
30	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted	...	...	Free.
	METALLIC ORES, AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.			
31	IRON OR STEEL, old	cwt.	2 8	2½ per cent.
32	METALLIC ORES, all sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	OILS.			Rs. A. P.
33	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum.	Imperial gallon.	...	0 1 6
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
34	All other sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS—			
	Coconut oil	cwt.	26 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts of oil	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	SEEDS.			
35	OIL-SEEDS, imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.	...	...	Free.
36	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds specified in No. 35.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty
			R. A.	
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*contd.*			
	TALLOW, STEARINE, AND WAX.			
37	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.			
38	COTTON, raw	...	...	Free.
39	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
40	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :—			
	Silk waste and raw silk including cocoons :—			
	Bokhara	lb.	7 0	7½ per cent.
	Floss	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Raw silk—Yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	lb.	5 8	7½ " "
	" from Indo-China, and places in China other than Shanghai including re-reeled.	"	6 0	7½ " "
	Mathow	"	3 12	7½ " "
	Panjam	"	3 0	7½ " "
	Persian	"	4 8	7½ " "
	Siam	"	3 10	7½ " "
	White Shanghai, Thonkcon or Duprion	"	3 8	7½ " "
	" " other kinds including re-reeled.	"	6 0	7½ " "
	" other kinds of China, including re-reeled.	"	7 10	7½ " "
	Waste and Kachra	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	"	7½ " "
	Raw Flax, Hemp, Jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ " "
	WOOD AND TIMBER.			
41	FIREWOOD	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
42	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	...	"	7½ " "
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
43	CANES AND RATTANS	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
44	COWRIES AND SHELLS, including Tortoise-shell—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	"	7½ " "
	" white, live	...	"	7½ " "
	" " dead	...	"	7½ " "
	Cowras	...	"	7½ " "
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	3 0	7½ " "
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 0	7½ " "
	" Maldive	"	7 0	7½ " "
	" Sankhli	"	100 0	7½ " "
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	"	28 0	7½ " "
	Nakhla	"	125 0	7½ " "
	Tortoise-shell	lb.	11 0	7½ " "
	" nakh	"	5 0	7½ " "
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
45	IVORY, unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0	7½ per cent.
	" tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points), each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollow, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over.	"	850 0	7½ " "
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollow, centres, and points), not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	"	750 0	7½ " "
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points).	"	400 0	7½ " "

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
			R. A.	
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—*concld.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*			
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb ...	cwt.	200 0	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	"	170 0	$7\frac{1}{2}$ " "
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb. ...	"	120 0	$7\frac{1}{2}$ " "
	All other sorts unmanufactured not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	$7\frac{1}{2}$ " "
46	MANURES all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures :—Basic slag; nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.	...	...	Free.
47	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset ...	...	*Ad valorem*	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
48	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.	...	...	Free.
49	ALL OTHER RAW MATERIALS, and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
	APPAREL.			
50	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accountrements exempted from duty (No. 51) and silver thread (No. 90).	...	*Ad valorem*	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
51	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	...	...	Free.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
52	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES, that is to say,—			R. A.
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles.	each	...	50 0 ⎫
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	...	30 0 ⎪
	(3 Pistols	"		15 0 ⎪
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	...	10 0 ⎪
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	"	...	8 0 ⎪
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks... ...	"	...	5 0 ⎬ or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* which ever is higher.
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	...	2 8 ⎪
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	"	...	1 8 ⎪
	(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	"	...	10 0 ⎪
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	"	...	2 8 ⎭
	Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*contd.*			
	Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
53	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	...	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
54	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55 all ARTICLES, other than those specified in entry No. 52, which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 68) all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.	...	"	20 " "
55	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th item of No. 52 when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm; (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform; (*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment; (*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge; (*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's army; (*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes; (*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service; (*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—*concld.*			
56	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.			
57	CARRIAGES AND CARTS including motor-cars, motor-cycles and motor-wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
58	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM	...	...	Free.
59	COPPERAS, green	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
60	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas.	...	Rs. A. 24 0
61	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona ...	...	...	Free.
62	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified—			
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	5 0	7½ "
	Alum	"	10 8	7½ "
	Arsenic (China mansil)	"	19 0	7½ "
	" other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Sal ammoniac	...	"	7½ "
	Soda ash	cwt.	5 0	7½ "
	Soda bicarbonate	"	6 0	7½ "
	Sulphate of copper	"	38 0	7½ "
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour ...	"	7 8	7½ "
	" " roll	"	7 8	7½ "
	" " rough	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
	Aloes, black	...	"	7½ "
	" Socotra	...	"	7½ "
	Aloe-wood	...	"	7½ "
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	135 0	7½ "
	" coarse (hingra)	"	35 0	7½ "
	Atáry, Persian	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Bárasleeban (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0 9	7½ "
	Brimstone (amalsára)	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Calumba root	cwt.	8 0	7½ "
	Camphor, refined, other than powder ...	lb.	1 6	7½ "
	" in powder	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	20 0	7½ "
	China root (chobchini), rough	"	11 0	7½ "
	" " " scraped	"	18 0	7½ "
	Cocaine	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Cubebs	cwt.	90 0	7½ "
	Galangal, China	"	12 0	7½ "
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Peppermint, crystals	...	"	7½ "
	Salep	cwt.	180 0	7½ "
	Senna leaves	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras) ...	cwt.	80 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.			
63	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— *contd.*			
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—*contd.*			
64	CLOCKS AND WATCHES, and parts thereof ...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
65	CUTLERY	...	"	7½ " "
66	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk ærating and cooling apparatus churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.	...	...	Free.
67	ELECTROPLATED WARE	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
68	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified	...	"	7½ " "
69	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	...	...	Free.
70	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under orders of a railway company.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
71	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.	...	...	Free.
72	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	DYES AND COLOURS.		Rs. A.	
73	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and PAINTS AND COLOURS and painters' materials, all sorts—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb.	20 0	7½ per cent.
	" " " 50 "	"	22 0	7½ " "
	" " " 60 "	"	24 0	7½ " "
	" " " 70 "	"	26 0	7½ " "
	" " " 80 "	"	28 0	7½ " "
	" " " 100 "	"	30 0	7½ " "
	" " moist, 10 "	"	3 8	7½ " "
	" " " 16 "	"	5 8	7½ " "
	" " " 20 "	"	7 0	7½ " "
	Aniline " "	"	3 8	7½ " "
	" " dry	"	7 0	7½ " "
	" salts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Avar bark	cwt.	3 12	7½ " "
	Buzgand (gulpists)	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Cochineal	lb.	1 10	7½ " "
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" Persian	cwt.	100 0	7½ " "
	Madder or manjit	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Orchilla weed	...	"	7½ " "
	Sappan wood and root	...	"	7½ " "
	Turmeric	...	"	7½ " "
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	"	7½ " "
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	34 0	7½ " "
	" white, dry	"	35 0	7½ " "
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	2 0	7½ " "
	Paints, composition		*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	" patent driers	...	"	7½ " "
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 8	7½ " "
	Verdigris	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles.	325 0	7½ " "

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	DYES AND COLOURS—*contd.*			
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	All other sorts of paints, colours and painters' materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty.	...	"	7½ " "
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.			
74	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE, and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.			
75	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, China and porcelain.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.			
76	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.		*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	MACHINERY.			
77	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.			
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof) meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal but excludes the articles exempted under Nos. 78, 79 and 80.			
78	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 77 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.	...	...	Free.
79	The following ARTICLES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), spring for looms, strappings, and weft forks.	...	...	Free.
80	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— *contd.*		R. A.	
	MACHINERY—*contd.*			
81	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL			
82	IRON—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle, T, Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	„ other than Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities.	ton	250 0	2½ „ „
	„ other than Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities, if galvanized tinned or lead coated.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ „ „
	All other sorts	...	„	2½ „ „
	BAR, ROD AND CHANNEL, INCLUDING CHANNEL FOR CARRIAGES—			
	Bar, Lowmoor and similar qualities ...	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ „ „
	„ Swedish and similar qualities ...	ton	320 0	2½ „ „
	„ „ „ „ nail-rod round-rod, and square under ½ inch in diameter.	„	320 0	2½ „ „
	„ Swedish and charcoal, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ „ „
	„ other kinds	ton	250 0	2½ „ „
	„ „ „ nail-rod round-rod, and square under ½ inch in diameter.	„	260 0	2½ „ „
	„ „ „ if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ „ „
	Channel, including channel for carriages ...	...	„	2½ „ „
	All other sorts	...	„	2½ „ „
	PIG	...	„	2½ „ „
	RICE BOWLS	...	„	2½ „ „
83	IRON OR STEEL—			
	ANCHORS AND CABLES...	...	*Ad valo em*	2½ per cent.
	BEAMS, JOISTS, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.	...	„	2½ „ „
	BOLTS and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing.	...	„	2½ „ „
	HOOPS AND STRIPS—			
	Hoops, Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities	...	„	2½ „ „
	„ other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated.	...	„	2½ „ „
	„ other kinds	ton	2[illegible]0 0	2½ „ „
	Strips, Lowmoor or Swedish and similar qualities	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ „ „
	„ if galvanised, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished.	...	„	2½ „ „
	„ other kinds	ton	250 0	2½ „ „
	NAILS, RIVETS AND WASHERS, ALL SORTS—			
	Iron nails, rose, wire and flat-headed ...	cwt.	20 0	2½ „ „
	„ „ other kinds, including galvanised, tinned or lead coated.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ „ „
	Steal „ all sorts	...	„	2½ „ „
	Rivets and Washers, iron or steel ...	...	„	2½ „ „
	PIPES AND TUBES, and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.	...	„	2½ „ „
	RAILS, CHAIRS, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, spikes, (commonly known as dog spikes) switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 94, also lever boxes, clips, and tie bars.	...	„	2½ „ „

SCHEDULES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	METALS IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		R. A.	
	IRON OR STEEL—*contd.*			
	SHEETS AND PLATES, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 85.			
	Sheets and plates, Lowmoor and similar qualities	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
	" " Swedish and charcoal ...	...	"	2½ " "
	" " Swedish and charcoal, if galvanized, tinned, or lead coated.	...	"	2½ " "
	Plates, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick ...	ton	300 0	2½ " "
	Sheets " " up to ⅛ " " ...	"	310 0	2½ " "
	Sheets (other than corrugated), and plates, other kinds, if galvanized, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated, chequered or planished.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
	Sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black ...	ton	300 0	2½ " "
	WIRE, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting (which is dutiable under No. 85).	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
84	STEEL—			
	ANGLE—			
	Angle, T	ton	280 0	2½ " "
	" " if galvanized, tinned or lead coated ...	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
	" " all other sorts	...	"	2½ " "
	BAR, ROD, AND CHANNEL, including channel for carriages—			
	Bar (other than cast steel)	ton	250 0	2½ " "
	" Swedish and similar qualities ...	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
	" nail-rod, round-rod, and square, other than Swedish or similar qualities, under ½ inch in diameter.	ton	260	2½ " "
	" galvanized, tinned, lead coated, planished or polished.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ " "
	" all other sorts	...	"	2½ " "
	Channel including channel for carriages ...	...	"	2½ " "
	CAST including spring, blistered and tub steel ...	...	"	2½ " "
	INGOTS, BLOOMS, BILLETS AND SLABS ...	...	"	2½ " "
85	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Iron or steel cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty under No. 33, namely:—			
	Iron or steel cans, tinned, other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity.	can	0 3½	7½ " "
	Iron or steel cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity.	"	0 2	7½ " "
	Iron or steel drums of four gallons capacity—			
	(a) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	7½ " "
	(b) ordinary	"	0 8	7½ " "
	Iron or steel, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ " "
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
86	CURRENT SILVER NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.	...	...	Free.
87	GOLD BULLION AND COIN	...	...	Free
88	LEAD, sheets, for tea-chests	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
89	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (See Nos. 86 and 136).	ounce	...	R. A. 0 4
90	SILVER PLATE, SILVER THREAD and wire and SILVER MANUFACTURES, all sorts. Provided that where the silver contained in an article can be ascertained, or where an official or recognized certificate of assay, in such form as the Government of India may prescribe, is presented showing the amount of silver contained in an article, the Collector of Customs shall levy duty at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver so determined, and at the rate of 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article.	...	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
91	ALL SORTS OF METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European ...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	" " " China	...	"	7½ "
	" patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing, weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates	cwt.	85 0	7½ "
	" patent or yellow metal (old) ...	"	40 0	7½ "
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	" wire	...	"	7½ "
	" all other sorts	...	"	7½ "
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	"	7½ "
	" braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing ...	cwt.	84 0	7½ "
	" nails and composition nails	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	" old	cwt.	50 0	7½ "
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	"	80 0	7½ "
	" China, white, copperware	lb.	2 4	7½ "
	" foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	hundred leaves	5 8	7½ "
	" foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in.	"	6 0	7½ "
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze ...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free.	...	"	7½ "
	German silver	...	"	7½ "
	Gold leaf	...	"	7½ "
	Lametta	...	"	7½ "
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests) ...	...	"	7½ "
	Quicksilver	lb.	3 4	7½ "
	Shot, bird	cwt.	34 0	7½ "
	Tin, block	"	140 0	7½ "
	" foil, and other sorts	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	Zinc or spelter, nails	..	"	7½ "
	" " tiles or slabs, soft	cwt.	100 0	7½ "
	" " " " hard	"	75 0	7½ "
	" " all other sorts including boiler tiles	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
	All other sorts of metals, and manufactures thereof	...	"	7½ "
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.			
92	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	...	...	Free.
93	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing; but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.			
94	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing.	...	*Ad valorem*	2½ per cent.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*			
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—*contd.*			
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein.			
	Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
95	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.	...	...	Free.
96	COTTON piece-goods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	3½ per cent.
97	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute	...	...	Free.
98	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say :—			
	Flax twist and yarn and manufactures of flax	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	Haberdashery and Millinery	...	"	7½ "
	Hemp manufactures	...	"	7½ "
	Hosiery, excluding cotton hosiery (see No. 96)	...	"	7½ "
	Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (see No. 97).	...	"	7½ "
	Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk.	...	"	7½ "
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt.	...	"	7½ "
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
99	ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.	...	...	Free.
100	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 99	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
101	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.	...	...	Free.
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
104	CANDLES	...	"	7½ "
105	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.	...	"	7½ "
106	FIREWORKS	...	"	7½ "
107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, railway, rowing and other vessels.	...	"	7½ "
108	IVORY, manufactured	...	"	7½ "

SCHEDULE.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*		Rs. A.	
	MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*			
109	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manutactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (see No. 90).	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
110	MATCHES	...	"	7½ "
111	MATS AND MATTING	...	"	7½ "
112	OILCAKES	...	"	7½ "
113	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	...	"	7½ "
114	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in No. 77 and No. 94.	...	"	7½ "
115	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (see No. 10—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	150 0	7½ "
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	20 0	7½ "
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	15 0	7½ "
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	18 0	7½ "
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon.	2 8	7½ "
116	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER...	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ "
117	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS	...	"	7½ "
118	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (see No. 93).	...	"	2½ "
119	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.	...	"	7½ "
120	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	"	2½ "
121	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.	...	"	7½ "
122	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.	...	"	2½ "
123	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (see Nos. 25 to 27).	...	"	7½ "
124	SOAP	...	"	7½ "
125	STARCH AND FARINA	...	"	7½ "
126	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.	...	"	7½ "
127	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.	...	"	2½ "
128	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified ...	...	"	7½ "
129	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.	...	"	7½ "
130	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.	...	"	7½ "

SCHEDULE.

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*concld.*		Rs. A.	
MISCELLANEOUS—*concld.*			
The following ARTICLES, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be INTENDED FOR USE IN THE WEAVING OF COTTON or the baling of woven cotton goods :—			
Aniline blue, Bisulphate of soda, China clay, Chloride of magnesium, Chloride of zinc, Dressalin, Epsom salts, Farina, Farinina, Flannel taping, Glauber salts, Glutina, Glycorine substitutes, Heald varnish, Hoop iron, Hoop steel, Rivets for bales, Sewing needles, Sizing paste, Sizing wax, Soda ash, Starch, Velvet pulp.	...	...	Free.
ALL OTHER ARTICLES wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—			
ANIMALS, living, all sorts	...	...	Free.
CORAL	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
FODDER, bran and pollards	...	"	7½ "
SPECIMENS illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals.	...	...	Free.
ALL OTHER ARTICLES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, including articles imported by post.	...	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

1844 PGG—821—29-12-16—SGPP Lahore.

Stereo. No. 218—F.C.]

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

To be used for Requisitions for Papers, and Remarks or Explanations in regard to routine matters ONLY.

To be destroyed when papers have been recorded.

IV

From

No. *Dated* 191

SUBJECT:

4

PART

IV

1916

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 11th January 1916.

An Ordinance to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary further to amend, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, (II of 1910.)

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— (5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61.)

ORDINANCE NO. I OF 1916.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

II of 1910. **2.** Section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter called the said Act), shall be construed as if for the words "forty millions" in the proviso to that section, the words "one hundred millions" were substituted.

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by said Act.

3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council and the market price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased wherever occurring in the said Act shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed in the case of securities so created to refer to such market price and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916

PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 18th January 1916.

An Ordinance to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary further to amend, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1916.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

2. Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 ... [illegible]

④overnment Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 19th January, 1916.

An Ordinance to take power to prevent the clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, of dutiable goods, the demand for which is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions, and to take power to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt works.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to take power to prevent the clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, of dutiable goods, the demand for which is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions, and to take power to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt works;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:— [5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61.]

ORDINANCE No. II OF 1916.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance, 1916.

Definitions.

2. All words and expressions used in section 3 of this Ordinance and defined in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act. [VIII of 1878.]

"Salt work" means any place where salt is kept and issued subject to the control of Government.

Power to Governor General in Council to authorise by order Chief Customs Officers to refuse excessive clearances.

3. If, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, such a course is desirable in the public interest, the Governor General in Council may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or any other law for the time being in force, by order in writing, authorise Chief Customs Officers or any Chief Customs Officer to refuse to allow clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, on payment of duty of any dutiable goods, where, in the opinion of the Chief Customs Officer, the demand for clearance of such goods is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions. [VIII of 1878.]

Power to restrict clearances or removals of salt from salt works.

4. The Governor General in Council may, in like circumstances to those referred to in section 3, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act relating to salt revenue or any other law for the time being in force, by order in writing, authorise any person having control, on behalf of Government, over salt works, to limit or restrict in such way as such person thinks fit, the clearance or removal of salt therefrom, notwithstanding that all sums due or leviable in respect of such salt have been paid.

Barring of jurisdiction of Courts.

5. No Court shall call into question any order made under this Ordinance, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done, or intended to be done, under this Ordinance or any order made thereunder.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

PART IV.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th January 1916.

No. 2.—The Governor General has been pleased, under Rule No. 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes in English, of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information.

BILL NO. I OF 1916.

A Bill to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property by transfer inter vivos *or by will for the benefit of unborn persons.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property to the extent to which it is allowed in cases governed by the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (sections 100, 101, 102 and 103) and the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (sections 13, 14, 15 and 16); It is hereby enacted as follows :—

X of 1865.
IV of 1882.

Short title and extent.

1. (*i*) This Act may be called the Hindu and Mussalman Disposition of Property Act, 191 ;

(*ii*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "disposition of property" includes disposition by transfer *inter vivos* as well as disposition by will ;

(*b*) "unborn person" means, with reference to a transfer, a person not in existence at the date of the transfer, and with reference to a bequest, a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death.

Dispositions for the benefit of unborn persons.

3. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into force, it shall be lawful for Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property for the benefit of unborn persons, subject to the limitations hereinafter contained.

Extent of such dispositions.

4. Where a disposition of property is made for the benefit of an unborn person subject to a prior disposition thereof, the disposition for the benefit of the unborn person shall not take effect, unless it extends to the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor or of the testator in the property. Act X, 1865, s. 100; Act IV, 1882, s. 13.

osition of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the life- r more persons living at the date of or of the testator's death, and the ome person who shall be in existence tion of that period, and to whom, if full age, the interest created is to

petuity.

lisposition of property is made to a class of persons, with regard to some of whom it by reason of any of the rules contained in sections 4 and 5, such disposition fails as regards the whole class.

In favour of

7. Where a disposition of property fails by reason of any of the rules contained in sections 4, 5 and 6, any disposition intended to take effect after, or upon failure of, such prior disposition also fails.

Failure of prior disposition.

Act X, 1865, s. 103; Act IV, 1882, s. 15.

8. Nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force in British India and applicable to Hindus or Mussalmans.

Saving of enactments.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

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object of the present Bill is to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to dispose of property sfer *inter vivos* and by will for the benefit of unborn persons within certain limits. ig to the Hindu Law as now administered in British India, a gift in favour of a person tistence at the date of the gift is void : and so also a bequest in favour of a person istence at the time of the testator's death. The same is the rule of Mahomedan Law, at, under the provisions of the Mussalmans Wakf Validating Act, 1913, it is competent homedan to settle property for the benefit of unborn persons even in perpetuity, the ultimate disposition is for the benefit of charity.

Every lawyer familiar with the Indian Courts must have come across a large number of nts and wills made by Hindus and Mahomedans for the benefit of their children and ildren. The paramount object of the settlor in all these cases has been to provide not his children and grandchildren then in existence, but also for those to be born hereinstead, however, of giving effect to the settlor's intention, the law as now administered ly defeats it. Even where a donor has only one child in existence at the date of the the gift is made in express terms for the benefit of all his children including those to hereafter, the law excludes from the benefit of the gift all children born subsequently te of the gift, to the entire subversion of the donor's intention. Similarly, the intenestators to benefit by their wills their children and grandchildren not in existence at h of the testators is also defeated. It is to remedy these evils, and to give effect to or's or testator's intention, that the present Bill is proposed. The sole object of the enable the Court to carry out the settlor's or testator's intention, which, under the tate of the law, they are precluded from doing. At the same time, it is recognised can only be done within the limits allowed by the rule against perpetuity, and these prescribed in clauses 4 and 5. The effect of the Bill, if passed into law, will be to Hindus and Mahomedans to make dispositions of their property to the same extent, and o the same limitations as other communities in British India.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

use 4.—This clause is a reproduction of section 100 of Act X of 1865, and section 13 V of 1882.

use 5.—This clause is a reproduction of section 101 of Act X of 1865, and section 14 V of 1882. It refers to the rule against perpetuity.

use 6.—The effect of this clause is to supersede the decision in L. R. 11 I. A. 164, and es following it.

use 7.—This clause is a reproduction of section 103 of Act X of 1865, and section 15 V of 1882. It is also in conformity with the rule of construction laid down by the uncil in the Tagore Case.

use 8.—The enactments referred to in this clause are the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, sfer of Property Act, 1882, and the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

C. H. SETALVAD.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th January, 1916.

An Ordinance to provide for the trial by court-martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the trial by court-martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :— (5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61.)

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1916.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Trial by Court-martial) Ordinance, 1916.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance—

(*a*) "British subject" has the same meaning as in section 27 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 : (4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 17.)

Provided that any person who holds a certificate of naturalization as a British subject granted under any Act of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be a British subject.

(*b*) "Defence of India Rules" means any rules for the time being in force made under section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915. (IV of 1915.)

(*c*) "Foreigner" means any person who is not a British subject.

Trial of foreigners contravening rules under section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1915.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that a foreigner accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of the Defence of India Rules shall be tried by court-martial.

(*2*) An order made under sub-section (*1*) may be made in respect of all foreigners or any particular foreigner or any class of foreigners, and in respect of all offences against the said rules or any particular offence or any class of offences.

(*3*) An order made under sub-section (*1*) may be made in respect of, or include any foreigner so accused whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Ordinance.

Procedure on making of order under section 3.

4. When an order under section 3 has been made in respect of, or includes any foreigner, such foreigner, when so accused, may be taken into military custody, and shall, if he is already in other custody, be handed over to military custody, and shall be proceeded against and dealt with as if he was a person subject to military law in accordance with the Army Act, and as if the offence of which he is accused was an offence against military law; and may on conviction be sentenced to, and shall be liable to suffer, any punishment assigned by the Defence of India Rules for the offence of which he is found guilty. (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.)

Procedure on trial.

5. The trial and all matters precedent thereto and attendant thereon shall be held and carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder : (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.)

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, modify, in such way as he may direct, any of the said provisions.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th February, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. I of 1916.

An Act further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

II of 1882. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1**. This Act may be called the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1916.

II of 1882. Amendment of section 20 of Act II of 1882. **2**. In section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*i*) To clause (*b*), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, after the fifteenth day of February, 1916, no money shall be invested in any such annuity being a terminable annuity unless a sinking fund has been established in connection with such annuity; but nothing in this proviso shall apply to investments made before the date aforesaid."

(*ii*) After clause (*b*), the following new clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*bb*) in India three and a half per cent stock, India three per cent stock, India two and a half per cent stock or any other capital stock which may at any time hereafter be issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the authority of an Act of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India;"

(*iii*) In clause (*c*) after the word "Council," the words "or by the Government of India" shall be added.

Insertion of new section 20 A. in Act II of 1882. **3**. After section 20 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to purchase redeemable stock at a premium. "20 A. (*1*) A trustee may invest in any of the securities mentioned or referred to in section 20, notwithstanding that the same may be redeemable and that the price exceeds the redemption value:

Provided that a trustee may not purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of section 20 which is liable to be redeemed within fifteen years of the date of purchase at par or at some other fixed rate, or purchase any such security as is mentioned or referred to in the said clauses which is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate at a price exceeding fifteen per centum above par or such other fixed rate.

(*2*) A trustee may retain until redemption any redeemable stock, fund or security which may have been purchased in accordance with this section."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd September 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1915.

An Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal an enactment.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain formal amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the First Schedule;

And whereas it is also expedient that the enactment specified in the Second Schedule, which is unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1915.

Amendment of certain enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of certain words and figures in Act VIII of 1915.

3. The enactment specified in the Second Schedule is hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Savings.

4. This Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued, or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of, or from, any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed.

3130 PGG

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

AMENDMENTS.

(*See section* 2.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
1867	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.	In section 21, after the word "books" the words "or papers" shall be inserted.
1882	IV	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ...	In the last paragraph of section 59, and in clause (*c*) of section 69 of the said Act, for the words "and Akyab" and for the words "or Akyab", the words "Akyab and in any other town which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specify in this behalf," and the words 'Akyab or in any other town which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specify in this behalf" shall be substituted, respectively.
1887	IX	The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.	In section 8, sub-section (*1*), for the words "an Additional Judge" the words "Additional Judges" shall be substituted, and in sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of the same section, for the words "the Additional" the words "an Additional" shall be substituted, and in sub-section (*4*) of the same section, before the word "Additional" the word "senior" shall be inserted.
1911	III	The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 ...	In section 10 for the word "direct" the word "issue" shall be substituted, and after the word "tribe" the words "either or both of the following directions, namely" shall be inserted, and the word "or" where that word occurs between clauses (*a*) and (*b*), shall be omitted.
1913	VII	The Indian Companies Act, 1913 ...	In section 246, after the word "company" where that word occurs for the last time in sub-section (*1*), the following shall be added :—"and shall make rules providing for all matters relating to the winding up of companies which, by this Act, are to be prescribed."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

REPEAL.

(*See section* 3.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1915	VIII	The Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915.	In the Schedule the words and figures "s. 174, clause (*a*)."

3120 PGG—355—17-3-16—SGPP Lahore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th February, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1916.

An Act to amend the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

IV of 1915.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Amendment of section 2, Act IV of 1915.

2. After clause (*l*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

IV of 1915.

"(*m*) to require that there shall be placed, at the disposal of the Governor General in Council, the whole or any part of the output of any factory, workshop, mine or other industrial concern for the manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing which, in his opinion, can be utilised in the prosecution of the present war;

(*n*) to take possession of, and use for the purpose of the Governor General in Council, any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern or any appurtenances or plant thereof;

(*o*) to require any work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern to be done in accordance with the directions of the Governor General in Council;

(*p*) to regulate or restrict the carrying out of work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern, or to remove the plant therefrom with the object of increasing the output of any other such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern;

(*q*) to provide for any other action which may be necessary to regulate the possession, or to facilitate the collection, manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing, which can, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be utilised in the prosecution of the present war; and

(*r*) to regulate the sailings of British steamers from any port in British India, and to reserve, for the use of the Governor General in Council, all or any accommodation of whatever kind for the carriage of persons, animals or goods on any such steamers."

Repeal of Ordinance III of 1915.

3. The Defence of India Ordinance, 1915, is hereby repealed. III of 1915.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1916.

An Act to provide for the trial, by court-martial, of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the trial, by court-martial, of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the "Foreigners' (Trial by Court-martial) Act, 1916."

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, and the district of Angul.

(*3*) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter :

Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it, and any person convicted under this Act may be punished as if it had continued in force, and all prosecutions and other legal proceedings pending under this Act at the time of the expiration thereof may be completed and carried into effect and the sentences carried into execution as if this Act had not expired.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*a*) "British subject" has the same meaning as in section 27 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 : 4 & 5 Geo. V., c. 17.

Provided that any person who holds a certificate of naturalization as a British subject granted under any Act of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a British subject.

(*b*) "Defence of India Rules" means any rules for the time being in force made under section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915. IV of 1915.

(*c*) "Foreigner" means any person who is not a British subject.

Trial of foreigners contravening rules under section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1915.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that a foreigner accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of the Defence of India Rules shall be tried by court-martial.

order made under sub-section (*1*) may in respect of all foreigners or any r foreigner or any class of foreigners, spect of all offences against the said rules articular offence or any class of offences.

n order made under sub-section (*1*) may in respect of, or include, any foreigner ed whether such offence was committed r after the commencement of this Act.

e on making nder section 3.

hen an order under section 3 has been made in respect of, or includes, any foreigner, such foreigner, when so accused, may be to military custody, and shall, if he is in other custody, be handed over to custody, and shall be proceeded and dealt with as if he was a person to military law in accordance with the Army Act, and as if the offence of which he is accused was an offence against military law; and may, on conviction, be sentenced to, and shall be liable to suffer, any punishment assigned by the Defence of India Rules for the offence of which he is found guilty. 44 & 45 Vict, c. 58.

Procedure on trial.

5. The trial and all matters precedent thereto and attendant thereon shall be held and carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder: 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, modify, in such way as he may direct, any of the said provisions.

Repeal of Ordinance III of 1916.

6. The Foreigners' (Trial by Court-martial) Ordinance, 1916, is hereby repealed. III of 1916.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In time of war the speedy and drastic punishment of acts by alien enemies injurious to State and especially of offences relating to the collection and communication of information uch a nature as may be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy is a matter of great mili- importance. Accordingly, the Governor General recently promulgated an Ordinance viding that any person other than a British subject accused of an offence against the ence of India Rules might be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person ject to Military Law in accordance with the Army Act, and as if the offence of which he accused was an offence against Military Law. The Ordinance further provided that such son on conviction would be liable to suffer any punishment assigned by the Defence of ia Rules for the offence of which he might be found guilty, and that the trial and all ters precedent thereto would be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Army subject to any modifications which the Governor General in Council might direct.

This Ordinance will have currency for six months only, and the object of the present Bill make the provisions of the Ordinance operative for the period of the war and six months eafter, as has already been done in the case of other Ordinances passed to deal with rgencies which have arisen out of the present war.

BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

DELHI;
3rd March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1916.

An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian
III of 1894. Tariff Act, 1894, and to repeal, so far as it relates to this Act, and re-enact with amendments section
III of 1878. 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and retrospective effect.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called he Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of March, 1916, and any sums due on account of new duties leviable thereunder or of any deficiency between the duties which have been paid and the duties which are leviable thereunder shall be deemed to be duties short levied within the meaning of section 39 of the Sea
III of 1878. Customs Act, 1878, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

Definition.

2. In this Act the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), means
III of 1894. the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended.

Substitution of new section 3 in Act VIII of 1894.

3. For section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"**3.** (*1*) There shall be levied and collected in every port to which this Act applies, the duties specified in the Second and Third Schedules.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of any articles enumerated, either specifically or under general headings, in the said Schedules as chargeable with duty *ad valorem*, and may alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(*3*) Different tariff values may be fixed for different classes or descriptions of the same article."

Substitution of new Schedules for Schedules II, III, IV and V of Act VIII of 1894.

4. For the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Schedules of the said Act, the Schedules contained in the First Schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

Repeals.

5. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

SCHEDULES TO BE SUBSTITUTED IN THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

(See section 4).

"SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I.

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	HOPS.
2	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, see No. 39.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.
	SEEDS.
4	OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
5	COTTON, raw.
6	WOOL, raw.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
7	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures :—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.
8	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
9	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
10	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES :—
	(*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 45, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm.
	(*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform.
	(*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	(*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge.
	(*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army.
	(*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
	(*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service.
	(*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.

PART I—*contd.*

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
11	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.
12	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
13	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.
14	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.
15	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
16	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY.
17	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 58 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
18	The following ARTICLES used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.
19	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.
	METALS.
20	CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
21	GOLD BULLION and coin.
	PAPER.
22	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
23	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.
24	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
25	ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
26	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
27	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods :— Aniline blue, bisulphate of soda, China clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, dressalin, Epsom salts, farina, Farinina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitutes, heald varnish, hoop iron, hoop steel, rivets for bales, sewing needles, izing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, velvet pulp.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
28	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
29	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals.

PART II.

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—	.	R A.
	FISH.		
30	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry . . .	Indian maund of 82⅞ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
	LIQUORS.		
31	ALE, Beer, and Porter . . .	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Four annas and six pies.
32	CIDER and other fermented liquors .	Ditto.	Ditto.
33	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
34	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	18 12
35	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto.	14 10
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	11 4 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
36	All other sorts of SPIRIT . . .	Ditto.	Ditto.
37	WINES—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	4 6
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit :	Ditto.	1 12
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to 'All other sorts of Spirit.'		
	SUGAR.		
38	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 74).	*Ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
39	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82⅞ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	TOBACCO.		
40	TOBACCO, unmanufactured . .	Pound.	1 0
41	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES . . .	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent.
42	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound.	1 8

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		R. A.
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
43	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL . .	Ton.	0 8
	OILS.		
44	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum:— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose (*see* No. 80).	Imperial gallon.	One anna and six pies.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—		
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	”	30 0
	(3) Pistols	”	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	”	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	”	8 0
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks .	”	5 0
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	”	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	”	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	”	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	”	2 8
			(Items (1) to (10)) or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher. *Proviso 1.*—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

PART II—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
			R. A.
			Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.
46	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
47	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 45 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 97), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	*Ad valorem*	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
48	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas	24 0
	METALS.		
49	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 20 and 29).	Ounce	0 4
50	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.	*Ad valorem*	15 per cent.
			Provided that, where the silver contained in an article can be ascertained or where an official or recognized certificate of assay in such form as the Government of India may prescribe, is presented showing the amount of silver contained in an article, the Collector of Customs shall levy duty at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver so determined, and at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article.
	TEXTILE FABRICS.		
51	COTTON piece goods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem*	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART III.

Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
52	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 71).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
53	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE
54	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
55	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
56	COPPERAS, green.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.
	MACHINERY.
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery :
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	Note.—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
59	IRON, angle.
	,, bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages.
	,, pig.
	,, rice bowls.

PART III—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables.
	" " beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.
	" " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing.
	" " hoops and strips.
	" " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts.
	" " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.
	" " rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars.
	" " sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 104.
	" " wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 104.
61	STEEL, angle.
	" bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages.
	" cast including spring blistered and tub steel.
	" ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
62	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing:
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India specifically include therein:
	Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
64	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 106).
65	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
66	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.
67	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV.

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
68	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 30).
69	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
70	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
71	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
72	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 53)
	SPICES.
73	SPICES, all sorts.
	SUGAR.
74	CONFECTIONERY.
	TEA.
75	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
76	COFFEE.
77	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
78	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	METALLIC ORES.
79	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.
	OILS.
80	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS, excluding petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including—
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes; and
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.
	SEEDS.
81	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 4)

Articles which are liable to duty at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
82	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
83	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
84	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
85	CANES AND RATTANS.
86	COWRIES and SHELLS.
87	IVORY, unmanufactured.
88	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset.
89	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
90	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 9, and silver thread (*see* No. 50).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
91	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
92	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
93	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
94	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof.
95	CUTLERY.
96	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
97	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
98	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
	DYES AND COLOURS.
99	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
100	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
101	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
102	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
103	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
104	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
105	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
106	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 22).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
107	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say :— Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax ; Haberdashery and Millinery ; Hemp manufactures ; Hosiery, excluding cotton hosiery (*see* No. 51) ; Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 24) ; Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk ; Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt ; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
108	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 25.
109	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

PART IV—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
110	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
111	CANDLES.
112	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
113	FIREWORKS.
114	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
115	IVORY, manufactured.
116	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (*see* No. 50).
117	MATCHES.
118	MATS AND MATTING.
119	OILCAKES.
120	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
121	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 63.
122	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 34).
123	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
124	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
125	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.
126	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.
127	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 40 to 42).
128	SOAP.
129	STARCH AND FARINA.
130	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
131	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified
132	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
133	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
134	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
135	CORAL.
136	FODDER, bran and pollards.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

SCHEDULE III.—EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
			R A.
	JUTE, other than Bimlipatam jute.		
1	RAW JUTE—		
	(1) Cuttings . . .	Bale of 400 lbs.	0 10
	(2) All other descriptions . .	" " "	2 4
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking, (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	10 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	" " "	16 0
	RICE.		
3	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅐ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3
	TEA.		
4	TEA	100 lbs.	1 8"

SCHEDULE II.

REPEALS.

(See section 5.)

No.	Year.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII	1878	The Sea Customs Act, 1878	Section 22 so far as it relates to this Act.
III	1896	The Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
VIII	1910	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910 .	The whole.
VI	1911	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1911 .	The whole.
XVII	1914	The Second Repealing and Amending Act, 1914	The entry in the First Schedule regarding the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE [illegible]

No.	Name of article	[illegible]	[illegible]
	(2) [illegible] other than the foregoing [illegible]		
	Raw jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Rate of [illegible]	
	(2) all other descriptions	[illegible]	
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) [illegible] cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine.	[illegible] of [illegible]	
	(2) [illegible] all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	[illegible]	
	RICE.		
3	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	TEA.		
4	Tea [illegible]	100 lbs.	

SCHEDULE II.

REPEALS.

(See section [illegible].)

No.	Year.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII	1878	The Sea Customs Act, 1878	[illegible]
[illegible]	1900	The Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896	The whole [illegible]
VIII	1910	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910	The whole.
VI	1911	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1911	The whole.
XVII	1914	The Second [illegible] Amending Act, 1914	The [illegible] amending the Indian Tariff Act, [illegible]

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1916.

An Act to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by unqualified persons of such titles.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by unqualified persons of such titles; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916.

Definition.

2. In this Act "western medical science" means the western methods of Allopathic medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery, but does not include the Homœopathic or Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine.

Right to confer degrees, etc.

3. The right of conferring, granting, or issuing in British India degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates or other documents stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise western medical science, shall be exercisable only by the authorities specified in the Schedule and by such other authority as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit to impose, authorize in this behalf.

Prohibition of unauthorised conferment of degrees, etc.

4. Save as provided by section 3, no person in British India shall confer, grant, or issue, or hold himself out as entitled to confer, grant, or issue any degree, diploma, license, certificate or other document stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient is qualified to practise western medical science.

Contravention of section 4.

5. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees; and if the person so contravening is an association, every member of such association, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the contravention, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for falsely assuming or using medical titles.

6. Whoever voluntarily and falsely assumes, or uses any title or description or any addition to his name implying that he holds a degree, diploma, license or certificate conferred, granted or issued by any authority referred to in section 3, or recognized by the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom, or that he is qualified to practise western medical science shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty

ees, or, if he subsequently commits, and is con-ted of, an offence punishable under this section, h fine which may extend to five hundred rupees :

Provided that nothing in this section shall ly to the use by any person of any title, des-tion, or addition which, prior to the commence-nt of this Act, he used in virtue of any degree, loma, license or certificate conferred upon, or nted or issued to him.

gnizance of offences.

7. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act, except upon complaint de by order of the Local Government, or upon nplaint made, with the previous sanction of the cal Government, by a Council of Medical Regis-tion established by any enactment for the e being in force in the province.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

8. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3.*)

1. Every University established by an Act of the Governor General in Council.
2. The State Medical Faculty in Bengal.
3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.
4. The Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1916.

An Act further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

XI of 1876. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Amendment of sections 36 & 45, Act XI of 1876.

XI of 1876. **2.** In the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*i*) After clause (2) of paragraph (*a*) of section 36, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2A) India three-and-a-half per cent stock, India three per cent stock, India two-and-a-half per cent stock, or any other capital stock which may, at any time hereafter, be issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the authority of an Act of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India."

(*ii*) In paragraph (*d*) of section 36 and in section 45, for the words and figures "clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4)," the words and figures "clauses (1), (2), (2A), (3) and (4)" shall be substituted.

Construction of references to certain clauses of section 36, Act XI of 1876.

3. Any reference in the said Act to section 36, paragraph (*a*), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive, shall be deemed to include a reference to section 36, paragraph (*a*), clause (2A).

Validation of past transactions.

4. Any business carried on or transacted, or investment made prior to the commencement of this Act which, if this Act had been in force, could have been validly carried on, transacted or made, is hereby validated.

A

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill proposes to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (XI of 1876), so as to include India Sterling Stock among the securities in respect of which, or on the security of which, the Presidency Banks are authorised to transact business. The Presidency Banks have, in the past, been under the impression that clauses (1) and (2) of paragraph (*a*) of section 36 of the existing Act already confer the power to transact business in this class of stock, and India Sterling stock purchased in this belief is already held. The fact that the existing law does not specifically confer the power in question came to their notice incidentally in connection with the recent amendment of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).

2. It is considered desirable to make the amendment proposed not only in order to validate past transactions of the Presidency Banks, but also because India Sterling Stock, no less than securities of the United Kingdom which are already recognised, clearly belongs to the class of securities in which the Presidency Banks should be authorised to transact business. The present Bill provides for the necessary amendment of section 36 of the Act, and also for certain consequential amendments in the Act which are self-explanatory.

W. S. MEYER.

DELHI;
The 7th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1916.

An Act further to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

II of 1910. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*2*) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

II of 1910. **2.** Section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter called the said Act), shall be construed as if for the words "forty millions" in the proviso to that section, the words "one hundred millions" were substituted.

Special power to issue currency notes against British Treasury Bills.

3. Notwithstanding anything in sections 19 and 22 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that currency notes shall be issued for an additional amount, not exceeding at any time sixty millions of rupees, against Treasury Bills, as defined in the Treasury Bills Act, 1877, equivalent in value thereto and held by the Secretary of State for India in Council as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes or of other currency notes of like amount. 40 Vict., c. 2.

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by the said Act.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council and the market-price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased, wherever occurring in the said Act, shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed, in the case of securities so created, to refer to such market-price, and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

Repeal of Ordinance I of 1916.

5. The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916, is hereby repealed. I of 1916.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916 (I of 1916), enabled the ·er of increasing the Paper Currency investment which was conferred by the Indian Paper ·rency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1915 (V of 1915), to be exercised, when desired, means of (*a*) an increase in the sterling investment of the reserve, or (*b*) the creation of ee debt *ad hoc*, thus facilitating transactions connected with the sale of the Secretary of te's bills, and also enabling full effect to be given to the original purposes for which Act of 1915, already mentioned, was passed.

2. As the latter Act continues in operation during the war and for six months thereafter, the duration of the recent Ordinance will expire six months after its promulgation, it is posed in this Bill to re-enact the Ordinance in the form of a temporary Act having the ie currency as Act V of 1915.

3. While thus confirming the powers previously taken, which relate primarily to invest-nt in the ordinary sense, the proposed Bill confers on the Government of India the new ver, independent of the investment limits already laid down, of issuing currency notes up maximum limit of £4 million against British Treasury Bills held by the Secretary of te. British Treasury Bills are designated for this purpose because, by the Statute under ich they are issued, their currency is limited to a maximum period of twelve months, and ir consequent steadiness of value and the readiness with which they can be realised render m specially suitable as a temporary substitute for gold. The new provision now proposed is differs from the ordinary provisions relating to investment, which contemplate a more less permanent locking up of the funds invested.

W. S. MEYER.

DELHI;

The 18th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th June, 1916.

AN

ORDINANCE

TO

Prohibit or control trading by hostile foreigners and hostile firms and for other purposes.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to take powers further to prohibit or control trading by hostile foreigners and hostile firms and for other purposes;

5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

ORDINANCE NO. V OF 1916.

Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be called the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916.

Definitions. 2. In this Ordinance—

"Company" means any company, firm or association, or body of individuals whether incorporated or not;

"Hostile foreigner" means a subject of a State for the time being at war with His Majesty, and includes any company constituted according to the laws of such State, and the ruler or government of any such State; and

"Hostile firm" means any of the following, namely:—

(a) any hostile foreigner who has, or at any date subsequent to the 3rd day of August, 1914, had an office, agency or place of business in British India;

(b) any company of which any member or officer is a hostile foreigner, or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August, 1914, and which has or has had since that date an office, agency or place of business in British India;

(c) any person, or company who or which has, at any time since the 3rd day of August, 1914, carried on business in British India, and whose business is, or was, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, either by reason of its nature or of the persons who carry or carried it on, or for any other cause whatsoever, carried on either under the control whether direct or indirect of any hostile foreigner, or carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit of hostile foreigners generally, or any class of hostile foreigners or any individual hostile foreigner.

Power to appoint Inspectors. 3. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, appoint Inspectors for the purpose of determining whether any business is or was carried on by a hostile firm within the meaning of this Ordinance.

(2) The Inspector may summon before him any [pe]rson whom he believes to be capable of giving [in]formation concerning the trade, dealings, affairs [or] property of such business, and of the antece[de]nts and nationality of those by whom it is or [wa]s carried on or controlled.

(3) The Inspector may examine such person [on] oath concerning the same, and may reduce [hi]s answers to writing, and require him to sign [th]em.

(4) The Inspector may require such person [to] produce any documents in his custody or power [in] any way relating to such business or to the [pe]rsons by whom it is or was carried on or con[tr]olled.

(5) If any person so summoned refuses to [co]me before the Inspector at the time appointed, [th]e Inspector may cause him to be apprehended [an]d brought before him for examination.

(6) If any person refuses to answer any [q]uestion or to produce any document, which under [th]is section the Inspector is empowered to ask or [re]quire production of, such person shall be punish[a]ble with imprisonment which may extend to six [m]onths, or with fine which may extend to one [th]ousand rupees, or with both.

Power to prohibit [or] restrict, or wind up [ho]stile firms.

4. (1) The Governor General in Council may make an order either—

(a) prohibiting any hostile firm from carrying on business except for the purposes and subject to the conditions, if any, specified in the order; or

(b) requiring the business of such firm to be wound up; and may in any case, where he has made an order prohibiting or limiting the carrying on of the business, at any time, if he thinks it expedient, substitute for that order an order requiring the business to be wound up.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) [s]hall be published by notification in the Gazette [o]f India.

(3) If any person contravenes the provisions of [a]ny order made under this section, he shall be [p]unishable with imprisonment which may extend [t]o one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

(4) An order made under this section shall con[t]inue in force, notwithstanding the termination of the present war, until determined by order of the Governor General in Council.

Winding up order.

5. (1) Where the Governor General in Council makes an order under this Ordinance requiring a business to be wound up, the order shall, on notification in the Gazette of India, have effect as if it were a winding up order made by a Court under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and the provisions of that Act relating to winding up by the Court and the rules made thereunder subject to such exceptions, restrictions, extensions, modifications and adaptations as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, prescribe, or such other rules as may be prescribed by him, shall apply to the winding up of the business:

Provided that, for the purposes of any winding up order under this Ordinance, all powers exercisable by the Court under the said Act shall be exercisable by the Governor General in Council or by such other authority as he may appoint either generally or specially in that behalf:

Provided also that the assets of the business and any money resulting from the realization of any part thereof shall be dealt with in accordance with such rules as the Governor General in Council may make in that behalf.

(2) Where an order has been made under this Ordinance directing the winding up of the business of a hostile firm, the hostile firm shall not, nor shall any other person, commence or initiate, whilst that order remains in force, any other proceedings of a like nature or calculated in any way to interfere with the carrying out of such order.

Contracts or transfers against the public interest.

6. Where it appears to the Governor General in Council that a contract entered into before or during the war, or a transfer of property, moveable or immoveable, made during the war, with or by a hostile foreigner or a hostile firm is injurious to the public interest, or was made with the object of evading any provision of the law, the Governor General in Council may by order cancel or determine such contract, either unconditionally or upon such conditions as he thinks fit, or declare such transfer to be void either in whole or in part, or may impose such conditions on the transferee as he thinks fit.

Power of the Governor General in Council to vest property in Custodian under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915.

7. (1) The Governor General in Council in any case where it appears to him to be expedient to do so may by order vest in any Custodian appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915, XIV of 1915. any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to or managed or held whether in trust or otherwise, for, or on behalf of, a hostile foreigner, a hostile firm, or any person or company residing in, or carrying on business in the dominions of, a State at war with His Majesty, or the right to transfer that property, and may by any such order or any subsequent order confer on the Custodian such powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with the property as to the Governor General in Council may seem proper.

(2) A vesting order under this section shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, be sufficient to vest in the Custodian any property or the right to transfer any property as provided by the order without the necessity of any further document.

(3) Where, in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Governor General in Council, the Custodian proposes to sell any shares or stock forming part of the capital of any company or any securities issued by the company in respect of which a vesting order under this Ordinance has been made, the company may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, purchase the shares, stock or securities, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law or in any regulation of the company, and any shares, stock or securities so purchased may, from time to time, be re-issued by the company.

(4) The transfer by the Custodian of any property shall be conclusive evidence in favour of the transferee and of the Custodian that the requirements of this section have been complied with.

(5) All property vested in the Custodian under this section and the proceeds of the sale of, or money arising from, any such property, shall be dealt with by him in accordance with such directions as he may receive from the Governor General in Council; and no such property or money shall be liable to be attached or otherwise taken in execution.

Validity of vesting orders.

8. Where a vesting order has been made under this Ordinance as respects any property belonging to, or held or managed for, or on behalf of, a person who appeared to the Governor General in Council to be a person to whom the provisions of section 7 were applicable, the order shall not, nor shall any proceedings thereunder or in consequence thereof, be invalidated or affected by reason only of such person having, prior to the date of the order, died or ceased to be a person to whom the said provisions were applicable, or subsequently dying or ceasing to be such a person or by reason of its being subsequently ascertained that he was not such a person, as the case may be.

Registration of transfer without production of certificates, etc.

9. Where the Custodian executes a transfer of any shares, stock or securities which he is empowered to transfer by a vesting order made under this Ordinance, the company in whose books the shares, stock or securities are registered shall, upon the receipt of the transfer so executed by the Custodian, and upon being required by him so to do, register the shares, stock or securities in the name of the Custodian or other transferee, notwithstanding any regulation or stipulation of the company, and notwithstanding that the Custodian is not in possession of the certificate, scrip or other document of title relating to the shares, stock or securities transferred; but such registration shall be without prejudice to any lien or charge in favour of the company or to any other lien or charge of which the Custodian has express notice.

Power to make rules.

10. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) providing for the distribution or disposal of any assets, or any money resulting from the realization of any part thereof, of any business in respect of which a winding up order has been made under this Ordinance;

(b) prescribing that hostile foreigners and hostile firms or any class of hostile foreigners or hostile firms shall, when required by the Custodian, furnish to him such particulars as he may require of all or any moveable or immoveable property in their possession, or under their control whether direct or indirect;

(c) requiring persons in British India to furnish to the Custodian such particulars as he may require of all or any class of debts or other property due by them to any person to whom the provisions of section 7 are or may be applicable;

(d) prescribing the remuneration payable to the Custodian in respect of his duties under this Ordinance, the fund from which it shall be paid, and the method of collecting the same; and

(e) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) In making any rule under this section, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to a term not exceeding six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Certain licenses under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order to be deemed to be orders issued under section 4 (1) (a).

11. Every license for the time being in force granted under the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order permitting the licensee to trade or carry on business subject to conditions or restrictions shall be deemed to be an order made under section 4 (1) (a) of this Ordinance, and this Ordinance shall have effect accordingly.

Power to deal with non-trading companies.

12. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the powers conferred by section 7 in regard to the property, moveable or immoveable, of the persons referred to therein shall extend to the property, moveable or immoveable, in British India, of any company specified in such notification of which any member is a hostile foreigner or of which a hostile foreigner was a member or officer on the 3rd day of August, 1914, notwithstanding that such company is not a company trading in British India.

(2) On the publication of a notification under sub-section (1), the company shall be deemed to be a person referred to in section 7 of this Ordinance, and this Ordinance shall have effect accordingly.

Validation of past action.

13. Any act done after the 3rd day of August, 1914, by, or under the orders of, any officer of Government in respect of the property, moveable or immoveable, of any hostile foreigner or hostile firm which, if this Ordinance had been in force, could have been validly done in the exercise of the powers conferred thereby, or which could have been conferred thereunder, is hereby validated.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.

PART IV.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the nineteenth September, 1916:—

No. 11 OF 1916.

THE INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL, 191 .

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A Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to Inland Steam-vessels.

[In the bracketted marginal references, where no Act is mentioned, the reference is to Act VI of 1884.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the enactments relating to inland steam-vessels; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 191 . [S. 1 (1).]

(*2*) It extends in the first instance to the whole of British India, except the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council; [Ss. 1 (2) and 2 (1).]

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India may direct.

(*3*) The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, at any time, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, extend this Act or any part thereof to the whole or any part of the territories under his administration; and the Act or part so extended shall come into force in such territories or part thereof on such date as may be specified in this behalf in such notification. [Ss. 1 (3) and 2 (2).]

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— [S. 5.]

(*1*) "inland steam-vessel" means a steam-vessel which ordinarily plies on any inland water:

(*2*) "inland water" means any canal, river, lake or other navigable water in British India: [Act III of 1890, s. 1.]

(*3*) "passenger" includes any person carried in a steam-vessel other than the master and crew and the owner, his family and servants:

(*4*) "prescribed" means prescribed by any rule under this Act:

(*5*) "steam-vessel" means every description of vessel propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam:

(*6*) "survey" means the survey of a steam-vessel under this Act:

(*7*) "surveyor" means a surveyor appointed under this Act: and

(*8*) "voyage" includes the plying of a steam-vessel at or about any place.

CHAPTER II.

Survey of Inland Steam-vessels.

(*1*) An inland steam-vessel shall not proceed on any voyage, or be used for any service, unless she has a certificate of survey in force and applicable to voyage or service.

and steam-vessel proceed on voyage be used for service at certificate of .

) Nothing in this section shall apply to any n-vessel proceeding on a voyage during the val between the time at which her certificate rvey expires and the time at which it is first icable to have the certificate renewed.

(*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette,—

ointment of sur- and places of sur-

(*a*) declare such places, within the territories under its administration, as it thinks fit, to be places of survey, and

(*b*) appoint so many persons to be surveyors at the said places as it thinks fit, for the purposes of this Act.

) Every surveyor shall, for the purposes of survey made by him, be deemed to be a public nt within the meaning of the Indian Penal .

(*1*) For the purposes of a survey the surveyor may at any reasonable time go on board any inland steam-l, and may inspect the steam-vessel and every thereof, including the hull, boilers, engines other machinery, and all equipments and es on board:

ers of surveyors.

ovided that he shall not unnecessarily hinder ading or unloading of the steam-vessel, or un-sarily detain or delay her from proceeding on voyage.

) The owner, master and officers of the steam-l shall afford to the surveyor all reasonable ties for a survey, and all such information cting the steam-vessel, and her machinery ny part thereof, and all equipments, and articles oard, as he may require for the purposes of a ey.

Before a survey is commenced, the owner or master of the steam-vessel to be surveyed shall pay to officer as the Local Government may, by fication in the local official Gazette, appoint in behalf—

s in respect of ys

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the steam-vessel according to the rates mentioned in Schedule I, or according to any other prescribed rates; and

(*b*) when the survey is to be made in any place of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the place as the Local Government may by such notification direct.

Declaration of surveyor.

7. When the survey of a steam-vessel is completed, if the surveyor making it is satisfied that— [S. 9.]

(*a*) the hull, boilers, engines and other machinery of the steam-vessel are sufficient for the voyage or service intended and in good condition, and

(*b*) the equipments of the steam-vessel and the certificates of the master and engineer are such and in such condition as are required by any law for the time being in force and applicable to the steam-vessel,

the surveyor shall forthwith give to the owner or master a declaration in the prescribed form containing the particulars mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), and the following further particulars, namely:—

(*i*) the time (if less than one year) for which the hull, boilers, engines and other machinery and equipments of the steam-vessel will be sufficient;

(*ii*) the limit (if any) beyond which, as regards the hull, boilers, engines and other machinery or equipments, the steam-vessel is in the surveyor's judgment not fit to ply;

(*iii*) the number of passengers (if any) which the steam-vessel is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry, specifying, if necessary, the respective numbers to be carried on the deck and in the cabins, and in different parts of the deck and cabins; the number to be subject to such conditions and variations, according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, the cargo carried or other circumstances, as the case requires; and

(*iv*) any other prescribed particulars.

Sending of declaration by owner or master to Local Government.

8. (*1*) The owner or master of a steam-vessel to whom a declaration is given under section 7 shall, within fourteen days after the date of the receipt thereof, send the declaration to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf. [S. 10 (1) and (2).]

(*2*) If any owner or master fails to send a declaration as required by sub-section (*1*), he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five rupees for every day during which the sending of the declaration is delayed.

Power for Local Government to grant or authorise the grant of certificates of survey.

9. (*1*) The Local Government shall, if satisfied that all the provisions of this Act have been complied with in respect of a declaration sent under section 8, cause,— [S. 11 (1) and (2).]

(*a*) a certificate of survey, in duplicate, to be prepared, and

(*b*) notice thereof to be given by post or otherwise to the owner or master of the steam-vessel to which the certificate relates.

[S. 11 (1) and 10 (3).] (2) On application made by the owner or master to such officer at the place of survey as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, and on payment to such officer by the owner or master of the sum (if any) forfeited by him under section 8, sub-section (2), (the actual amount of which within the limit thereby fixed shall be determined by the Local Government), the certificate in duplicate so prepared shall be granted to the owner or master by the Local Government and issued to him through such officer.

[S. 11 (2).] (3) A certificate granted under this section shall be in the prescribed form, shall contain a statement to the effect that all the provisions of this Act with respect to the survey of the steam-vessel and the declaration of survey have been complied with, and shall set forth—

(a) the particulars concerning the steam-vessel mentioned in the declaration of survey as required by clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of section 7, and

(b) any other prescribed particulars.

[S. 11 (4).] [Act III of 1890, s. 4 (2).] (4) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, delegate to any person all or any of the functions assigned to the Local Government under this section:

Provided that no delegation shall be made under sub-section (2) so as to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who made the declaration of survey under section 7.

[S. 13.] **10.** The owner or master of every steam-vessel, for which a certificate of survey has been granted, shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause one of the duplicates thereof to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as it remains in force and the steam-vessel is in use, on some conspicuous part of the steam-vessel where it may be easily read by all persons on board.

Certificate of survey to be affixed in conspicuous part of steam-vessel.

[S. 14.] **11.** A certificate of survey shall not be in force—

Term of certificates of survey.

(a) after the expiration of one year from the date thereof; or

(b) after the expiration of the period (if less than one year) for which the hull, boilers, engines or other machinery, or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel to which the certificate relates have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(c) after notice has been given by any Local Government, to the owner or master of such steam-vessel that such Local Government has cancelled or suspended it.

[New. Cf., ss 6 (2) and 21 (e).] **12.** After a certificate of survey has ceased to be in force the same shall only be renewed after a fresh survey of the steam-vessel to which the certificate relates has been held in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, save so far as any relaxation thereof may be prescribed.

Renewal of certificates of survey.

[S. 15.] **13.** A certificate of survey may be suspended or cancelled by any Local Government if it has reason to believe—

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificate of survey.

(a) that the declaration by the surveyor of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or other machinery or of any of the equipments of the steam-vessel has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(b) that the certificate has otherwise been granted upon false or erroneous information; or

(c) that since the making of the declaration, the hull, boilers, engines or other machinery, or any of the equipments of the steam-vessel have sustained any material injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

14. The Local Government may require any certificate of survey, which has expired or has been suspended or cancelled, to be delivered up to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf. [S. 16.]

Power for Local Government to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate.

15. If the Local Government which suspends or cancels a certificate of survey is not the Local Government which (or whose delegate) granted the certificate, the Local Government suspending or cancelling the certificate shall report the fact of suspension or cancellation, together with the reasons therefor, to the Local Government which (or whose delegate) granted the certificate. [S. 17.] [Act III of 1890, s. 6.]

Report of suspension or cancellation of certain certificates.

16. A survey shall ordinarily be made by one surveyor, but two surveyors may be employed if the Local Government, by order in writing, so directs, either generally in the case of all steam-vessels at any place of survey, or specially in the case of any particular steam-vessel or class of steam-vessels at any such place. [S. 18.]

Power for Local Government to direct survey by two surveyors.

17. (1) If the surveyor making a survey of a steam-vessel refuses to give a declaration under section 7 with regard to the steam-vessel, or gives a declaration with which the owner or master of the steam-vessel is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, and the payment by him of such fee, not exceeding twice the amount of the fee payable for the previous survey, as the Local Government may require, direct two other surveyors to survey the steam-vessel. [S. 19.] [Act III of 1890, s. 7.]

Power for Local Government to order a second survey.

(2) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steam-vessel, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a declaration or give such declaration as, under the circumstances, seems to them proper.

(3) Any declaration given, or any refusal to give a declaration under sub-section (2), shall be final.

18. When a survey is made by two surveyors under either section 16 or section 17, each of the surveyors shall perform the prescribed portion of the duties assigned to a surveyor under this Act or the rules made thereunder. [S. 20.]

Division of duties when two surveyors employed.

19. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules to regulate the making of surveys. [S. 21.] [Cf. Act XV of 1915, s. 12.]

Power for Local Government to make rules as to surveys.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(a) the times and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(b) the duties of the surveyor making a survey, and, where two surveyors are employed, the respective duties of each such surveyor;

(c) the form in which declarations of survey and certificates of survey are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars to be stated therein under sections 7 and 9;

(d) the rates other than those mentioned in Schedule I according to which the fees payable in respect of surveys are to be calculated in the case of all or any of the places of survey within the territories under its administration; and

(e) the cases in, and the extent to, which a survey may be dispensed with before the grant of a new certificate.

CHAPTER III.

MASTERS [INCLUDING SERANGS] AND ENGINEERS [INCLUDING ENGINE-DRIVERS] OF INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

Appointment of examiners.

20. The Local Government may appoint examiners for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates (hereinafter called certificates of competency), to the effect that they are competent to act as masters or serangs, or as engineers or engine-drivers, as the case may be, on board inland steam-vessels.

Grant of masters', serangs', engineers' and engine-drivers' certificates of competency.

21. (1) The Local Government or such officer as it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf shall grant to every person who is reported by the examiners to possess the prescribed qualifications, a certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as a first-class master, second-class master or serang or as an engineer, first-class engine-driver or second-class engine-driver, as the case may be, on board an inland steam-vessel:

Provided nevertheless that, before granting a certificate of competency under this Act, the authority empowered to grant such certificate may, if it considers the report of the examiners regarding any applicant for such certificate to be defective, or has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require a further examination or a re-examination of the applicant.

(2) Every certificate granted under this section shall be in the prescribed form.

Grant of masters', serangs', engineers' and engine-drivers' certificates of service.

22. (1) The Local Government may, in its discretion, grant without examination to any person who has served as a master, or as an engineer, of an inland steam-vessel before the first day of April, 1890, a certificate (hereinafter called a certificate of service) to the effect that he is, by reason of his having so served, competent to act as a first-class master, second-class master or serang, or as an engineer, first-class engine-driver or second-class engine-driver, as the case may be, on board an inland steam-vessel.

(2) A certificate of service so granted shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency granted under this Act after examination.

Certificates to be made in duplicate.

23. Every certificate of competency or service granted under this Act shall be made in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded in the prescribed manner. [S. 26.]

Copy of certificate to be granted in certain cases.

24. Whenever a master or serang, or an engineer or engine-driver, proves, to the satisfaction of the authority which granted his certificate, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of it, a copy of the certificate to which, according to the record kept under section 23, he appears to be entitled, shall be granted to him, and shall have the same effect as the original. [S. 27.] [Act XV of 1915, s. 4.]

Certificates to be held by master and engineer of vessel of eighty or more horse-power.

25. An inland steam-vessel having engines of eighty or more nominal horse-power shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has— [S. 28 (1).]

(a) as her master a person possessing a first-class master's certificate granted under this Act or a master's certificate granted under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, or granted under, or continued in force by, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and I of 1859. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

(b) as her engineer a person possessing an engineer's certificate granted under this Act or the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, or granted under, or continued in force by, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. VII of 1884. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

Certificates to be held by master and engineer of vessel of between thirty and eighty horse-power.

26. An inland steam-vessel having engines of thirty or more nominal horse-power, but of less than eighty nominal horse-power, shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has— [S. 28 (2).]

(a) as her master a person possessing a second-class master's certificate granted under this Act or any certificate referred to in clause (a) of section 25, and

(b) as her engineer a person possessing a first-class engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act or an engine-driver's certificate granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, or any certificate referred to in clause (b) of section 25: VII of 1884.

Provided that a steam-vessel shall be deemed to have complied with this section if she has as her master and engineer a person possessing both a certificate referred to in clause (a), and a certificate referred to in clause (b), of this section.

[S. 28 (3).] **27.** An inland steam-vessel having engines of less than thirty nominal horse-power shall not proceed on any voyage unless she has—

Certificates to be held by master and engineer of vessel of less than thirty horse-power.

(*a*) as her master a person possessing a serang's certificate granted under this Act, or any certificate referred to in clause (*a*) of section 26, and

(*b*) as her engineer a person possessing a second-class engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act, or any certificate referred to in clause (*b*) of section 26 :

Provided that a steam-vessel shall be deemed to have complied with this section if she has as her master and engineer a person possessing both a certificate referred to in clause (*a*), and a certificate referred to in clause (*b*), of this section.

[S. 28 (3).] **28.** Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct that a person possessing—

Power for Local Government to require master or engineer to hold certificate granted under Act in addition to other certificate.

I of 1859. (*a*) a master's certificate granted under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859,
57 & 58 Vict., c. 60. or granted under, or continued in force by, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or

(*b*) an engineer's or engine-driver's certificate
VII of 1884. granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, or an engineer's certificate
57 & 58 Vict., c. 60. granted under, or continued in force by, the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,

shall not act as master or engineer, as the case may be, of an inland steam-vessel unless he also possesses—

(*i*) in case (*a*), such a master's or serang's certificate granted under this Act as qualifies him under this Chapter to act as master of the steam-vessel, or

(*ii*) in case (*b*), such an engineer's or engine-driver's certificate granted under this Act as qualifies him under this Chapter to act as engineer of the steam-vessel :

Provided that, for the purposes of this section, the Local Government may, in its discretion, grant to any person, without examination, a master's or serang's, or an engineer's or engine-driver's certificate of competency under this Act, and such certificate shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency granted under this Act after examination.

[S. 29 (1). Act XV of 1915, s. 12.] **29.** (*1*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules to regulate the granting of certificates of competency under this Chapter.

Power for Local Government to make rules as to grant of certificates of competency.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the times and places of holding and the mode of conducting examination of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency ;

(*b*) the qualifications to be required of persons desirous of obtaining such certificates ;

(*c*) the examination fees to be paid by such persons ;

(*d*) the forms in which such certificates are to be framed, and the authority by whom, and the manner in which, copies are to be kept and recorded under section 23.

30. The Local Government may also make rules to regulate the granting of certificates of service under section 22, and may by such rules prescribe in particular— [S. 29 (2).]

Power for Local Government to make rules as to grant of certificates of service.

(*a*) the fees to be paid for such certificates, and

(*b*) the forms in which such certificates are to be framed, and the authority by whom, and the manner in which, copies are to be kept and recorded under section 23.

31. Certificates of competency or service granted under this Chapter shall have effect as follows, namely :— [S. 29A. Act XV of 1915, s. 5.]

Area in which certificates of competency or service shall have effect.

(*i*) A certificate of competency or service as engineer or engine-driver shall have effect throughout British India.

(*ii*) A certificate of competency or service as master or serang shall have effect throughout the province in which it was granted :

Provided that the authority granting such certificate may, by endorsement thereon, restrict the effect of such certificate to any part of such province :

Provided further that such certificate may be endorsed by the Local Government of any other province, or, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government of such other province, by the authority granting it so as to have effect in such other province or any part thereof, and thereupon shall have effect accordingly.

CHAPTER IV.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CASUALTIES.

Report of casualties to be made to nearest police-station.

32. Whenever— [S. 30.]

(*a*) any inland steam-vessel has been wrecked, abandoned or materially damaged, or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to, or on board of, any inland steam-vessel, loss of life has ensued, or

(*c*) any inland steam-vessel has caused loss or material damage to, any other vessel,

the master of the steam-vessel shall forthwith give notice of the wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty, or loss to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

33. (*1*) If a formal investigation into the facts of any case reported under section 32 appears to the Local Government to be expedient, the Local Government may— [Ss. 31 and 32.]

Power for Local Government to appoint Court of Investigation.

(*a*) appoint a special Court and direct the Court to make the investigation at such place as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, or

(b) direct any principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction or the Court of any District Magistrate to make the investigation.

(2) A special Court appointed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall consist of not less than two nor more than four persons, of whom one shall be a Magistrate, one shall be a person conversant with maritime affairs or with the navigation of inland steam-vessels, and the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs or with the navigation of inland steam-vessels.

Power of Court of Investigation to inquire into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

34. (1) Any Court making an investigation under section 33 may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising in the course of the investigation against any master, engineer or engine-driver or any person holding a certificate granted under Chapter III, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty, or loss referred to in section 32.

(2) In every case in which any such charge arises against any master, engineer or engine-driver or any person holding a certificate granted under Chapter III in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry into the charge, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or of any statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation otherwise than under section 33.

35. (1) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, engineer or engine-driver or any person holding a certificate granted under Chapter III with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section 33, it may send a statement of the case to the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, or the Court of the District Magistrate, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct the Court to make an investigation into the charge.

(2) Before commencing an investigation under sub-section (1), the Court shall cause the person charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement of the case sent by the Local Government.

Person charged to be heard.

36. For the purpose of an investigation under this Chapter into any charge against a master, engineer or engine-driver, or any person holding a certificate granted under Chapter III, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise.

Assessors.

37. (1) When, in the opinion of the Court making an investigation under this Chapter, the investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, engineer or engine-driver, or any person holding a certificate granted under Chapter III, the Court shall appoint as its assessors, for the purposes of the investigation two persons having experience in the merchant service or in the navigation of inland steam-vessels.

(2) In every other investigation the Court may, if it thinks fit, appoint as its assessor, for the purposes of the investigation, any person conversant with maritime affairs or the navigation of inland steam-vessels and willing to act as assessor.

(3) Every person appointed as an assessor under this section shall attend during the investigation and deliver his opinion in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings.

Powers of Court as to evidence and regulation of proceedings.

38. For the purpose of any investigation under this Chapter, the Court making the investigation shall, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, have— [S. 37.]

(a) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exerciseable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made ; or

(b) if the Court is a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction or the Court of the District Magistrate—the same powers as are exerciseable respectively by either Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction.

Power of Court to effect arrest of witnesses by entry and detention of vessels.

39. (1) If any Court making an investigation under this Chapter issues a warrant of arrest to compel the attendance of any person whose evidence is in its opinion necessary, it may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest but subject to any general or special instructions issued by the Local Government in this behalf, authorise any officer to enter any vessel. [S. 38]

(2) An officer so authorised to enter any vessel may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest ; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(3) No person shall be detained under this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Power of Court to commit for trial and to bind over witnesses.

40. Whenever, in the course of an investigation under this Chapter, it appears to the Court making the investigation that any person has committed, within British India, an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may, from time to time, make in this behalf)— [S. 39]

(a) cause such person to be arrested ;

(b) commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court ;

(c) bind over any other person to give evidence at such trial ; and

(d) exercise, for the purposes of this section, all the powers of a Magistrate of the first-class or of a Presidency Magistrate

[S. 40.] **41.** (*1*) Whenever, in the course of a trial referred to in section 40, the evidence of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this Chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge of such Court, be admissible in evidence on proof—

Depositions of absent witnesses.

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that the deposition was made in the presence of the person accused, and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

(*2*) A certificate signed by such Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused, and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made and that the accused had such opportunity.

[S. 41.] **42.** The Court shall, in the case of every investigation under this Chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence recorded and the written opinion of any assessor.

Report by Court to Local Government.

[S. 36 (2), last sentence.] **43.** Notwithstanding the appointment under section 37 of an assessor or assessors by a Court making an investigation under this Chapter, the exercise of all powers conferred on such Court by this Act shall rest with the Court alone.

Court to exercise its powers independently of the assessors.

[S. 42] **44.** (*1*) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any inland steam-vessel, the Local Government may direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it may appoint in this behalf.

Power for Local Government to direct investigations into causes of explosions on steam-vessels.

(*2*) The person or persons so appointed may, for the purpose of the investigation, enter into and upon the steam-vessel, with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steam-vessel or of the machinery thereof, and shall report to the Local Government what, in his or their opinion, was the cause of the explosion.

(*3*) Every person making an investigation under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

CHAPTER V.

SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED UNDER THE ACT.

[S. 43.] [Act XV of 1915, s. 7.] **45.** Any certificate granted under Chapter III may be suspended or cancelled by the Local Government by which, or under authority from which, it was granted or by any other Local Government in the following cases, namely :—

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

(*a*) if, on any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the wreck or abandonment of, or loss or damage to, any vessel, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of the holder of such certificate, or that the holder of such certificate is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct, or

(*b*) if the holder of such certificate is proved to have been convicted of any non-bailable offence, or

(*c*) if, in the case of a person holding a certificate of competency or service as second-class master or serang, or as engine-driver, such person is or has become, in the opinion of the Local Government, unfit to act as a second-class master or serang, or as an engine-driver, as the case may be :

Provided that a certificate shall not be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has, before the commencement of the investigation, been furnished with a copy of the report or statement of the case as required by section 34 or section 35, as the case may be.

46. Every person whose certificate is suspended or cancelled under this Chapter shall deliver it up to such person as the Local Government which suspended or cancelled it may direct. [S. 44.] [Act XV of 1915, s. 8.]

Obligation to deliver up suspended or cancelled certificate.

47. If the Local Government which suspends or cancels a certificate under this Chapter is not the Local Government by which, or under authority from which, such certificate was granted, the Local Government so suspending or cancelling the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of suspension or cancellation, to the Local Government by which, or under authority from which, such certificate was granted. [S. 45.] [Act XV of 1915, s. 9.]

Report to other Local Government.

48. (*1*) Any Local Government may, at any time, revoke any order of suspension or cancellation which it may have made under this Chapter, or grant, without examination, to any person whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate. [S. 46.]

Power for Local Government to revoke suspension or cancellation and to grant new certificate.

(*2*) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency granted under this Act after examination.

CHAPTER VI.

PROTECTION OF, AND CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS IN, INLAND STEAM-VESSELS.

49. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be dangerous goods. [S. 47.]

Power for Governor General in Council to declare dangerous goods.

...ge of dangerous

50. (*1*) No person shall—

(*a*) take with him on board an inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods without giving notice of their nature to the owner or master of the steam-vessel, or

(*b*) deliver or tender for carriage on such steam-vessel any dangerous goods without giving such notice and without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the goods.

...) If the owner or master of an inland steam-...el suspects, or has reason to believe that any ...age or parcel taken, delivered, or tendered for ...iage on the steam-vessel contains dangerous ...ds, he may—

(*i*) refuse to carry it upon the steam-vessel; or

(*ii*) require it to be opened to ascertain the nature of its contents; or

(*iii*) if it has been received for carriage, stop its transit until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

...1. Where any dangerous goods have been taken or delivered on board any inland steam-vessel in contravention of section 50, the ...er or master of the steam-vessel may, if he ...ks fit, cause the goods to be thrown overboard, ...ether with any package or receptacle in which ...y are contained and neither the owner nor the ...ter shall, in respect of his having so caused ...goods to be thrown overboard, be subject to ...liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

...er of owner or mas... of steam-vessel to ...v overboard danger...goods.

...2. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels against explosion, fire, collision and other accidents.

...r for Local Govern... to make rules for ...ction of inland ...n-vessels from acci...

...2) In particular and without prejudice to the ...erality of the foregoing power, such rules ...—

(*a*) prescribe the conditions on and subject to which dangerous goods may be carried on board inland steam-vessels;

(*b*) prescribe precautions to be taken to prevent explosions or fires on board inland steam-vessels;

(*c*) prescribe the apparatus which is to be kept on board inland steam-vessels, for the purpose of extinguishing fires;

(*d*) regulate the making of sound signals;

(*e*) regulate the carriage and exhibition of lights by inland steam-vessels;

(*f*) regulate the carriage and exhibition of lights by other vessels on specified inland waters on which steam-vessels ply;

(*g*) prescribe the steering rules to be observed;

(*h*) regulate the towing of vessels astern or alongside;

(*i*) prescribe the speed at which inland steam-vessels may be navigated in specified areas; and

(*j*) regulate the navigation of inland steam-vessels to prevent danger to other vessels or to the banks, channels, navigation marks or any property moveable or immoveable in or abutting on navigable channels.

(*3*) Any rule made under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

53. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the carriage of passengers in inland steam-vessels. [S. 51.

Power for Local Government to make rules as to carriage of passengers in inland steam-vessels.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the cases in which passengers may be refused admission to, or may be required to leave, inland steam-vessels;

(*b*) provide for the payment of fares, and the exhibition of tickets or receipts (if any) showing the payment of their fares, by passengers in inland steam-vessels; and

(*c*) regulate generally the conduct of passengers in inland steam-vessels.

(*3*) Any rule made under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*4*) The master or any other officer of an inland steam-vessel, and any person called by him to his assistance, may arrest any person who has committed a breach of any rule made under this section if the name and address of such person are unknown to the master or such other officer.

(*5*) The procedure prescribed by section 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the case of arrest by private persons shall apply to every arrest made under this section. V of 1898.

54. (*1*) The Local Government may also make rules for the protection of passengers in inland steam-vessels, and may by such rules require— [S. 51 A.]

Power for Local Government to make rules for protection of passengers.

(*a*) the prices of passenger-tickets to be printed or otherwise denoted on such tickets; and

(*b*) the supply, free of charge, of a sufficient quantity of fresh water for the use of such passengers.

(*2*) Any rule made under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

55. (*1*) If any inland steam-vessel proceeds on a voyage in contravention of section 3, the owner and the master of the steam-vessel shall each be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees. [S. 52.]

Penalty for making voyage without certificate of survey.

(2) If the master or any other officer on board an inland steam-vessel which proceeds on a voyage in contravention of section 3 is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his license as a pilot, suspended or cancelled, for any period, by the Local Government.

[S. 53.] 56. If the certificate of survey is not kept affixed in an inland steam-vessel as required by section 10, the owner and the master of the steam-vessel shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for neglect to affix certificate of survey in inland steam-vessel.

[S. 54.] 57. If the owner or master of an inland steam-vessel, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate of survey when required under section 14 so to do, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to deliver up certificate of survey.

[S. 54 A.] [Act III of 1890, s. 13.] 58. If an inland steam-vessel has on board or on or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number set forth in the certificate of survey as the number of passengers which the vessel or the part thereof is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry, the owner and the master shall each be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every passenger over and above that number.

Penalty for carrying excessive number of passengers on board.

[S. 55.] 59. If any person—

Penalty for serving, or engaging a person to serve, as master or engineer without certificate.

(a) proceeds on any voyage in an inland steam-vessel as the master or engineer of such vessel without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, a master's or serang's, or an engineer's or engine-driver's certificate, as the case may be, as required under this Act, or

(b) employs as the master or engineer of an inland steam-vessel any person without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to, and possessed of, such certificate,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[S. 56.] [Act XII of 1891, s. 2 and Schedule II.] 60. If any master wilfully fails to give notice, as required by section 32, of any wreck, abandonment, damage, casualty, or loss, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment of such fine, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Penalty for master failing to give notice of wreck or casualty.

[S. 57.] [Act XV of ..., s. 8.] 61. If any person, whose certificate is suspended or cancelled under this Act, fails to deliver up the certificate as required by section 46, he shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for failing to deliver up suspended or cancelled certificate.

[S. 58.] 62. If any person, in contravention of section 50, takes with him on board any inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods, or delivers or tenders any such goods for carriage on any inland steam-vessel, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and the goods shall be forfeited to Government.

Penalty for taking or delivering or tendering for carriage dangerous goods on board inland steam-vessel without notice.

63. If any person employed or engaged in any capacity on board an inland steam-vessel, by wilful breach or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness— [S. 59.]

Penalty for misconduct or neglect endangering inland steam-vessel or life or limb.

(a) does any act tending immediately to wreck, destroy or materially damage the vessel, or to endanger the life or limb of any person on board, or belonging to the vessel, or

(b) refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving the vessel from immediate wreck, destruction or material damage, or for preserving any such person from immediate danger to life or limb,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

64. Where the owner or master of an inland steam-vessel is convicted of an offence under this Act or any rule made thereunder committed on board, or in relation to, that steam-vessel, and is sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate who passes the sentence may direct the amount of the fine to be levied by distress and sale of the steam-vessel and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary. [S. 60.]

Levy of fine by distress of inland steam-vessel.

65. Except in the case of an offence against any rule made under section 53, no Magistrate shall try an offence under this Act or any rule made thereunder, unless he is a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class. [S. 61.]

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

66. If any person commits an offence against this Act or any rule made thereunder, he shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoints in this behalf, or in any other place in which he might be tried under any other enactment for the time being in force. [S. 62.]

Place of trial.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

67. (1)—The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act not otherwise specially provided for. [Act XV of 1915, s. 10, new, s. 50 (1) and (3).]

Power for Local Government to make general rules.

(2) Any rule made under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Power for Local Gov- nment to modify ap- ication of Act to cer- in Inland steam- ssels.

68. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provi- ons of Chapters II and III shall not apply in the se of any specified class of steam-vessels, or shall pply to them with such modifications as may be ecified in the notification.

Exemption of His aj.sty's and Govern- ent vessels.

69. Save in so far as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, otherwise direct, nothing in is Act, or any rule made thereunder, shall pply to any inland steam-vessel belonging to, in the service of, His Majesty or the Govern- ent of India.

Power for Local Gov- nment to define tidal ater.

70. The Local Government may, by notifica- tion in the local official Gazette, define how much of any tidal water shall be emed to be an inland water for the purposes of is Act.

Fees recoverable as es.

71. All fees payable under this Act may be recovered as fines under this Act.

Certificated masters inland steam-vessels be deemed pilots un- r section 31 of Act XV 1908.

72. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 31, every master of an inland steam-vessel who possesses a master's certificate granted under this Act and in ree shall, in ports to which section 31 of the dian Ports Act, 1908, has been extended, be emed, for the purposes of that section, to be the lot of the steam-vessel of which he is in charge.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to ect the provisions of Bombay Act I of 1863, *n Act for the registry of vessels and levy of pilot- e-fees on the river Indus*), which require persons charge of vessels passing through any of the annels or tidal channels at the mouths of the ver Indus to pay fees for pilotage.

pplication of Act to sels propelled by elec- city or other me- anical power.

73. The provisions of this Act shall also apply to all vessels which ordi- narily ply on inland waters and are propelled by elec- tricity or other mechanical wer (except steam) :

Provided that the Governor General in Council ay, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare at any provision of this Act shall in its applica- on under this section to such vessels be subject such modifications, for the purposes of adapt- ion, as may be specified in the notification.

Publication of rules.

74. (*1*) The power to make rules conferred on a Local Government by this Act is subject to the condi- on of the rules being made after previous iblication.

(*2*) All such rules shall, when made, be published the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon ve effect as if enacted in this Act

Repeals and Savings.

75. The enactments mentioned in Schedule II are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof :

Provided that all declarations, investigations d surveys made and certificates granted, suspend-

SCHEDULE I.

RATES OF FEES.

[*See sections 6 (a) and 19 (d).*]

			Tons.	Rs.
For steam-vessels of less than		...	100	25
"	"	100 tons and up to	200	40
"	"	200 " " "	350	50
"	"	350 " " "	700	60
"	"	700 " " "	1,000	80
"	"	1,000 " " "	1,500	100
"	"	1,500 " and upwards	...	120

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 75*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1884 ...	VI	The Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884.	So much as is unrepealed.
1890 ...	III	The Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1890.	In the title the figures and word "VI and." In the preamble the words and figures "the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884 and." The heading "*Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884.*" before section 1. Sections 1, 2, 4 (so much as is unrepealed), 6, 7, 8, 12, 13 and 14.
1891 ...	XII	The Amending Act, 1891.	In the Second Schedule, Part I, the entries relating to Act VI of 1884, and Act III of 1890.
1891 ...	XIII	The Inland Steam-Vessels Act (1884) Amendment Act, 1891.	So much as is unrepealed.
1897 ...	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	In the Schedule, the entry relating to Act XIII of 1891.
1899 ...	VII	The Inland Steam-Vessels Act (1884) Amendment Act, 1899.	So much as is unrepealed.
1900 ...	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	In the Second Schedule, the en-

SCHEDULE II—*concld.*

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1909 ...	I	The Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1909.	In the title and the preamble the words "the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884, and." The heading "*The Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884*" before section 2, and section 2.
1914 ...	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	In the Second Schedule, the entries relating to Act XIII of 1891 and Act VII of 1899.
1915 ...	XV	The Inland Steam-Vessels (Amendment) Act, 1915.	The whole Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. This is a pure consolidating Bill. The Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), has been amended by no less than seven Acts, and three of these amending Acts have again been amended by other Acts. The object of the present Bill is to collect the provisions relating to inland steam-vessels which are scattered about in several Acts, and to incorporate them in one Act without making any change of substance in the law as it now stands. The result will be that the law will be more easily ascertainable, that one Act will take the place of four on the Statute-book, and that provisions relating to inland steam-vessels now to be found in six other Acts will be omitted therefrom.

2. The fact that the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), will apply to the Bill when passed has rendered it unnecessary to retain some provisions of the Act of 1884. The opportunity has been taken to incorporate alterations of a formal character with a view to improve the language, as well as the arrangement of the sections of the existing Act. The repealing and saving clause is placed at the end.

3. The more important of the alterations made are explained in the *Notes on Clauses* and in the appended Table showing the disposal of sections of the Act of 1884 as amended up to date.

The 13th September 1916. G. R. LOWNDES.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 9 (*2*) recasts section 11 (*1*) of the Act so as to make it clear to whom applications for certificates of survey should be made, and provides that the Local Government is to fix the actual amount of any penalty payable under clause 8 (*2*) [see s. 10 (*2*) of the Act].

Clause 12 provides for the renewal of certificates of survey. There is no specific provision in Act VI of 1884 for the renewal of such certificates, but such a provision is clearly implied by the provisions of sections 6 (*2*) and 21 (*e*) of the Act.

Clause 13 (*c*).—It is thought that the reference to "injury" to the hull, boilers, engines and equipments of inland steam-vessels in section 15 (*c*) of the Act should, on a proper construction of the section, be taken to mean "material injury." This has accordingly been made clear by inserting the word "material".

Clause 21 Proviso—reproduces section 25, but the reference to the examination report has been expanded so as to cover a defective report. The reference to testimonials and character has been omitted, as they presumably form part of the qualifications with which the examination deals [see clause 29 (*2*) (*b*)].

Clause 42.—In view of the provisions of section 36 (*2*) of the Act [see clause 37 (*3*) of the Bill], it would seem to be intended that the written opinions of assessors should be forwarded by the Court to the Local Government, together with the other proceedings relating to an investigation, and this has been expressly provided for by the clause.

Clause 73.—Doubts have been expressed as to whether the provisions of the Act can legally be applied to vessels propelled by mechanical power (other than steam-vessels) except under a notification issued under section 68-A. It is proposed to make it quite clear that the provisions of the Bill shall apply to such vessels, as well as to steam-vessels, but that the Governor General in Council will, in the case of the former, have the power merely to modify those provisions for the purposes of adaptation.

Clause 74 (*1*) takes the place of the provisions of section 69 regarding "previous publication" [*cf.* s. 23, General Clauses Act, 1897]. The clause does not, however, reproduce the provisions of section 69 (*2*) under which the "previous publication" is to be made in such manner as may be notified by the Governor General in Council. It is considered that this, being a minor matter of procedure, may well be left to the Local Government which would have power under section 23 (*2*) of the General Clauses Act to prescribe the manner in which rules made by itself are to be "previously" published.

Clause 74 (*2*)—It is considered desirable that rules made by the Local Government after previous publication should be published in the local official gazette, and should have the force of law. It has been usual to insert a similar provision in nearly all Acts passed in recent years by the Indian Legislature. Moreover, publication in the local official gazette was required by section 69 (*5*) in the case of all rules before that section was amended by Act XV of 1915.

Table showing disposal of the sections of Act VI of 1884, as amended up to date.

Sections.	Clauses of the Bill.	Remarks.
Section 1 (*1*) ...	1 (*1*) ...	
„ 1 (*2*) ...	1 (*2*), paragraph 1...	
Sections 1 (*3*) and 2 (*2*)	1 (*3*) ...	
Section 2 (*1*)	1 (*2*), paragraph 2.	
„ 2 (*3*) ...	Omitted ...	*See* General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) section 22. Section 69 (*2*) has been omitted (*see post*).
„ 3 (*1*) ...	75, paragraph 1 ...	
„ 3 (*2*) ...	75, proviso ...	
„ 3 (*3*) ...	Omitted ...	Unnecessary in view of General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 6.
„ 4 ...	Omitted ...	*See* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 8.
„ 5 (1) and (6)...	Omitted ...	Unnecessary in view of General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 3 (32) and (56).
„ 5 (2) to (5), (7) and (8)	2 ...	
„ 6 ...	3 ...	
„ 7 (*1*) ...	4 (*1*) ...	The words "from time to time" have been omitted : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.
„ 7 (*2*) ...	Omitted ...	*See* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 16.
„ 7 (*3*) ...	4 (*2*) ...	
„ 8 ...	5 ...	
„ 8 A. ...	6 ...	The words "from time to time" have been omitted : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.
„ 9 ...	7 ...	
„ 10 (*1*) and (*2*)	8 ...	
„ 10 (*3*)	9 (*2*) ...	
„ 11 ...	9 ...	The words "from time to time" in sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 11 have been omitted : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.
„ 13* ...	10 ...	
„ 14 ...	11 ...	
Sections 15 to 20 ...	13 to 18 ...	The words "from time to time" in section 16 have been omitted : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.
Section 21 ...	19 ...	In clause 19 (*1*) the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" have been inserted : *see* section 12 of the Inland Steam-Vessels (Amendment) Act, 1915 (XV of 1915).

* Section 12 was repealed by the Indian Steamships Law Amendment Act, 1890 (III of 1890), s. 5.

Table showing disposal of the sections of Act VI of 1884, as amended up to date—contd.

Sections.	Clauses of the Bill.	Remarks.
Section 22 ...	20 ...	The words "from time to time" have been omitted : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.
Sections 23, 24 and 25	21 ...	
Sections 25A to 27 ...	22 to 24 ...	
Section 28 (*1*), (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*).	25 to 28 ...	The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889, and the Merchant Shipping Colonial Act, 1869, have been repealed and re-enacted by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., c. 60).
" 29 (*1*) ...	29 ...	In clause 29 (*1*) the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" have been inserted : *see* s. 12 of Act XV of 1915.
" 29 (*2*) ...	30 ...	
" 29 A ...	31 ...	
" 30 ...	32 ...	
Sections 31 and 32 ...	33 ...	
" 33 to 41 ...	34 to 42 ...	The words "But the exercise of all power conferred on the Court by this Act shall rest with the Court" at the end of section 36 (*2*) have been omitted from clause 37, but are given effect to in a separate clause : *see* clause 43.
Section 36 (2), last sentence.	43 ...	
Section 42 ...	44 ...	
Sections 43 to 46 ...	45 to 48 ...	The words "from time to time" in section 44 have been omitted from clause 46 : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.
Section 47 ...	49 ...	The words "from time to time" have been omitted : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.
" 48 ...	50 ...	
" 49 ...	51 ...	
Sections 50, 50-A and 50-B (2).	52 ...	
Sections 50-B (1) and (3).	67 ...	
" 51 and 51-A ...	53 and 54 ...	
" 52 to 62 ...	55 to 66 ...	The words "in addition to any other power he may have for the purpose of compelling payment of the fine", in s. 60 have been omitted from clause 64 : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 25.

Table showing disposal of the sections of Act VI of 1834, as amended up to date—concld.

Sections.	Clauses of the Bill.	Remarks.
Section 63 ...	Omitted ...	*See* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 26.
„ 64 ...	68 ...	The words "from time to time" have been omitted : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.
„ 65 ...	70 ...	The words "from time to time" have been omitted : *see* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.
„ 66 ...	71 ...	
„ 67 ...	69 ...	
„ 68 ...	72 ...	The Indian Ports Act, 1875 (XII of 1875), has been repealed and re-enacted by the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).
„ 68-A ...	73 ...	
„ 69 (*1*) to (*4*) and (*6*).	74 (*1*) ...	*See* General Clauses Act, 1897, s 23.
„ 69 (5) ...	Omitted ...	*See* clauses 19 (*1*), 29 (*1*) and 74 (*2*).
„ 69 (*7*) ...	Omitted ...	*See* General Clauses Act, 1897, s. 14.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1916.

PART IV.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the twenty-seventh September, 1916 :—

No. 12 OF 1916.

Bill to establish and incorporate a University at Patna.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a University at Patna, to be known as the Patna University; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Patna University Act, 191 .

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

" College " means any educational institution admitted to the privileges of the University ;

" College of the University" means the Patna College, the Training College for teachers at Patna, and any other educational institution admitted as a college of the University in accordance with this Act and the Regulations ;

" External College " means the Bihar National College, Bankipur, the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzaffarpore, the Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur, the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, the St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, and any other college other than a college of the University ;

" Local Government " means the Local Government of Bihar and Orissa ;

" Regulations " means the Regulations of the University for the time being in force ;

" Senate " means the University Senate ;

" Syndicate " means the University Syndicate ;

" University staff " means such persons as may be declared by the Regulations to be members of the University staff ; and

" University " means the Patna University.

Incorporation.

3. (*1*) The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and the first members of the Syndicate and Senate, and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Patna University.

(*2*) The Patna University shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

(*3*) The University shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purposes, among others, of making provision for imparting education, of promoting original research, of examining students

and conferring degrees, of admitting educational institutions to its privileges, and of supervising and controlling the administration of colleges of the University in all matters of education and discipline, and of inspecting and supervising external colleges.

Authorities and officers of the University.

4. The following shall be the authorities and officers of the University :—

I.—The Chancellor,

II.—The Vice-Chancellor,

III.—The Syndicate,

IV.—The Senate,

V.—The Registrar, and

VI.—Such other officers and bodies, as may be provided for by the Regulations.

The Chancellor.

5. (*1*) The Chancellor shall be the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa for the time being.

(*2*) The Chancellor shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University, and shall, when present, preside at the meetings of Convocation.

(*3*) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

(*4*) The Chancellor shall finally decide any dispute with regard to the election of any person to be a member of the Syndicate or Senate.

(*5*) If, in the opinion of the Chancellor, an inquiry into any question connected with the administration of the University is, at any time, expedient, the Chancellor may cause such an inquiry to be made by such persons, and in such manner, as he may direct, and, after considering the result thereof, and ascertaining the views of the Syndicate and of any other authority of the University which he may think fit to consult thereon, he may pass such orders as seem to him to be right and proper, and the same shall be binding upon every authority and officer of the University.

(*6*) The Chancellor shall nominate, upon the expiration (as hereinafter provided for)—

(*a*) of the first and each succeeding Syndicate —four persons, of whom not less than two shall be members of the University staff, or of the teaching staff of the colleges, to be members of the next succeeding Syndicate, and

(*b*) of the first and each succeeding Senate—such of the ordinary Fellows as are not required by this Act to be elected

The Vice-Chancellor.

6. (*1*) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University, appointed by the Local Government, and shall hold office for five years from the date of his appointment, on the expiration of which period, he may be re-appointed from time to time, provided that no such re-appointment shall be for a longer period than two years.

(*2*) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive officer of the University, and shall, when present, preside at every meeting of the Syndicate or of any other University body (except in the Senate when the Chancellor is present) of which he is a member.

(*3*) The Vice-Chancellor shall be charged with the due carrying out of the provisions of this Act and of the Regulations.

(*4*) The Vice-Chancellor shall appoint and control all officers and servants of the University other than the University staff.

(*5*) The Vice-Chancellor shall have the right of visiting and inspecting the external colleges.

(*6*) The Vice-Chancellor shall decide finally all matters of discipline in the University, and such matters of discipline in the colleges of the University as are not delegated to other authorities by the Regulations

The Syndicate.

7. (*1*) The Syndicate shall consist of sixteen members, including the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa, and the Principal of the Patna College, who shall always be *ex-officio* members thereof.

(*2*) The ordinary members of the first Syndicate shall be the persons specified in the First Schedule, and shall hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the Regulations.

(*3*) Upon the expiration of the period of office of the ordinary members of the first Syndicate, the next and every ensuing Syndicate shall include, in addition to the nominated and *ex-officio* members hereinbefore referred to, nine persons to be elected by the Senate from amongst its members, of whom not less than five shall be members of the University staff or of the teaching staff of the colleges of the University.

(*4*) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Regulations, the Syndicate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns and property of the University; shall control the courses of study, the examinations, the qualifications necessary for ordinary degrees, and all matters of education in the colleges of the University, shall be responsible for the supervision and inspection of such matters in the external colleges, and shall regulate the fees to be charged by the University and the colleges.

The Senate.

8. (*1*) The Senate shall consist of not less than forty nor more than sixty ordinary Fellows in addition to the following *ex-officio* Fellows, namely :—

(*i*) the Members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa ;

(*ii*) the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Patna ;

(*iii*) the Bishop of Chota Nagpur ;

(*iv*) the Director of Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa ; and

(*v*) the Principal of the Patna College and the Principal of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

(*2*) The ordinary Fellows of the first Senate shall be the persons specified in the Second Schedule, and shall hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the Regulations.

(*3*) Upon the expiration of the period of office of the first Senate, the next and every ensuing Senate

shall include, in addition to the nominated and *ex-officio* Fellows hereinbefore referred to in this Act, four ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties constituted in accordance with the Regulations, and eight elected by the three foregoing classes of Fellows :

Provided that, from such date as the Chancellor may determine, the number of Fellows to be elected by the first three classes shall be reduced to such number as he may, from time to time, prescribe, and the balance shall thereafter be elected by the registered graduates of the University.

(*4*) The Senate may (subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor) authorise the conferring of honorary degrees of the University, and may deliberate any question relating to the administration of the University, and come to a resolution thereon. A copy of every such resolution shall be forwarded to, and considered by, the Syndicate, but shall not be binding on that body.

Admission of educational institutions to the privileges of the University.

9. (*1*) No educational institution shall be admitted to any privileges of the University, unless the following conditions are complied with, namely :—

(*a*) the admission of the institution to such privileges has, on application made, been recommended by the Syndicate, approved by the Senate, and sanctioned by the Local Government ; and

(*b*) all provisions of the Regulations relating to the admission of educational institutions to such privileges have been complied with.

(*2*) No educational institution shall be admitted as a college of the University, unless the following conditions are complied with, namely :—

(*a*) the college buildings are situate within one mile from the Senate House of the University;

(*b*) all provisions of the Regulations relating to the admission of educational institutions as colleges of the University have been complied with.

(*3*) No educational institution shall be admitted as an external college, unless the following conditions are complied with, namely :—

(*a*) the college buildings are situate in one of the following towns, namely :—Muzaffarpore, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, or Hazaribagh ;

(*b*) all provisions of the Regulations relating to the admission of educational institutions as external colleges have been complied with.

Exclusion of a college from the privileges of the University.

10. (*1*) Any member of the Syndicate may bring forward a proposal that a college be deprived, either in whole or in part, of its privileges.

(*2*) The Syndicate shall, after affording the governing body of the college all reasonable facilities for stating its objections to the proposal, consider the proposal and transmit a copy of its proceedings, including a copy of any representation which may be made by such governing body thereon, to the Senate

(*3*) The Senate shall consider the proposal and transmit a copy of the proceedings of the Syndicate and of its own proceedings to the Local Government.

(*4*) The Local Government, after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to it to be necessary, shall pass such orders on the proposal as it thinks fit, and such orders shall be binding on the University and the college.

Termination of privileges granted by other Universities to colleges in Bihar and Orissa.

11. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no University established by Act of the Governor General in Council shall, after the commencement of this Act, admit any college to any privileges whatever, and any privileges granted to any college prior to the commencement of this Act, shall be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act.

University Staff.

12. The University staff shall be appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Syndicate, who shall transmit its recommendations through the Vice-Chancellor :

Provided that this provision shall not apply in the case of the temporary staff paid from the funds of the University, in which case the appointment shall rest with the Syndicate subject to the sanction of the Chancellor.

Audit of accounts.

13. The accounts of the University shall, once at least in every year, and at intervals of not more than fifteen months, be audited by auditors appointed by the Local Government, and a copy of the accounts, together with the auditor's report, shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council.

Regulations.

14. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters :—

(*a*) the duration of the term of office of the ordinary members of the Syndicate and Senate including that of the first members ;

(*b*) the time and mode of all elections to the Syndicate or the Senate, and the filling of all casual vacancies therein, and all other matters relating thereto ;

(*c*) the constitution, powers and duties of the Faculties or such other bodies, as it may be deemed necessary, from time to time, to appoint ;

(*d*) the conditions of appointment and the powers and duties of the Registrar, Professors or other officers of the University, whether being members of the University staff or not ;

(*e*) the appointment and functions of governing bodies of the colleges ;

(*f*) the admission of educational institutions as colleges, and the withdrawal of privileges from colleges so admitted ;

(*g*) the admission of students to the University and their examination ;

(*h*) the residential arrangements of students of the University ;

(i) the appointment and duties of Examiners ;

(j) the conferment by the University of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions, and the qualifications for the same ;

(k) the withdrawal of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions ;

(l) the general discipline and control of the University and of the colleges of the University ;

(m) the accounts to be kept and the use to be made of the funds of the University; and

(n) all other matters relating to the administration of the University.

(2) The first Regulations shall be framed by the Local Government. The Senate may, from time to time, make new or additional Regulations, or may amend or repeal the Regulations.

(3) The Syndicate shall have power to draft and propose to the Senate Regulations to be made by the Senate, and it shall be the duty of the Senate to consider the same.

(4) All new Regulations, or additions to the Regulations, or amendments to, or repeals of, the Regulations, shall require the previous sanction of the Local Government, which may, after the opinion of the Syndicate has been taken, sanction, disallow, or remit the same for further consideration.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

[*See section* 7 (2).]

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE FIRST SYNDICATE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

[*See section* 8 (2).]

ORDINARY FELLOWS OF THE FIRST SENATE.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to provide the legislative sanction necessary for the constitution of a University at Patna. A scheme for the establishment of such a University was prepared in 1913 by a large local Committee and published for general criticism. This scheme, after being in some respects modified in the light of public criticism, and the views of the Local Government has received the approval of the Secretary of State, and forms the basis of the present Bill.

The University contemplated by the Bill will be primarily a residential and teaching University located at Patna. In view, however, of the existence of Colleges in other parts of the Province, and the local feeling in favour of their retention, it is provided that, in addition to the Colleges at Patna, the University should comprise Colleges situated at four other centres, and the Bihar National College at Bankipur. The Colleges at Patna, which will be known as Colleges of the University, will be under the direct control of the Syndicate in matters of education, and of a whole-time Vice-Chancellor in matters of discipline, while the other or 'external' Colleges will be subject to general supervision and inspection by the same authorities on lines generally similar to those governing the relation of affiliated Colleges to a University under the Universities Act of 1904.

The constitution of the new University will enable the Province of Bihar and Orissa to obtain a University of its own, and will effect some reduction in the large number of students now under the jurisdiction of the University of Calcutta.

The 21st September, 1916. C. SANKARAN NAIR.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

To be used for Requisitions for Papers, and Remarks or Explanations in regard to routine matters ONLY.

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From

No. *Dated* 191

SUBJECT :

5

PART

V

1916

Registered No. L-864.

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PART V.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd December 1915, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 24th January 1916, and is hereby promalgated for general information.

PUNJAB ACT I OF 1916.

An act to make better provision for the Impressment of Animals, Vehicles, Boats and Gear in the Punjab for the purposes of Military Transport.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the impressment of animals, vehicles, boats and gear in the Punjab for the purposes of military transport: It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title and local extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Military Transport Act, 1916.

(*2*) It extends to the Punjab.

Repeal.

2. The Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, 1903, is hereby repealed.

Liability to impressment.

Liability to impressment.

3. (*1*) All animals, vehicles, and boats, together with gear and equipment for the same, shall be liable to be impressed for military transport, whether for service within or without the limits of India, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Explanation.—"Vehicles" shall be deemed to include also doolies, dandies, jhampans and palkis.

(*2*) Impressment may be for hire or for purchase.

Appointment of officers.

Appointment of Transport Inspection Officers and Transport Assistants.

4. (*1*) The Local Government may by notification appoint any person to be a Transport Inspection Officer or Transport Assistant for the purposes of this Act, and may define the area within which he shall exercise his powers.

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(2) All the powers conferred on a Transport Inspection Officer or Transport Assistant by this Act shall, unless the Local Government by special order otherwise directs, be exercised by him subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) All Transport Inspection Officers and Transport Assistants shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Meaning of term "Collector."

5. In this Act "Collector" shall include any person appointed by the Local Government or by the Deputy Commissioner to exercise the functions of a Collector under this Act.

Enumeration and inspection.

Enumeration and inspection.

6. The local Government may make rules for the enumeration and inspection of animals or things liable to impressment under this Act, and may by rule require any person owning or keeping any such animal or thing to produce it for enumeration or inspection at such time and place within the limits of the village in which he ordinarily resides or in which he holds or cultivates land, as the enumerating or inspecting officer may fix and to give such information regarding such animal or thing as the rules may prescribe.

Impressment for active service or grave emergency.

Declaration authorising impressment.

7. (1) On any occasion of the mobilization of troops for active service or at any time during the employment of troops on active service or on any occasion which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is one of grave emergency the Local Government may by notification or written order declare that all or any animals or all or any things liable to impressment may be impressed for the purpose of military transport in the manner hereinafter appearing.

Direction to Collector.

(2) At any time after the issue of such a declaration the Local Government or any person authorised in this behalf by the Local Government may direct the Collector to take steps to provide within a reasonable time to be specified in the direction such animals or things as are stated to be required from his district for the purposes of military transport.

Order for collection and power to seize.

8. (1) On receiving a direction under the preceding section the Collector shall forthwith issue orders requiring the persons therein named to collect the animals or things therein specified at the time and place appointed by the Collector.

(2) Such orders may be addressed to any Transport Assistant or to any Revenue Officer or to any zaildar, inamdar, or village officer.

(3) Any person owning or keeping animals or things liable to impressment shall when required by any Transport Assistant or Revenue Officer or any zaildar, inamdar or village officer in pursuance of an order issued under sub-section (1), be bound to produce the same at the time and place appointed by the Collector.

(4) Should any such person refuse or fail so to produce the animals or things, the Transport Assistant or other officer to whom the order is addressed may seize them by force.

Obligation of person in charge to proceed with animal to collecting centre.

9. Except as may otherwise be provided by rules made in this behalf by the Local Government the person in charge for the time being of any animals or things impressed under this Act or such other person competent to take charge thereof as may be appointed by the person in charge shall proceed with such animals or things to the place appointed by the Collector under section 8 (1).

Notice regarding claim for compensation.

10. Notice shall be given by the Collector of the time and place at which claims for compensation for any animals or things impressed may be made.

Selection of animals. Replacement of rejected animals or things.

11. Any person authorised in this behalf by the Local Government may approve as suitable for hire or for purchase or may reject as unsuitable any animals or things collected or seized in accordance with section 8, and may require the Transport Assistant or other officer who collected or seized the rejected animals or things to collect or seize others in place thereof, and for such further collection or seizure the order issued under section 8 (1) shall be deemed to be valid authority.

Committee of assessment.

12. (1) When any animal or thing has been so approved a Committee of assessment constituted as the Local Government may by general or special order direct shall record—

(a) a brief description of such animal or thing;

(b) the name and address of the owner, if known;

(c) the name and address of the person in charge;

(d) the market value at the time of the award according to the opinion of the Committee.

(2) One member of every Committee of assessment shall be a "Land-owner" as defined in the Punjab Land Revenue Act. India Act XVII of 1887.

Taking possession.

13. Any officer appointed by the Local Government or by any person authorised in this behalf by the Local Government may take

possession on behalf of Government of any animal or thing in respect of which the Committee has recorded the particulars prescribed by section 12.

If the animal or thing is to be purchased, the said officer shall forthwith deposit with the Committee a sum equivalent to the value thereof as fixed by the Committee *plus* fifteen per cent. and upon such deposit the animal or thing shall become the absolute property of the Government.

If the animal or thing is hired, the Government shall pay hire at such rates as it shall from time to time fix.

Value fixed to be final.

14. The value fixed by the Committee for any animal or thing shall be conclusive as between the Government and any person claiming any interest therein.

Payment.

15. (*1*) When any sum is deposited with the Committee under section 13 the Committee shall, except in the cases specified in the next sub-section, pay the same to the person whom they consider *primá facie* entitled thereto.

(*2*) If he shall not consent to receive such sum, or if there be no person present competent to sell the animal or thing, or if there be any dispute as to the title to receive compensation or as to the person to whom the same is payable or as to the apportionment of the same, the Committee shall deposit the said sum with the Collector, and the Collector shall pass orders as to the payment, investment or disposal of the same, and such order shall be final as between the Government and any person claiming any interest therein.

Power to call for information.

16. The Collector may require any person claiming compensation in respect of any animal or thing impressed under this Act to state the name of every other person whom he knows or believes to possess any interest in such animal or thing and also the nature of such interest.

Procedure when animal or thing is purchased when on hire.

17. (*1*) Any animal or thing hired in accordance with the foregoing provisions may be purchased at any time by the Government for a sum equivalent to the value fixed by the Committee under section 12 *plus* fifteen per cent.

(*2*) Notice of such purchase shall be sent by registered post to the Collector, and the purchase money shall be deposited with him.

(*3*) The Collector shall give notice of the purchase to the owner or the keeper of the animal or thing.

(*4*) The Collector shall deal with the purchase money as if it were a sum deposited with him under section 15 (*2*) of this Act.

(*5*) When notice has been sent to the Collector under sub-section (*2*) of this section the animal or thing shall become the absolute property of the Government.

Compensation payable for loss of animal or thing hired.

18. Compensation shall be payable by the Government for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any animal or thing hired under this Act, but shall not exceed a sum equivalent to the value fixed by the Committee under section 12 *plus* fifteen per cent.

Explanation.—The compensation so payable shall be in addition to any sum due as hire.

Impressment for hire otherwise than for active service or grave emergency.

Impressment for hire otherwise than for active service.

19. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to provide for the impressment for hire for purposes of military transport within India, on occasions other than those specified in section 7, of any animal or thing liable to impressment under this Act, and for the terms and conditions of such impressment.

(*2*) Any animal or thing liable to impressment under this Act may be impressed for hire in accordance with such rules.

Miscellaneous.

Compensation claimable only in accordance with Act.

20. No compensation shall be claimable on account of any animal or thing impressed in accordance with this Act except as provided in this Act; but nothing in this section contained shall affect the liability of any person to whom the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act has been paid to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Power of entry.

21. Subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, the Collector or any Transport Inspection Officer or Transport Assistant or any officer to whom an order under section 8 is addressed shall be entitled at all reasonable times to enter for the performance of any duty imposed on him by this Act any place where he has reason to believe that any animal or thing suitable for military transport may be found, and to inspect any animal or thing found there.

Obligation to render aid.

22. Every person shall be bound to assist any Transport Inspection Officer, Transport Assistant or Revenue Officer or any zaildar, inamdar or village officer, who reasonably demands his aid in the execution of any duty imposed by this Act.

23 Service of any notice under this Act or rules thereunder may be made by registered post or by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the officer therein named or by beat of drum or other customary method or by the posting of a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the village or town.

Service of notice.

24. For the purposes of enquiries under this Act the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, including the parties interested or any of them, and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

India Act V of 1908.

25. (1) The Collector shall provide one or more suitable depots at which goods carried by animals or things impressed under this Act may be deposited.

Establishment of depôts for safe custody of loads.

(2) Any person depositing any goods at a depot shall on demand by the person in charge of the depot give to the best of his information the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee of the goods and of the owner of the animal or thing by or in which the goods were being carried, and a description of the goods.

(3) The Collector shall cause a notice to be sent by registered post to the consignor and consignee of the goods, informing them of the deposit of the goods and calling upon the consignee to take delivery thereof.

(4) If delivery of the goods is not taken within three months from date of the deposit, the Collector may cause them to be sold by auction, provided that if the goods are perishable they may be sold forthwith.

(5) The responsibility of the Government for the loss, destruction or deterioration of goods deposited at a depot under this section shall be that of a bailee under sections 151 and 152 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, provided that the Government shall not be liable for any loss resulting in any way from the detention of the goods or from their sale under sub-section (4).

India Act IX of 1872.

(6) The Collector shall pay the sum realised from the sale to the person who appears to him to be entitled thereto, and after such payment no suit to recover such sum or any part thereof shall be brought against the Government by any person claiming to be entitled thereto:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person to whom any sum has been paid by the Collector under this sub-section to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

26. (1) No suit for any default due to proceedings taken under this Act shall lie against the owner or person in charge of any animal or thing impressed under this Act or any person liable in respect of any contract connected with such animal or thing.

Certain suits barred.

(2) No Civil Court shall take cognizance of the manner in which the Local Government or any person exercises any power vested in it or in him by or under this Act.

(3) No suit shall lie against the Government or any officer or person for damages for any act in good faith done or ordered to be done in pursuance of this Act.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to bar a suit for compensation for the loss, destruction or deterioration of goods in accordance with section 25 (5) of this Act.

27. No legal practitioner shall be entitled as such to appear in any proceedings under this Act.

Exclusion of legal practitioners.

Penalties.

28. Any person who—

(1) Without reasonable excuse refuses or fails to comply with any order lawfully given under this Act requiring him to produce any animal or thing, or

(2) With intent to avoid the production or impressment of any animal or thing removes or conceals such animal or thing or obstructs the production or impressment thereof, or

(3) omits to do anything which he is legally bound to do under this Act or the rules thereunder,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or should the offence be committed on an occasion of the mobilization of troops proceeding on active service, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description not exceeding three months or fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or both.

29. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Cognizance of offences.

30. The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act for carrying

Power to make rules.

out the provisions of this Act, and in particular may make rules—

(a) defining the duties and powers of Transport Inspection Officers and Transport Assistants;

(b) providing for the constitution and defining the powers and duties of committees appointed under section 12;

(c) providing for the establishment and maintenance of depots under section 25, and for the safe custody of goods deposited thereat;

(d) fixing the compensation payable by Government for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any animal or thing hired under this Act;

(e) fixing the subsistence or other allowance payable on account of animals or things collected or seized under this Act; and

(f) prescribing forms for such registers books, statistics, accounts or receipts as the Local Government may think necessary to be kept, made, compiled, or given and specifying the particulars to be entered therein.

J. P. THOMPSON

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2795 PGG—986—11-2-16—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L-864.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1916.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 8 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners will be presented to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March 1916 :—

Report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Medical Registration Bill.

1. We the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Punjab Medical Registration Bill do hereby submit our Report.

2. The Committee met at Lahore on the 15th, 16th and 17th February 1916. The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson who introduced the Bill has since resigned his seat on the Council on proceeding on leave and was not present.

3. Objection was taken to clause 3 (*3*) which defines Hospitals and certain other institutions as institutions in which the methods of treatment were those approved by the Medical Council, on the ground that the Bill contained no provision under which the Council could make any enquiry into the methods of any such institution. To meet this objection the Select Com-

2935 PGG

mittee would recommend that the definition should be omitted altogether. The only clause of the Bill affected by it is clause 4 (2), and apparently the intention of the definition was to limit the prohibition contained in that sub-clause against the employment of unregistered practitioners to hospitals and other similar institutions which followed Western methods of treatment. The Committee believe that this limitation is unnecessary, for the prohibition is by the sub-clause itself confined to institutions not supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and in regard to those institutions the interests of the unregistered practitioner are already sufficiently safeguarded by the power conferred on the Local Government to sanction special exceptions.

4. The Constitution of the Council has given rise to considerable criticism. After fully weighing the criticisms and suggestions put forward, we would recommend that the Council be constituted as follows:—

(a) The President nominated by the Local Government.

(b) Five members nominated by the Local Government, one of whom shall be an independent medical practitioner practising in the Punjab.

(c) Two members elected by the registered practitioners who are registered, or are qualified to be registered, under the British Medical Acts.

(d) Three members elected by the registered practitioners who are Graduates or Licentiates in Medicine of the University of the Punjab.

(e) One member elected by the registered practitioners who hold a diploma from the Local Government declaring them to be qualified to perform the duties of a Hospital Assistant or of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

(f) One member elected by all the other registered practitioners.

This distribution involves the following changes. The members nominated by the Local Government are reduced from six to five, so that the nominated members will cease to form a majority. One nominated member must be an independent medical practitioner. The very important and influential body of practitioners registered or registerable under the British Medical Acts are given two elected representatives. The numerous body of Sub-Assistant Surgeons are given a separate elected member, and one member is reserved to the general body of all other registered practitioners not included in the other groups. Among these will be included registered practitioners who have obtained their qualifications from Indian Universities other than the Punjab University, and from other Indian and foreign institutions. Licentiates in Medicine have been brought into the electorate of group (d).

This distribution has commended itself to the Select Committee as one under which all important interests will be fairly and independently represented.

5. The Committee considered but rejected a proposal that nominated members need not be registered practitioners.

6. The Committee has provided in clause 18 that a member shall vacate his seat on becoming insane.

7. Much opposition has been expressed to the provisions of clause 17 under which an inquiry into misconduct could be delegated to a committee of three members. We consider that this opposition is well-founded, and we think it anomalous that a quorum of seven members should be required for the other functions of the Council, while perhaps the most important matter that may come before it may be entrusted for final decision to a small body of three.

We would accordingly abolish the committee of three and would let the rule requiring a quorum of seven govern all cases. Clauses 13 and 17 have been amended accordingly.

8. We recommend that in clauses 13 and 14 the amount of the fees should be left to be regulated by rule.

9. To the second proviso of clause 13 we have made an addition to cover the case of practitioners in previous practice in the Punjab but not possessing any scheduled qualification. It follows a recent amendment of the Bombay Act.

10. The question of "infamous conduct," referred to in the final proviso to clause 13 and in clause 16 (*2*), has bulked largely in the opinions received on the Bill and has given rise to some feeling of misgiving and apprehension. It is suggested that the fear of being arraigned for infamous conduct will lead to the registered practitioner separating himself completely from the *vaid* and *hakim* and that this will act prejudicially to the latter. It is further suggested that illustrations should be appended to the clause showing what degree of co-operation with the *vaid* and *hakim* will be permitted to the registered practitioner. After prolonged deliberation on this point we are opposed to the addition of any such illustration, and we think that the best and safest course will be to leave the matter to the decision of the Council. That body and the practitioners themselves have the decisions of the British Council to guide them, and while recognizing that a too rigid application of those decisions to Indian conditions might in some cases work harm or injustice, we entertain no doubt that the Punjab Council will, without impairing the high traditions of the medical profession, interpret those decisions broadly and apply them to the conditions of the Punjab in a liberal and sympathetic spirit.

11. The committee are opposed to the suggestion that the appeal to the Local Government under clause 18 should be withdrawn or transferred to the Chief Court.

12. In clause 20 the proviso dealing with reciprocity in the matter of foreign degrees has been struck out.

13. The schedule has been amplified and now follows closely the latest schedule adopted in Bombay.

14. The Bill was published in the *Punjab Gazette* on the 1st and 8th October 1915 and we do not think it has been so altered as to require republication.

15. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is annexed to this report.

LAHORE:
The 17th February 1916.

H. HENDLEY, COLONEL, I.M.S.
K. USAF SHAH.
BHAGAT RAM.
S. W. GRACEY.

Annexure to the Report of Select Committee.

(*As amended by the Select Committee.*)

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

BILL NO. 2 OF 1915.

A

BILL

FOR THE

Registration of Medical Practitioners.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of medical practitioners in the Punjab; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Medical Registration Act, 1916.

Extent. (2) It extends to the Punjab.

Commencement of Act. 2 The provisions of section 4 shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may notify in this behalf. The rest of this Act shall come into force at once.

Definitions. 3 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context

(*1*) " The British Medical Acts " mean Statutes 21 and 22 Victoria, Chapter 90 (The Medical Act), and any Act amending the same;

(*2*) " Council " means the Medical Council established by this Act;

(*3*) " Prescribed " means prescribed by rules or by-laws made under this Act;

(*4*) " Registered practitioner " means any person registered under the provisions of this Act.

Privileges of registered practitioners. 4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment, rule, by-law or any other provision of law:—

(*1*) no certificate required by law to be given by a medical practitioner or officer shall be valid unless signed by a registered practitioner.

(*2*) except with the special sanction of the Local Government no one other than a registered practitioner shall be competent to hold any appointment as physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any hospital, asylum, infirmary, dispensary or lying-in hospital not supported entirely by voluntary contributions or as medical officer of health.

Constitution of Medical Council. 5. (*1*) A Medical Council shall be established for the Punjab, and shall consist of thirteen members including a president and a vice-president to be appointed in the following manner:—

(*a*) The president nominated by the Local Government.

(*b*) *Five* members nominated by the Local Government *one of whom shall be an independent medical practitioner practising in the Punjab.*

(*c*) *Two* members elected by the registered practitioners who are registered *or qualified to be registered* under the British Medical Acts.

(*d*) Three members elected by the registered practitioners who are Graduates *or Licentiates* in Medicine of the University of the Punjab.

(*e*) *One member elected by the registered practitioners who hold a diploma from a Local Government declaring them to be qualified to perform the duties of a Hospital Assistant or a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.*

(*f*) *One member elected by all other registered practitioners.*

(2) The vice-president shall be elected from among the members of the Council in the prescribed manner.

Qualifications of members. 6. No person shall be eligible to be a member of the Council unless he is a registered practitioner:

Provided that in the case of first appointments made under this Act the persons electing the members under clauses (*c*), (*d*) (*e*) *and* (*f*) of sub section (1) of section 5 and the members appointed shall be persons who are qualified to be registered under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 13.

Tenure of office of members. 7. The members of the Council shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Cessation of membership. 8. A member of the Council shall be deemed to have vacated his seat—

(*1*) on sending his resignation in writing to the president or registrar.

(*2*) on his absence without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Council from three consecutive meetings of the Council.

(*3*) on his absence out of India for six consecutive months.

(*4*) on removal of his name from the register

(*5*) on his *becoming insane or* being declared an insolvent by any competent court.

(*6*) on expiry of the term mentioned in section 7.

Filling up of vacancies. 9. When the seat of any member becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled up by election or nomination, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

Registrar and other officers. 10. (*1*) The Council shall appoint a registrar who shall act as secretary of the Council and who shall also act as

treasurer, unless the Council shall appoint another person as treasurer Every person so appointed shall be removable at the pleasure of the Council.

(2) The Council may also employ such other persons as it may deem necessary for the purposes of this Act.

India Act XLV of 1860. (3) All persons appointed or employed under this section shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Medical register. **11.** It shall be the duty of the registrar to keep a register of medical practitioners and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the prescribed manner. Such register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. India Act I of 1872.

Meetings of Council. **12.** No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Council unless at least seven members are present.

All questions, other than questions of order, which may come before the Council shall be decided in accordance with the votes of the majority of the members present and voting at the meeting. In the case of an equality of votes the member presiding at the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Questions of order shall be decided by the member presiding at the meeting.

Persons who may be registered. **13** Every person who—

(a) is for the time being registered *or qualified to be registered* under the British Medical Acts, or

(b) is possessed of any of the qualifications described in the schedule,

may apply to the registrar to be registered and on payment of the *prescribed* fee and on furnishing to the registrar proof of such registration or qualification shall be entitled to be registered:

Provided that any person already registered under any Medical Registration Act in force in any other province in India shall be exempt from the registration fee leviable under this clause:

Provided also, that the Local Government may after consulting the Council, permit the registration of (a) any person who shall furnish to the registrar proof that he is possessed of a medical degree, diploma or certificate of any University, medical college or school approved by the Council, other than those described in the schedule, *and (b) any person who was actually practising medicine in the Punjab before the 25th day of September*, 1915:

Provided further, that the Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character or who, after an inquiry at which opportunity has been given to the candidate to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Entry of new titles and qualifications in register. **14.** If any person whose name is entered in the register obtains any title or qualification other than the title or qualification in respect of which he has been registered he shall on payment of *the prescribed* fee be entitled to have an entry stating such other title or qualification made against his name in the register either in substitution for or in addition to any entry previously made.

Appeal against the decision of registrar. **15.** An appeal shall lie to the Council against any order of the registrar under section 13 or section 14. The said appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the order appealed against.

Alteration of register by Council **16.** (1) The Council may, if it sees fit, and after giving notice to the person concerned and inquiring into his objections, if any, order that any entry in the register which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made or brought about be cancelled or amended.

(2) The Council may direct the removal altogether or for a specified period from the register of the name of any registered practitioner who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character or who, after an enquiry at which opportunity has been given to such registered practitioner to be heard in person or by pleader has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect. The Council may also direct that any name so removed shall be restored.

Procedure in inquiries and appeals. **17.** (1) The Council may at its discretion hold *an* inquiry *under section* 13 *or section* 16 *in camera.*

(2) For the purpose of any such inquiry or of any appeal under section 15, the Council shall be deemed to be a court within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; and shall exercise all the powers of a Commissioner appointed under the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850; and such inquiries and appeals shall be conducted, as far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 and sections 8 to 20 of the said Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850. India Act I of 1872. India Act XXXVII of 1850.

Appeal against the decision of Council. **18.** An appeal shall lie to the Local Government against every decision of the Council under section 13 or section 16. Such appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the Council's decision.

19. No act done in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act on the Local Government or the Council or the registrar shall be questioned in any civil court.

Limiting of jurisdiction of civil courts

20. It shall be lawful for the Local Government by notification in the *Punjab Gazette* to alter the schedule.

Power of Local Government to alter schedule.

21. The Council shall have power to call on the governing body or authorities of any University, medical college or school included in or desirous of being included in the schedule—

Power of Council to call for information regarding efficiency of teaching and attend examinations.

(*a*) to furnish such reports, returns or other information as the Council may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the instruction given therein in medicine and surgery and midwifery; and

(*b*) to provide facilities to enable any member of the Council deputed by the Council in this behalf to be present at the examinations held by such University, college or school.

If the said body or authorities refuse to comply with any such demand, the Local Government may upon report by the Council remove such University, college or school from the schedule or refuse to include it in the schedule.

22. If at any time it shall appear to the Local Government that the Council has neglected to exercise or has exceeded or abused any power conferred upon it under this Act or has neglected to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act, the Local Government may *communicate* the particulars of such neglect, excess or abuse to the Council; and, if the Council fails to remedy such neglect, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Local Government may, for the purpose of remedying such neglect, excess or abuse, cause any of the powers and duties of the Council to be exercised and performed by such agency and for such period as the Local Government may think fit.

Control by Local Government.

23. Every person who falsely pretends to be a registered practitioner shall, whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or not, be liable to be punished on conviction by a magistrate of the first class with fine that may extend to three hundred rupees.

Penalty for falsely pretending to be a registered practitioner.

24. (*1*) The Local Government may after previous publication make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules and by-laws.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Local Government may make rules—

(*i*) for the election of members to the Council under sections 5 and 6.

(*ii*) for the election of the vice-president of the Council.

(*iii*) to regulate the procedure at an inquiry held under section 13 or section 16.

(*iv*) for the institution, hearing and disposal of appeals under section 15 or section 18.

(*v*) for the compilation and publication of the register.

(*vi*) *to fix the amount of fees to be levied under this Act.*

(*vii*) for the disposal of fees received under this Act.

(*2*) The Council may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make by-laws—

(*i*) for the convening of meetings of the Council.

(*ii*) for the conduct of business at such meetings.

(*iii*) for the appointment, control, pay and allowances of the establishment employed under section 10.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*Vide section* 13.)

(1) The Degree of Doctor, Bachelor or Licentiate of Medicine, or Master, Bachelor or Licentiate of Surgery of the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad or the Punjab, the Universities of Sheffield, Bristol and Wales, the National University ot Ireland and the Queen's University of Belfast.

(2) The Degree of Doctor, Bachelor or Licentiate of Medicine, Master, Bachelor or Licentiate of Surgery or Master in Obstetrics of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Dublin, the Royal University of Ireland and the Universities of Adelaide, Malta, Melbourne, New Zealand, Sydney, Dalhousie, McGill and Laval.

(3) The Degree of Fellow, Member or Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh and Ireland.

(4) The Degree of Fellow, Member or Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland.

(5) The Degree of Fellow, Member or Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

(6) The Degree of Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society of London, Fellow and Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall of Dublin, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Medical College of Ceylon, the Nova Scotia Provincial Medical Board, and the Prince Edward Island Medical Council.

(7) A Diploma or Certificate granted by a Local Government to any person trained in a Medical College or School declaring him to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery, or to perform the duties of a military assistant surgeon, hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon.

(8) A Diploma or Certificate granted by the King Edward Hospital Medical School at Indore to any person declaring him to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery, or to be qualified for the duties of a military assistant surgeon, hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon.

S. W. GRACEY,

Secretary, Legislative Council.

2935PGG—986—25-2-16—GSPP Lahore.

Registered No. L-864.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 8 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners was presented to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1916 :—

Report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Medical Registration Bill.

1. We the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Punjab Medical Registration Bill do hereby submit our Report.

2. The Committee met at Lahore on the 15th, 16th and 17th February 1916. The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson who introduced the Bill has since resigned his seat on the Council on proceeding on leave and was not present.

3. Objection was taken to clause 3 (3) which defines Hospitals and certain other institutions as institutions in which the methods of treatment were those approved by the Medical Council, on the ground that the Bill contained no provision under which the Council could make any enquiry into

the methods of any such institution. To meet this objection the Select Committee would recommend that the definition should be omitted altogether The only clause of the Bill affected by it is clause 4 (*2*), and apparently the intention of the definition was to limit the prohibition contained in that subclause against the employment of unregistered practitioners to hospitals and other similar institutions which followed Western methods of treatment. The Committee believe that this limitation is unnecessary, for the prohibition is by the sub-clause itself confined to institutions not supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and in regard to those institutions the interests of the unregistered practitioner are already sufficiently safeguarded by the power conferred on the Local Government to sanction special exceptions.

4. The Constitution of the Council has given rise to considerable criticism. After fully weighing the criticisms and suggestions put forward, we would recommend that the Council be constituted as follows:—

(*a*) The President nominated by the Local Government.

(*b*) Five members nominated by the Local Government, one of whom shall be an independent medical practitioner practising in the Punjab.

(*c*) Two members elected by the registered practitioners who are registered, or are qualified to be registered, under the British Medical Acts.

(*d*) Three members elected by the registered practitioners who are Graduates or Licentiates in Medicine of the University of the Punjab.

(*e*) One member elected by the registered practitioners who hold a diploma from the Local Government declaring them to be qualified to perform the duties of a Hospital Assistant or of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

(*f*) One member elected by all the other registered practitioners.

This distribution involves the following changes. The members nominated by the Local Government are reduced from six to five, so that the nominated members will cease to form a majority. One nominated member must be an independent medical practitioner. The very important and influential body of practitioners registered or registerable under the British Medical Acts are given two elected representatives. The numerous body of Sub-Assistant Surgeons are given a separate elected member, and one member is reserved to the general body of all other registered practitioners not included in the other groups. Among these will be included registered practitioners who have obtained their qualifications from Indian Universities other than the Punjab University, and from other Indian and foreign institutions. Licentiates in Medicine have been brought into the electorate of group (*d*).

This distribution has commended itself to the Select Committee as one under which all important interests will be fairly and independently represented.

5. The Committee considered but rejected a proposal that nominated members need not be registered practitioners.

6. The Committee has provided in clause 18 that a member shall vacate his seat on becoming insane.

7. Much opposition has been expressed to the provisions of clause 17 under which an inquiry into misconduct could be delegated to a committee of three members. We consider that this opposition is well-founded, and we think it anomalous that a quorum of seven members should be required for the other functions of the Council, while perhaps the most important matter that

may come before it may be entrusted for final decision to a small body of three. We would accordingly abolish the committee of three and would let the rule requiring a quorum of seven govern all cases. Clauses 13 and 17 have been amended accordingly.

8. We recommend that in clauses 13 and 14 the amount of the fees should be left to be regulated by rule.

9. To the second proviso of clause 13 we have made an addition to cover the case of practitioners in previous practice in the Punjab but not possessing any scheduled qualification. It follows a recent amendment of the Bombay Act.

10. The question of "infamous conduct," referred to in the final proviso to clause 13 and in clause 16 (*2*), has bulked largely in the opinions received on the Bill and has given rise to some feeling of misgiving and apprehension. It is suggested that the fear of being arraigned for infamous conduct will lead to the registered practitioner separating himself completely from the *vaid* and *hakim* and that this will act prejudicially to the latter. It is further suggested that illustrations should be appended to the clause showing what degree of co-operation with the *vaid* and *hakim* will be permitted to the registered practitioner. After prolonged deliberation on this point we are opposed to the addition of any such illustration, and we think that the best and safest course will be to leave the matter to the decision of the Council. That body and the practitioners themselves have the decisions of the British Council to guide them, and while recognizing that a too rigid application of those decisions to Indian conditions might in some cases work harm or injustice, we entertain no doubt that the Punjab Council will, without impairing the high traditions of the medical profession, interpret those decisions broadly and apply them to the conditions of the Punjab in a liberal and sympathetic spirit.

11. The committee are opposed to the suggestion that the appeal to the Local Government under clause 18 should be withdrawn or transferred to the Chief Court.

12. In clause 20 the proviso dealing with reciprocity in the matter of foreign degrees has been struck out.

13. The schedule has been amplified and now follows closely the latest schedule adopted in Bombay.

14. The Bill was published in the *Punjab Gazette* on the 1st and 8th October 1915 and we do not think it has been so altered as to require republication.

15. A copy of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is annexed to this report.

LAHORE :
The 17*th February* 1916.

H. HENDLEY, COLONEL, I.M.S.
K. USAF SHAH.
BHAGAT RAM.
S. W. GRACEY.

Annexure to the Report of Select Committee.

(*As amended by the Select Committee.*)

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

BILL No. 2 OF 1915.

A
BILL
FOR THE
Registration of Medical Practitioners.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of medical practitioners in the Punjab; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Medical Registration Act, 1916.

Extent. (2) It extends to the Punjab.

Commencement of Act. 2. The provisions of section 4 shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may notify in this behalf. The rest of this Act shall come into force at once.

Definitions. 3 In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context

(*1*) "The British Medical Acts" mean Statutes 21 and 22 Victoria, Chapter 90 (The Medical Act), and any Act amending the same;

(*2*) "Council" means the Medical Council established by this Act;

(*3*) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules or by-laws made under this Act;

(*4*) "Registered practitioner" means any person registered under the provisions of this Act.

Privileges of registered practitioners. 4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment, rule, by-law or any other provision of law:

(*1*) no certificate required by law to be given by a medical practitioner or officer shall be valid unless signed by a registered practitioner.

(*2*) except with the special sanction of the Local Government no one other than a registered practitioner shall be competent to hold any appointment as physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any hospital, asylum, infirmary, dispensary or lying-in hospital not supported entirely by voluntary contributions or as medical officer of health.

Constitution of Medical Council. 5. (*1*) A Medical Council shall be established for the Punjab, and shall consist of thirteen members including a president and a vice-president to be appointed in the following manner:—

(*a*) The president nominated by the Local Government.

(*b*) *Five* members nominated by the Local Government *one of whom shall be an independent medical practitioner practising in the Punjab.*

(*c*) *Two* members elected by the registered practitioners who are registered *or qualified to be registered* under the British Medical Acts.

(*d*) Three members elected by the registered practitioners who are Graduates *or Licentiates* in Medicine of the University of the Punjab.

(*e*) *One member elected by the registered practitioners who hold a diploma from a Local Government declaring them to be qualified to perform the duties of a Hospital Assistant or a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.*

(*f*) *One member elected by all other registered practitioners.*

(*2*) The vice-president shall be elected from among the members of the Council in the prescribed manner.

Qualifications of members. 6. No person shall be eligible to be a member of the Council unless he is a registered practitioner:

Provided that in the case of first appointments made under this Act the persons electing the members under clauses (*c*), (*d*) (*e*) *and* (*f*) of sub section (1) of section 5 and the members appointed shall be persons who are qualified to be registered under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 13.

Tenure of office of members. 7. The members of the Council shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Cessation of membership. 8 A member of the Council shall be deemed to have vacated his seat—

(*1*) on sending his resignation in writing to the president or registrar.

(*2*) on his absence without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Council from three consecutive meetings of the Council.

(*3*) on his absence out of India for six consecutive months.

(*4* on removal of his name from the register

(*5*) on his *becoming insane or* being declared an insolvent by any competent court.

(*6*) on expiry of the term mentioned in section 7.

Filling up of vacancies. 9. When the seat of any member becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled up by election or nomination, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

Registrar and other officers. 10 (*1*) The Council shall appoint a registrar who shall act as secretary of the Council and who shall also act as

treasurer, unless the Council shall appoint another person as treasurer Every person so appointed shall be removable at the pleasure of the Council.

(2) The Council may also employ such other persons as it may deem necessary for the purposes of this Act.

India Act XLV of 1860.

(3) All persons appointed or employed under this section shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Medical register.

11. It shall be the duty of the registrar to keep a register of medical practitioners and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the prescribed manner. Such register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

India Act I of 1872.

Meetings of Council.

12. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Council unless at least seven members are present.

All questions, other than questions of order, which may come before the Council shall be decided in accordance with the votes of the majority of the members present and voting at the meeting. In the case of an equality of votes the member presiding at the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Questions of order shall be decided by the member presiding at the meeting.

Persons who may be registered.

13. Every person who —

(a) is for the time being registered *or qualified to be registered* under the British Medical Ac's, or

(b) is possessed of any of the qualifications described in the schedule,

may apply to the registrar to be registered and on payment of the *prescribed* fee and on furnishing to the registrar proof of such registration or qualification shall be entitled to be registered :

Provided that any person already registered under any Medical Registration Act in force in any other province in India shall be exempt from the registration fee leviable under this clause :

Provided also, that the Local Government may after consulting the Council, permit the registration of (a) any person who shall furnish to the registrar proof that he is possessed of a medical degree, diploma or certificate of any University, medical college or school approved by the Council, other than those described in the schedule, *and (b) any person who was actually practising medicine in the Punjab before the 25th day of September,* 1915 :

Provided further, that the Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character or who, after an inquiry at which opportunity has been given to the candidate to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Entry of new titles and qualifications in register.

14. If any person whose name is entered in the register obtains any title or qualification other than the title or qualification in respect of which he has been registered he shall on payment of *the prescribed* fee be entitled to have an entry stating such other title or qualification made against his name in the register either in substitution for or in addition to any entry previously made.

Appeal against the decision of registrar.

15. An appeal shall lie to the Council against any order of the registrar under section 13 or section 14. The said appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the order appealed against.

Alteration of register by Council.

16. (1) The Council may if it sees fit, and after giving notice to the person concerned and inquiring into his objections, if any, order that any entry in the register which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made or brought about be cancelled or amended.

(2) The Council may direct the removal altogether or for a specified period from the register of the name of any registered practitioner who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character or who, after an enquiry at which opportunity has been given to such registered practitioner to be heard in person or by pleader has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect. The Council may also direct that any name so removed shall be restored.

Procedure in inquiries and appeals.

17. (1) The Council may at its discretion hold *an* inquiry *under section* 13 *or section* 16 *in camera.*

(2) For the purpose of any such inquiry or of any appeal under section 15, the Council shall be deemed to be a court within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; and shall exercise all the powers of a Commissioner appointed under the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850; and such inquiries and appeals shall be conducted, as far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 and sections 8 to 20 of the said Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850.

India Act I of 1872.

India Act XXXVII of 1850.

Appeal against the decision of Council.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Local Government against every decision of the Council under section 13 or section 16. Such appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the Council's decision.

19. No act done in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act on the Local Government or the Council or the registrar shall be questioned in any civil court.

Limiting of jurisdiction of civil courts

20. It shall be lawful for the Local Government by notification in the *Punjab Gazette* to alter the schedule.

Power of Local Government to alter schedule.

21. The Council shall have power to call on the governing body or authorities of any University, medical college or school included in or desirous of being included in the schedule –

Power of Council to call for information regarding efficiency of teaching and attend examinations.

(*a*) to furnish such reports, returns or other information as the Council may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the instruction given therein in medicine and surgery and midwifery; and

(*b*) to provide facilities to enable any member of the Council deputed by the Council in this behalf to be present at the examinations held by such University, college or school.

If the said body or authorities refuse to comply with any such demand, the Local Government may upon report by the Council remove such University, college or school from the schedule or refuse to include it in the schedule.

22. If at any time it shall appear to the Local Government that the Council has neglected to exercise or has exceeded or abused any power conferred upon it under this Act or has neglected to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act, the Local Government may *communicate* the particulars of such neglect, excess or abuse to the Council; and, if the Council fails to remedy such neglect, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Local Government may, for the purpose of remedying such neglect, excess or abuse, cause any of the powers and duties of the Council to be exercised and performed by such agency and for such period as the Local Government may think fit.

Control by Local Government.

23. Every person who falsely pretends to be a registered practitioner shall, whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or not, be liable to be punished on conviction by a magistrate of the first class with fine that may extend to three hundred rupees.

Penalty for falsely pretending to be a registered practitioner.

24. (*1*) The Local Government may after previous publication make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules and by-laws.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Local Government may make rules—

(*i*) for the election of members to the Council under sections 5 and 6.

(*ii*) for the election of the vice-president of the Council.

(*iii*) to regulate the procedure at an inquiry held under section 13 or section 16.

(*iv*) for the institution, hearing and disposal of appeals under section 15 or section 18.

(*v*) for the compilation and publication of the register.

(*vi*) *to fix the amount of fees to be levied under this Act.*

(*vii*) for the disposal of fees received under this Act.

(2) The Council may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make by-laws—

(*i*) for the convening of meetings of the Council.

(*ii*) for the conduct of business at such meetings.

(*iii*) for the appointment, control, pay and allowances of the establishment employed under section 10.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*Vide section* 13.)

(1) The Degree of Doctor, Bachelor or Licentiate of Medicine, or Master, Bachelor or Licentiate of Surgery of the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad or the Punjab, the Universities of Sheffield, Bristol and Wales, the National University of Ireland and the Queen's University of Belfast.

(2) The Degree of Doctor, Bachelor or Licentiate of Medicine, Master, Bachelor or Licentiate of Surgery or Master in Obstetrics of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Dublin, the Royal University of Ireland and the Universities of Adelaide, Malta, Melbourne, New Zealand, Sydney, Dalhousie, McGill and Laval.

(3) The Degree of Fellow, Member or Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh and Ireland.

(4) The Degree of Fellow, Member or Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland.

(5) The Degree of Fellow, Member or Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

(6) The Degree of Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society of London, Fellow and Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall of Dublin, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Medical College of Ceylon, the Nova Scotia Provincial Medical Board and the Prince Edward Island Medical Council.

(7) A Diploma or Certificate granted by a Local Government to any person trained in a Medical College or School declaring him to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery, or to perform the duties of a military assistant surgeon, hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon.

(8) A Diploma or Certificate granted by the King Edward Hospital Medical School at Indore to any person declaring him to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery, or to be qualified for the duties of a military assistant surgeon, hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon.

S. W. GRACEY,

Secretary, Legislative Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulation, on the 13th March 1916.

BILL No. 1 OF 1916.

A Bill further to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.

India Act XX of 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, and to empower District Boards to levy a tax for the construction and development of tramways and railways and to make provision for its imposition in respect of property subject to the local rate; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and extent.

1. (*i*) This Act may be called the Punjab District Boards Amendment Act, 1916.

(*ii*) It shall extend to the Punjab.

Amendment of section 30 of the District Boards Act.

2. In section 30 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, for the words "Provided that no such tax shall be imposed in respect of any property subject to the local rate" shall be substituted the words:—

"Provided that no tax, other than a railway tax which shall not exceed three pies in the rupee on the annual value and which shall be utilized solely in, or in promoting, the construction and development of tramways or railroads, shall be imposed in respect of any property subject to the local rate."

Special procedure in regard to railway taxes.

3. In section 31 of the said Act, sub-section (7) shall be renumbered sub-section (8) and the following new sub-section (7) shall be inserted after sub-section (6):—

"(7) In the case of a railway tax the resolutions required by sub-sections (1), (4) and (6) shall be supported by not less than three-fourths of the members present at meetings specially convened in that behalf, and an interval of not less than six months shall elapse between the resolutions required by sub-section (1) and sub-section (6)."

Proviso to section 36 of the District Boards Act.

4. The following proviso shall be added to section 36 of the said Act:—

"Provided that in the case of securities purchased from the proceeds of a railway tax the income and sale-proceeds thereof shall not be applied to any purpose to which a railway tax may not be applied."

Amendment of section 37 (1) of the District Boards Act.

5. In section 37 (*1*) of the said Act before the words "The district fund" shall be inserted the words:—

"Save in so far as it is otherwise appropriated under this Act."

S. W. GRACEY,

Secretary, Legislative Council.

O. F. LUMSDEN,

Member in charge.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the Bill is to enable District Boards to impose a special tax, not exceeding three pies per rupee on the annual value of land, for promoting the construction or development of tramways or railways. The Bill provides that the proceeds of such a tax and any income from the investment of those proceeds, shall be applied exclusively to the above purpose. The terms of clause 2 of the Bill will enable a District Board either to construct a tramway or railway from its own funds or to promote such construction in other ways, as for instance by guaranteeing interest on the shares or debentures of a joint stock

company. It is not anticipated that many Boards will desire to impose such taxes at present, but the need for local railways or tramways is clear in some districts, specially in those areas which have recently been opened up by canals ; and it is thought desirable to give the Boards power to impose taxation for this purpose when the resultant improvement of communications will be to the benefit of the tax-payers. The latter will be protected from any abuse of this power by the special provisions of clause 3 of the Bill, and also by the general provisions of section 31 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, which requires the previous publication of all proposals for taxation and gives the Local Government power to refuse sanction to the imposition of a tax.

S. W. GRACEY,

Secretary, Legislative Council.

O. F. LUMSDEN,

Member in charge.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh will move for leave to introduce the following Bill at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on 19th April 1916.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BILL NO. OF 1916.

A Bill to prevent juveniles from smoking tobacco in any form.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent juveniles from smoking cigars, cigarettes, *chilm* or *huqqa*, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*i*) This Act may be called the Juvenile Smoking Act.

(*ii*) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(*iii*) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) cigars and cigarettes include cut tobacco rolled-up in papers, tobacco-leaf or other material in such form as to be capable of immediate use for smoking.

(*b*) Tobacco shall include any smoking mixture intended as a substitute for tobacco.

Penalty for selling tobacco to children and young persons.

3. If any person sells or gives to a person apparently under the age of sixteen years cigars, cigarettes or tobacco, whether for his own use or not, he shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding ten rupees and in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and in the case of a third or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power of certain officers to seize tobacco from a child in public places.

4. If any person apparently under the age of sixteen years be found smoking cigar, cigarette, *chilm* or *huqqa* in any street or public place it shall be the duty of every police officer, lambardar, sufedposh, zaildar and teacher of a public school to seize all such cigars, cigarettes, *chilm* or *huqqa* in the possession of such person.

Forfeiture of certain articles.

5. (*a*) Any article sold or given under section 3 shall be liable to forfeiture by order of the trying magistrate.

(*b*) The article seized under section 4 shall be sent to the nearest police station and shall be forfeited to Government.

S. W. GRACEY,

Secretary, Legislative Council.

GAJJAN SINGH,

Member.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the Bill is to prevent children and young persons from smoking tobacco. Experience shows that the habit of smoking cigarettes and cigars is increasing by leaps and bounds of late, especially among the youngsters.

The habit though injurious even to the grown-up persons has its special pernicious effect on the health of the juveniles whose physical and mental development is injuriously

affected by this bad habit. According to the opinion of medical experts, tobacco contains alkaloid nicotine which among others produces the following injurious effects :—

1. Dyspeptic disorder.
2. Inflammation of the inside of the mouth.
3. Sore-throat.
4. Cancer of tongue and lip.
5. Blindness.
6. Colour blindness.
7. Irregular action of the heart.

Legislation of a similar nature has been taken in the United Kingdom, Ceylon and some States in India. Public opinion has from time to time declared itself in favour of such legislation. The Bill if passed into law will protect the health of the young persons from the evil and pernicious effects of tobacco smoking.

S. W. GRACEY,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

GAJJAN SINGH,
Member.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber, Government House, Lahore, at 10-30 A.M., on Monday, the 13th March 1916.

PRESENT:

His Honour Sir MICHAEL FRANCIS O'DWYER, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sardar SUNDAR SINGH, MAJITHIA, Sardar Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Khan ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLAUD ALEXANDER BARRON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Honb'le Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON DIACK, C.V.O., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. OSWALD FARQUHAR LUMSDEN, I.C.S.

3179 PGG

(*Mr. James Currie ; Mr. Barron.*]

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir BAHRAM KHAN, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja YUSUF SHAH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS ROBERT JOHN WARD, C.I.E., M.V.O., M.I.C.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur HARI CHAND.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES CURRIE.

The Hon'ble Lala KASHI RAM.

The Hon'ble Raizada BHAGAT RAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Nawab IBRAHIM ALI KHAN, of Kunjpura.

The Hon'ble Mr. EDWIN WOODALL PARKER.

The Hon'ble Mr. HENRY DUFFIELD CRAIK, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN of Shamsabad.

The Hon'ble Colonel HAROLD HENDLEY, M.D., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAM GRACEY, I.C.S.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. PARKER, the Hon'ble Mr. WARD, the Hon'ble Mr. LUMSDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. CRAIK took the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. James Currie asked :—

1. " In view of the increasing difficulty Government servants, ordered yearly to Simla, experience in securing suitable bungalow accommodation and the obvious necessity for it, may it please Government to say what steps are contemplated to secure suitable bungalow accommodation for their officers at rentals reasonably proportionate to their incomes ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

" The circumstances to which the Hon'ble Member's question invites attention were discussed by the Simla Improvement Committee which sat in 1907 under the Presidency of Mr. (now Sir Richard) Dane in paragraph 55 of their Report. That Committee considered that the inconvenience which threatened Government servants in the matter of obtaining suitable house accommodation at reasonable rents in Simla had not then assumed serious proportions. But they added that the subject was one that required attention, and they suggested various directions in which remedies might be applied when the necessity arose. Last year the matter was again brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice in connection with the Report of the Simla Improvement Committee of 1914, and is now under his consideration. It would be premature to say at present what action, if any, this Government and the Government of India, who are even more intimately concerned than the Provincial Government, will decide to take in the matter."

[*Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan ; Mr. Barron ; Mr. Craik ; Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr. Godley.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked:—

District and Sessions Court, Attock.

2. "Will Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal on foot to abolish the District and Sessions Court at Campbellpur and transfer its work partly to Mianwali and partly to RaPalpindi District?

"If the answer to the above is in the affirmative, will the Government kindly consider the desirability of maintaining the present District and Sessions Court at Campbellpur?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"A suggestion more or less on the lines indicated in the question, has been made to Government by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court. The object in view is to endeavour to equalise the volume of work arising in the twenty-one District and Sessions Divisions constituted in July 1914. Government, before passing orders, will give full consideration to the arguments for maintaining the existing District and Sessions Court at Campbellpur."

The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked: —

Distribution of land by way of reward among members of the Punjab Police and Criminal Investigation Department.

3. "Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of distributing land by way of reward, as in the case of the military, among those members of the Punjab Police and Criminal Investigation Department who in the present juncture have beyond doubt rendered the most signal and valuable services in stemming the tide of internal disaffection and disorder, and who at considerable personal sacrifice succeeded in unearthing the nefarious political conspiracies and plots that were being hatched by the enemies of this country as well as of the Government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"Government fully appreciates the valuable character of the services rendered by the officials referred to, but it is a standing rule that grants of land are admissible only to Government officers for exceptional and distinguished services when they are on the verge of retirement. The Hon'ble Member will no doubt admit that this rule is a very salutary one, and Government is not prepared to depart from it. There are other methods of rewarding official services, which are free from objection, and Government is not slow to bestow reward when reward is due."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

Sums spent on Female Education.

4. "Would the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) What sum out of the amount allotted under the head "Education" last year has been spent on female education?

(*b*) What ratio that amount bears to the whole amount spent on Education?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to expenditure in the financial year 1914-15.

"The total direct expenditure in that year from Provincial Revenues on institutions for general education and training institutions for teachers was Rs. 10,41,873, of which sum Rs. 1,92,875 were spent on institutions intended exclusively for female pupils, as distinct from those which they rarely attend, such as the Training College. The proportion spent on female education in this case is nearly one-fifth of the total. If special or technical institutions such as the Schools of Art and Engineering, the Reformatory School, &c., are added, the proportion of the total provincial expenditure is about 17 per cent.

[*Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr Godley.*]

In the case of what is called indirect expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure on direction, inspection, &c., and in that of grants to local bodies for Vernacular Schools, the precise amount spent on female education cannot be determined."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

5. "Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Girls' Schools maintained in the Province :—

(*a*) from the Provincial funds.

(*b*) by district and municipal boards ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"Three Girls' Schools of which one is for European children) are maintained from Provincial Revenues, and 572 from local funds. The Hon'ble Member will find all such statistics given in the Annual Reports on Education in the Province."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

6. "Is the Government aware that the majority of Private Schools for Girls have curriculum of studies different from that prescribed in Government Schools for Girls. Does the Government not consider it desirable to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to settle what course of studies is suited for the girls ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Education Code contains a specimen curriculum of studies for Girls' Schools, which was drawn up a short time ago in consultation with school managers and others, and is largely followed, although variations are permissible with the approval of the Chief Inspectress. Government does not think it advisable to insist on a uniform course of studies being adopted in all Girls' Schools."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

7. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether in view of the backward condition of education among females, and the earnest desire evinced by the people for education of girls, the Government will—

(*a*) make a special grant towards female education,

(*b*) relax the rigidity of the grant-in-aid rules, particularly for grants made for building purposes,

(*c*) start an adequate number of schools for the training of lady teachers ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member possibly does not realise that it would be of little use to allocate a grant for female education without deciding on the particular objects to which the money could be profitably devoted. As it is, the expenditure on female education in all its branches is yearly increasing. Thus, to take the case of schools for general education, the direct expenditure from provincial and local funds on girls' schools rose from Rs. 2,57,741 in 1909-10 to Rs. 4,54,350 in 1914-15, or by nearly two lakhs ; and this is only

[*Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr. Godley ; Mr. Craik*]

one instance. The rules under which maintenance grants are awarded have been made more liberal, and are interpreted by the inspectresses with a due regard to the needs of the schools. Numerous grants have been sanctioned in recent years on lenient conditions for the erection of better buildings for girls' schools in different parts of the province. The number of schools or classes for the training of Indian women teachers has increased in five years from one to nine, and the students in them from 16 to 176. In the Lahore Normal School for Women there are at the present time 106 students. It is proposed to add to the number of training classes as competent teachers become available; the question is not so much one of funds as of personnel."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

8. "In view of the serious difficulty for managers of private schools and colleges in acquiring sites for building purposes and for play grounds, will the Government be pleased to take steps to help such institutions in acquiring sites needed for them and if necessary to get Act I of 1894 amended to cover such cases?" Difficulty in obtaining sites for private schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"This question was brought up at the Punjab Sanitary Conference held in 1913, and a resolution was adopted recommending that schools under private management should be given the benefit of the Land Acquisition Act in the purchase of sites and play grounds. Government, however, decided that the case was not strong enough to justify a reference being made to the Government of India on the point with a view to an amendment of the Act, as difficulties about acquisition could usually be overcome with the aid of a grant for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state the number of panchayats established under Act 6 of 1912 (The Punjab Panchayat Act), the number of cases heard by the panchayats in each district, and whether the working of the Act has been satisfactory, and if not, why?" Working of the Punjab Panchayat Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"Thirty-one panchayats have been established in 10 districts under Act 6 of 1912. A statement of the number of cases heard in each district is laid on the table. The figures show that except in Karnal, Gurdaspur and Lyallpur the panchayats are but little resorted to. In several districts, including that in which the Hon'ble Member resides, it is reported that there is a good deal of opposition to these tribunals on the part of pleaders and petition-writers. Certain suggestions for the improvement of the Act are now under the consideration of Government, but as the Act has only been in actual operation for a little more than a year it is unlikely that any changes will be made till further experience has been gained.

As resort to the panchayats is entirely voluntary, the success of these tribunals must depend upon the attitude adopted by the people and on the efforts made by the officials and others to whom they look for advice and guidance to explain the advantages of the system. There is some reason for believing that pre-occupation with more pressing duties since the outbreak of the war has been responsible for the small results hitherto attained."

[*Raizada Bhagat Ram.*]

SEE ANSWER TO QUESTION 9.

No.	District.	No. of Panchayats.	No. of cases.	REMARKS.
1	Karnal ...	4	286*	Cases put in :— 8 decided. 11 pending. 8 defendants did not agree to the suits being sent to Panchayat. 22 compromised. 227 parties did not appear in tahsils. 10 pending in tahsils. *286
2	Ambala ..	5	24	Cases disposed of.
3	Jullundur ...	4	6	Cases referred to.
4	Hoshiarpur ..	4	Nil.	
5	Sialkot ...	1	2	Cases dealt with.
6	Gurdaspur	2	796†	363 cases decided. 181 dismissed on account of non-appearance of parties. 252 pending. †796
7	Attock	1	Nil.	
8	Mianwali ..	1	Nil.	
9	Multan ..	5	Figures not available.	
10	Lyallpur ...	4	707‡	310 decided. 397 dismissed. ‡707
	Total ...	31		

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

Tax on of gambling houses.

10. "Will the Government be pleased to give information as to the amount of income-tax levied during the current year on the keepers of Satta Gambling houses in the towns of the Punjab?"

[*Mr. Fagan ; Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr. Craik.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"Government has no information for the Province as a whole. The amounts assessed on the various classes of assessees are to be found in return No. VIII appended to the Income-tax Report, but Government is unable to say to what extent the source of income referred to has been included in any of the classes therein specified. The Officer on Special Duty for the revision of the income-tax assessments in Jullundur City and Cantonment, where this form of gambling is believed to be particularly prevalent, has stated in his report that Rs. 5,208-5-4 were levied by the Collector on three big Satta Gambling houses".

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked:—

11. "Is the Government aware that there is a general feeling against *satta* gambling which is extensively prevalent in some towns of the Punjab?" *Satta gambling.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied:—

"Government is well aware that respectable opinion in the Province condemns the practice of *satta* gambling which prevails in certain towns. The question of legislation designed to check this evil is now under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

12. "Will the Government be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take to check this evil in view of the fact that *satta* gambling is not covered by the provisions of the Gambling Act and the Indian Penal Code?" **Measures to check *satta* gambling evil.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied:—

"Certain forms of *satta* gambling come within the scope of section 294-A Indian Penal Code, and Government has recently under section 196, Criminal Procedure Code, authorized all District Magistrates to prosecute in suitable cases. A few months ago the District Magistrate of Amritsar, where gambling had been very prevalent, reported that as the result of the wide publication of these orders, the nuisance had entirely ceased."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

13. "Has the Government received any representation from the Sahukars' Association, Gurdaspur, against the provisions of the Provincial Insolvency Act? Will the Government be pleased to place the figures on the table showing the number of insolvency petitions filed under the said Act during the last two years in the courts of the Punjab and the amount of debts covered by such petitions, the number of petitioners adjudicated insolvents and the amount of debts covered by such accepted petitions?" **Representation of the Sahukar's Association, Gurdaspur, regarding the Provincial Insolvency Act.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. In regard to the second part of the question, full information is obtainable from Statement No. VII appended to the annual reports on the Administration of Civil Justice, copies of which are circulated to Hon'ble Members."

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Barron.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

14. "In view of the unanimous and continued desire of all communities in the Punjab for administrative advancement will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to recommend that the Punjab may be granted the status of a Regulation Province?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"A very brief reply could be given to this question by referring the Hon'ble Member to the Government of India Act, 1915, which came into operation on the 1st January of this year. A perusal of the Act would have shown him that except in one particular, to which I shall refer presently, it contains nothing to differentiate between the Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces. The distinction was indeed described as long ago as 1887 by the Public Service Commission presided over by Sir Charles Aitchison in paragraph 76 of their Report, as being, in regard to the administration and the administrative machinery, mainly a historical distinction, and Sir Courtenay Ilbert, writing in 1898 in his book 'The Government of India', pointed out (page 135 of the Second Edition) that the old distinction between Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces had become obsolete, though traces of it remained in the nomenclature of the staff, and in the qualifications for administrative posts. But traditions die hard, and the question itself shows a misconception about the status of a Regulation Province, which is, I understand, somewhat general. The Council will therefore perhaps bear with me if I endeavour to explain what the distinction originally was.

"The word 'Regulation' carries us back to the period prior to the coming into operation of the Government of India Act of 1833 which for the first time gave the Governor-General in Council the power to make laws to be known as Acts. Before this enactment the Governor-General and Council of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the Governors and Councils of the Presidencies of Fort St. George in Madras and of Bombay had possessed under the Regulating Act of 1773, and the subsequent amending and Charter Acts, the power of making rules, ordinances and regulations for their respective Presidencies. It is interesting to note that in Bengal 675 regulations were passed between the years 1793 and 1834, both inclusive. But up to this period the only enacted laws in force were the Acts passed by Parliament and extended expressly or by implication to British India.

"When the East India Company proceeded to acquire new territories the proper mode of legislating for them was for some time in doubt. In Benares and the territories afterwards known as the North-Western Provinces the laws and regulations in force in the older provinces, or as they were called in 1773 'Kingdoms' of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were extended. But at later annexations, including that of the Punjab the view taken was that the Governor-General in Council had power to make laws for the new territories, not in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Charter Acts of 1833 and 1853 for legislation, but by executive orders, corresponding to the Orders in Council made by the Crown for what are called Crown Colonies. Provinces in which this power was exercised were called 'Non-Regulation Provinces' to distinguish them from the "Regulation Provinces" governed by regulations formally made under the Charter Acts. Subsequently in order to remove any doubts as to the validity of the laws passed under this power or assumed power, Section 25 of the India Councils Act of 1861 enacted that no rule, law or regulation made by the Governor-General and certain other authorities before the passing of that Act, in respect of the territories known from time to time as the 'Non-Regulation Provinces' should be deemed invalid by reason of not having been made in conformity with the provisions of the Charter Acts of 1833 and 1853.

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Godley.*]

"This then is briefly the origin of the distinction which, as I have said, has long been obsolete. The corresponding distinction in modern practice is between the regions which are under ordinary law, and the more backward regions known now as scheduled districts which are under regulations made in the exercise of the summary powers conferred by the Government of India Act of 1870 which restored for the less advanced parts of British India the power of legislation by executive order which had been taken away by the India Councils Act of 1861.

"An examination of the Government of India Act of 1915 will show that there is in it only one reference to 'the provinces which were known in the year 1861 as Regulation Provinces.' That occurs in the Third Schedule which enumerates a number of administrative, judicial and magisterial appointments in those provinces which are reserved by section 98 of the Act as offices to be filled exclusively, subject to the provisions of section 99, from among members of the Indian Civil Service. If Part II of this schedule or its predecessor, the schedule to the Indian Civil Service Act of 1861, had been in force in this Province the Punjab Commission would have been deprived of the services of the able body of officers recruited to its ranks from the Indian Army and the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Even this mark of distinction is gradually disappearing for, as Hon'ble Members are aware, recruitment for the Commission from the Indian Staff Corps ceased in 190. after the separation of the North-West Frontier Province, and now the Punjab is on the same footing as the Regulation Provinces as regards recruitment for the posts open to the Indian Civil Service as well as regards its system of administration. The removal from their appointments of the remaining representatives of the Indian Army in the Commission would, as far as I can understand, be the only legislative result of the change of status advocated by the Hon'ble Member. This I doubt whether he fully realised, but from the survey above given it will be clear that the Punjab now labours under no administrative disadvantage from the fact that it was 55 years ago and within 12 years of its annexation classed as a 'Non-Regulation Provinces'

"No recommendation this Government could make would however alter the historical fact that in 1861, at the time of the passing of the Indian Civil Service, and Indian Councils Act (24 and 25 Vict., Chapters 54 and 67), the Punjab was not known as a Regulation Province. The question must, therefore, be answered in the negative."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

15. "Has the attention of the Punjab Government been drawn to the Circular recently issued by certain Inspectors of Schools prohibiting the admission of boys over 20 years of age in all schools of the Province? *Admission of boys over 20 years of age to schools.*

"Does this Circular keep out a large proportion of deserving young men?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is apparently referring to Article 227 in the Education Code, which authorises the superannuation of youths whose age exceeds 20, unless there are special reasons for allowing them to remain at school. It is added that the rule should not be applied so as to cause hardship to deserving pupils whose school education has been unavoidably retarded. There is no reason to believe that this rule has the effect suggested in the Hon'ble Member's question."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

16. "Will the Government be pleased to say whether they contemplate an enlargement of the Senate of the Punjab University by instituting especially a Faculty of Commerce and a Faculty of Agriculture in order to *Proposal to institute a Faculty of Commerce and Agriculture.*

[*Mr. Godley ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Lumsden.*]

ring the Punjab University on a level with the other Universities of the land ? In view of the Convocation speech of the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University what steps do Government propose to take to systematize and encourage commercial education in the Punjab ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The question of constituting new Faculties is one for the Senate of the University to deal with under Sections 14 and 25 of the Universities Act of 1904. The supposition that other Indian Universities have Faculties of Commerce and Agriculture is erroneous : the University of Allahabad has a Faculty of Commerce, the other Universities neither. The possibility of developing local arrangements for commercial education has been engaging attention for many years, and experiments have been tried with varying success. Information in detail will be found in the annual education reports."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

17. " Will the Government kindly state whether the Punjab Education Department is considering the advisability of introducing into the Secondary Schools Agricultural, Commercial or Industrial subjects as elective compulsory subjects ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" No proposal has been put forward for making the special subjects referred to by the Hon'ble Member compulsory in schools for general education. They can only be taught where there is provision for teaching them effectively."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

18. " The last Municipal Administration Report shows that there are in the Province 3 municipalities where the elective system is not yet introduced. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to find out whether in these towns local feeling in favour of election exists ? Will the Government kindly state if the right of election is to be reintroduced in Bhiwani and introduced in the new town of Dera Ghazi Khan ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

" No special steps have been taken by Government to ascertain whether in the municipalities referred to any local feeling in favour of election exists nor does Government consider that any action of the kind is required in view of its expressed readiness to consider any proposals submitted. At Hissar the reintroduction of the elective system has recently been sanctioned.

" A further report in connection with the restoration of the right of election in the case of Bhiwani is awaited. As regards Dera Ghazi Khan Government have decided after full consideration that the elective system, which has never been in force trans-Indus, could not in the public interest be advantageously introduced at the present time."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

19. " What was the total number of municipalities in the Punjab in 1901 and what is the number now ? What was the number of notified area committees in 1901 and what is it now ? Will the Government be pleased to enlighten this Council with the circumstances which led to an increase in the number of notified area committees ? How many municipalities were converted into notified area committees during the same period and for what principal reasons common to each case ?

[*Mr. Lumsden ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Barron.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"In 1901 there were inclusive of Delhi, 137 municipalities and 46 notified areas in the Province. The respective figures at the present time are 100 and 98.

"Since 1901, 32 new notified areas, mainly market towns in the colonies, have been constituted, while 14, including two transferred to the Delhi Province, have been removed from the list.

"During the period in question 34 municipalities have been converted into notified areas. These were mostly towns of small size and importance to the conditions of which the elaborate administrative machinery of a municipality was hardly suited. In the few remaining cases the alteration was due to persistent inefficiency or the virulence of faction feeling."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

20. "Will the Government be pleased to say which districts of the Province having municipalities do not yet participate in Council elections and what steps have Government taken or proposed to take to enable at least one municipality in each district to vote for Council elections? Is the franchise entitling municipalities to vote for Council elections the same in this Province as it is in other major Provinces of India." Municipalities having right of voting at Council elections.

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The districts in which no municipalities have the right of voting at Council elections are Kangra, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery and Muzaffargarh. The municipalities in these districts are small, and Government does not propose to extend the franchise to any of them at present. The District Boards of these districts however share the right of electing representatives to this Council with the other District Boards in the Province.

The regulations regarding the qualifications of municipal electorates vary in all the Provinces in India."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

21. "In order to push on sanitary reform will the Government kindly consider the desirability of giving to the Sanitary Board some initiative also in the framing of Sanitary Schemes?" Grant of initiative to Sanitary Board in framing sanitary schemes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Under the existing rules, a copy of which is put on the table, the Sanitary Board already possesses the widest powers of initiative in respect of sanitary schemes and it is not understood what further action the Hon'ble Member considers desirable."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

22. (*a*) "Are Government aware that village *sahukars* are of late being mulcted of large sums of money by agriculturists who in spite of owning valuable and extensive lands, are declared insolvents under the Insolvency Act by courts of law? Evasion of payment by dishonest debtors of their debts.

(*b*) Is it a factt hat debts due to Agricultural Co-operative Banks are given preference of payment by Insolvency Courts, and that the *sahukar* is deprived of all save a pittance of his dues in ordinary cases and of all his outstandings in case of debtor agriculturist's death?

(*c*) Will Government please inform this Council whether they have received any representations, private and official, giving concrete instances of such hardships and frauds, and, if so, what action have Government taken thereon?"

[*Mr. Craik ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Colonel Hendley.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"Government is aware that the Provincial Insolvency Act is in certain cases used by dishonest debtors to evade payment of their just debts. The question of amending the Act has recently been the subject of correspondence between the Punjab Government and the Government of India Government has received many communications from judicial officers and official receivers pointing out defects in the Act

'Under sections 19–21 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, a registered society is given priority over other creditors in enforcing its claims against members or past members of the society."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

23. "Will Government be pleased to say if there is any town or district in the Punjab where the jury system of trial for Indian accused has been established ? If in none will Government state if it is proposed to introduce this system in the important towns and districts at least ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"The reference in the question is apparently to section 269, Criminal Procedure Code. No order under that section has hitherto been made by the Government of the Punjab. In this Province an Indian is only tried by a jury (*a*) if committed to trial before the Chief Court (*vide* section 267) or (*b*) if accused before a District Magistrate or committed to trial before a court of Sessions jointly with an European British subject, who claims a jury, and if such Indian does not claim to be tried separately (*vide* section 452). Government see no good reason for introducing the jury system for Indian accused in any part of the Province at present. This is also the view of the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

24. "Is the practice in certain other provinces of sending out Sub Assistant Surgeons and other medical men for the relief of villages where malaria was considered most to prevail observed in this Province, and if not, will Government be pleased to say whether they propose, to adopt it for the benefit of Malaria stricken places in the Punjab ?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley replied :—

"The Local Government has provided 32 pairs of fully equipped medical panniers kept stocked ready for immediate use at the headquarters stations of all Divisions, and on an outbreak of Malaria in epidemic form in any particular district, the Civil Surgeon applies to the headquarters of his Division for a pair and on receipt he sends a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with them who tours from village to village administering quinine and affording medical aid generally as he goes along.

In the districts of Hissar, Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur, Montgomery and Multan, the District Boards have established permanent itinerating dispensaries and the recurring and other charges are all met from District Board Funds."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

25. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table the précis of correspondence on the subject of Kangra District forests drawn up by Sir J. B. Lyall and mentioned in the note to paragraph 29 of his report on Land Revenue Settlement in the Kangra Forest ? Will Government be pleased also to lay on the table all correspondence referred to in paragraph 191 (and in the note thereunder) of his report alluded to above ?"

[*Mr. Craik; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Diack.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

" A copy* of the précis referred to in the first part of the question is laid on the table.

" For the correspondence referred to in the second part of the question a careful search has been made, but the only letter that can be found is Punjab Government letter No. 347, dated 6th June 1867, a copy of which is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

26. " Will the Government kindly state the circumstances under which almost all classes of agricultural cattle have decreased in the districts of Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jhelum and Rawalpindi during the years 1909 to 1914? Will the Government kindly state the circumstances which have led to the decrease of cows in the districts of Lyallpur, Lahore and Sialkot during the same period? What is the average number of cattle yearly exported from the Punjab? In view of the decrease in the cattle population do Government propose to prohibit cattle export?" Alleged decrease of cattle in certain districts of the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" In all the districts named in the Hon'ble Member's question there has been a large increase during the quinquennium in cow buffaloes and a decrease in male buffaloes. Plough cattle have increased considerably in every district except Kangra and cows have decreased except in Lahore. The head of young stock has increased in Hoshiarpur, but has fallen in Kangra, Jhelum and Rawalpindi. In Kangra the decrease has not been serious. Rawalpindi and Jhelum were hard hit by the fodder scarcity of 1911 and 1912, but are still in a more favourable position than at the enumeration preceding that with which the Hon'ble Member suggests a comparison. The diminution in the number of cows in Lyallpur is due partly to the increasing attention which the old pastoral tribes of the district now pay to agriculture and partly to the very great rise in the number of cow buffaloes encouraged by the higher price of ghi and the suitability of stall feeding in a canal irrigated district. The decrease in cows in Sialkot is trifling and there has been a very large increase in Lahore. Statistics showing the average annual export of cattle from the province are not available, but the cattle population increased during the quinquennium preceding the last enumeration in 1914 under every head except 'male buffaloes.'

" Government does not propose to prohibit export."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

27. " Is the Government aware that sheep have decreased in the Jullundur, Ambala and Rawalpindi divisions during the years 1909 to 1914? Will the Government kindly state whether in the Jullundur Division this decrease is due to the enhancement of rates on *Gaddis'* flocks? Will they also be pleased to explain the causes in other divisions mentioned?" Decrease of sheep in certain districts in the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" Between 1909 and 1914 the number of sheep decreased in the Jullundur and Rawalpindi divisions, but increased in the Ambala Division. The decrease in the Jullundur Division took place in the Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore and Kangra districts. Fluctuations in this and other divisions were due chiefly to the amount of grazing available, and in several districts, particularly Rawalpindi, Attock and Shahpur, the quinquennium, which included seasons of poor grazing like kharif 1912 and rabi 1913, was unfavourable to graziers. In Kangra there was a very large increase in the quinquennium ending 1909 and the decrease in the following quinquennium was only a partial set-back

* *Vide* Appendix A.

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Lumsden ; Mr. Godley.*]

due, it is believed, to disease. In Hoshiarpur restrictions on browsing on the area in the Siwaliks which is being regenerated by reafforestation have caused a reduction in the stock of sheep and goats. The enhancement of rates on *Gaddis'* flocks does not appear as yet to have had any effect on the numbers."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

28. "With reference to the remarks of District and Divisional Officers quoted in the review of the District Board Report for the year 1914-15 regarding the educational expenditure of the district boards, is Government aware that in comparison with other major provinces in India the percent age of income from fees in Board Schools to the total revenue of district boards is the largest, and will the Government in view of this fact be pleased to direct that the boards might expend up to 33 per cent. of their total receipts on education ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Government is aware of the fact mentioned in the first part of the question put by the Hon'ble Member. A minimum standard of expenditure on education by district boards was formerly fixed but was abolished in 1903 as it was found impossible in practice to insist on full compliance with directions which from their very nature could make no allowance for the varying conditions of different districts. Government is therefore not disposed to revive a system which has proved unworkable in the past and which would involve an interference with the discretion of district boards entirely at variance with the policy of Government. As a matter of fact the present percentage of expenditure by district boards in the Punjab on education compares most favourably with the figures of most other provinces in India."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

29. "Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made since the publication of Mr. Hamilton's note in the direction of spreading industrial education in the Province and diverting public attention from a purely literary to technical education ; what inducements of encouragements have been held out to young men to attract them to technical schools ; and what proportion of the students, successful in the Matriculation Examination in each of the last five years, have been attracted to the Technical Schools ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member will find accounts of the progress of technical education in the Province during recent years given in the annual education reports, and I shall be glad to supply him with any additional information which he may require. A number of scholarships and stipends are provided for students entering the various technical and industrial institutions. I regret that no statistics are obtainable showing the number of students who have joined technical institutions each year after passing the Matriculation Examination, but the figures of attendance for the year in several Punjab technical institutions are given in detail in the annual education reports.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

30. "Will the Government be pleased to state if it is correct that according to Educational Code and Departmental orders a Junior Vernacular teacher has to pass a higher examination in order to qualify himself for a post of Senior Vernacular Teacher, but the salaries and prospects of teachers in these two branches of the service are the same, *viz.*, rising from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem ?

[*Mr. Godley ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Lumsden.*]

"If so, is there any proposal for consideration before the Government to increase the salary of the Senior Vernacular teacher so as to distinguish his status from that of Junior Vernacular teacher as regards emoluments ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The statement that a teacher holding a Junior Vernacular certificate obtains a Senior Vernacular certificate by passing a higher examination is correct. Teachers holding either of these certificates are eligible for employment in Government, board or private schools, at rates of pay which differ according to circumstances. The practice in Government schools is to engage vernacular teachers holding senior certificates, if candidates are available, and the rate of pay offered is as stated in the questio.. No difficulty has hitherto been experienced in filling such posts. In board schools the minimum rates of pay are Rs. 15 per mensem for a head teacher and Rs. 12 for an assistant, but the actual rates of payment vary, and there is no proposal to enforce uniformity in this respect, or to fix rates according to the examination passed."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

31. "Will the Government be pleased to state how far sanitation and hygiene are taught as compulsory subjects for public examinations in rural and urban schools as well as in Training Colleges and Normal Schools ?" Teaching of hygiene and sanitation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"Sanitation and hygiene are taught in the Punjab schools through the medium of text books, details of which will be found in the Education Code and the University calendar. In the Training College and Normal Schools courses of lectures on the subject, delivered by medical officers, have recently been instituted."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

32. "Have the recommendations of Government to Heads of Departments to purchase for official use articles of local manufactures duly approved and commended resulted in any benefit in the majority of cases to the local manufacturers ; and will the Government be pleased to order the purchase of such approved articles of indigenous manufactures by the store department every year and direct their issue to Heads of Departments along with other stores, European or Indian ?" Purchase of articles of local manufacture for official use.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Government is unable to say what benefit has been obtained by local manufacturers from the purchase for official use of the articles which they produce : it is to be presumed that they secure their ordinary trade profit. The first rule of the general rules for the supply of articles for the public service lays down that all articles which are produced in India in the form of raw material, or are manufactured in India from materials produced in India, should by preference be purchased locally provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose and the price not unfavourable, while subject to certain conditions, preference is also given to articles manufactured in India from imported materials. The Lieutenant Governor does not consider any addition necessary to these very definite instructions for Government has no reason to believe that they are not given effect to by Heads of Departments.

2. "It is not understood to what Stores Department the Hon'ble Member refers. The Stores Department is under the control of the India Office, and exists for the purpose of supplying articles which must be obtained from Europe."

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Diack ; Mr. Fagan.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

33. " With reference to my question No. 32 in the Council of 25th September 1915 and the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Diack, will the Government be pleased to state the period fixed for the continuation of the Kangra Forest Settlement made by Mr. Alexander Anderson ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" No period has been fixed by Government for the continuance of the Kangra Forest Settlement made by Mr. Alexander Anderson, nor does the Indian Forest Act contemplate a period being fixed. A forest settlement is a necessary preliminary to a forest being declared reserved under Chapter II or protected under Chapter IV, and once the forest has been notified is not ordinarily liable to revision."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

34. " Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is correct or not that the Tahsildars are allowed only one rupee per diem as travelling allowance unlike the other officers of equal rank who are allowed Rs. 3 per diem ;

(*b*) whether having regard to the recent orders requiring the Tahsildars to pay from their own pocket for the carriage of their private luggage according to the Civil Service Regulations, will the Government be pleased to state if there is any proposal to allow the Tahsildars travelling allowance according to the scale which is prescribed by Civil Service Regulations for the officers of equal status with Tahsildars instead of Re. 1 per diem ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

" (*a*) It is correct that Tahsildars are allowed Re. 1 per diem travelling allowance. In this connection the Hon'ble Member is referred to the answers given to the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan at the Council meeting on the 19th September 1913 and to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand on the 20th December 1913.

(*b*) Tahsildars like other touring officers are required to pay for the carriage of their private luggage although unlike the generality of officers they are allowed free carriage for their tents. There is nothing new in this, and Government is not aware to what 'recent orders' the Hon'ble Member alludes. There is no proposal before Government to alter the travelling allowance admissible to Tahsildars."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

35. " Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table for the information of Council a statement showing the number of villages in each district in which country spirits are sold, and is there any proposal before the Government to reduce in villages the number of shops for sale of liquor ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

" The number of villages in each district in which country spirits are sold is shown in the statement laid on the table. Out of 3,000 villages in the Province there are liquor shops in only 502. There is no special proposal before Government for reducing in villages the number of shops for the sale of liquor, but reductions are made from time to time wherever feasible. The most recent expression of the policy of Government in the matter is contained in paragraph 5, sub-clause 3, of the Government Review of the Excise Report for 1914-15.

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

(*See* ANSWER TO QUESTION NO. 35.)

Numbers of villages in each district of the Punjab in which country spirits are sold.

Division.	District.	No. of villages.
Ambala	Hissar	6
	Rohtak	3
	Gurgaon	4
	Karnal	10
	Ambala	34
	Simla	...
	Total	57
Jullundur	Kangra	41
	Hoshiarpur	22
	Jullundur	37
	Ludhiana	30
	Ferozepore	48
	Total ...	178
Lahore	Lahore	35
	Amritsar	39
	Gurdaspur	26
	Sialkot	24
	Gujranwala	36
	Total	160
Rawalpindi	Gujrat	5
	Shahpur	2
	Jhelum	8
	Rawalpindi	14
	Attock	8
	Mianwali	3
	Total ...	40
Multan	Montgomery	12
	Lyallpur	23
	Jhang	8
	Multan	6
	Muzaffargarh	9
	Dera Ghazi Khan	9
	Total ...	67
	GRAND TOTAL ...	502

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Lal lakir outlines of the village abadi lands. Noting of the above in the revenue or settlement records

36. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is correct—

(*a*) that at settlement, village abadi lands are outlined by *lal lakir* in the map of the village and are also given a khata and khasra numbering :

(*b*) that in the *lal lakir* map of the village abadi no internal boundary marks indicating the common open grounds, paths, roads, dharmsalas, and other places of public use are given in the revenue or settlement records ? "

[*Mr. Diack ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Craik.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"The practice is correctly stated in parts (*a* and *b*) of the question. The Hon'ble Member may refer to paragraph 11, Appendix VII, of Douie's Settlement Manual"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

guard ... of ... *pahra.*

37. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for consideration before the Government to adopt the system of *thikri pahra* for guard during night in all the villages of the Province or to adopt any other system for guard in villages in order to prevent commission of offences against property and detect bad characters ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"Government does not propose at present to adopt the system of *thikri pahra* for watch and ward throughout the Province. *Thikri pahra* is introduced in particular villages or tracts when local conditions or prevalence of crime or disorder render its application necessary. The system as so worked has proved its value in coping with local and temporary outbreaks of crime."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

of kid- ...ing and ...ction of ... girls.

38. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table for the information of Council a statement showing—

(*a*) the number of criminal cases of kidnapping and abduction of minor girls in each of the districts of the Punjab during the last five years,

(*b*) and the proportion of conviction in such cases ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"A statement giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table. The statement refers to cases taken up by the police during the period referred to."

Statement showing the number of criminal police cases of kidnapping and abduction of minor girls in the Punjab from 1911-1915.

1	2	3	4
Districts.	Number of criminal cases.	Proportion of convictions in such cases.	REMARKS.
		Per cent.	
Hissar	16	75	
Rohtak	61	32	
Gurgaon	12	58	
Karnal	34	50	
Ambala	56	43	
Simla	9	22	
Hoshiarpur	29	55	
Jullundur	50	18	
Ludhiana	37	59	
Kangra	20	35	
Ferozepore	36	53	
Lahore	157	38	
Amritsar	63	54	
Gurdaspur	51	41	
Sialkot	49	39	
Gujranwala	100	25	
Montgomery	157	17	
Lyallpur	80	55	
Jhang	32	47	
Multan	32	62·5	
Muzaffargarh	25	76	
Dera Ghazi Khan	14	79	
Gujrat	56	50	
Shahpur	29	65	
Jhelum	30	73	
Rawalpindi	45	69	
Attock	5	80	
Mianwali	24	37·5	
Northern District, Railway	4	75	
Southern District, Railway	7	86	
Total ...	1,321	43·4	

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Craik ; Mr. Lumsden ; Mr. Ward.*

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

39. " Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the widespread evil of Nausar gambling by bad characters who on the road side and in villages and small towns cheat ignorant travellers of their belongings? If so will the Government be pleased to state the measures which it has adopted or intends to adopt for the purpose of stamping out this evil ?" Measures to check the Nausar gambling evil.

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :-

" The attention of Government has not been drawn to this evil and they have no reason to suppose that it is particularly prevalent at present. Nausar gambling is an offence punishable under section 13 of the Gambling Act, III of 1867, and beyond the general application of that Act Government does not consider that any special measures are required."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

40. " Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the resolution on sanitation accepted by Government of India in the meeting of the Imperial Council held on 22nd February 1916, and will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to set apart a substantial portion of the income from the local cesses for the improvement of sanitation in villages and small towns ? " Sanitation in villages.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

" Government has just received a copy of the recent resolution on sanitation accepted by the Government of India. It is not possible at present to give any reply to the latter portion of the Hon'ble Member's question as the matter has not yet come under examination. But the necessary enquiries will now be undertaken."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

41. " Will the Government be pleased to state if it is correct that there is no pacca approach road to the Railway Station Nankana Sahib which is a place of pilgrimage of Sikhs and Hindus and is visited by a very large number of pilgrims and visitors and is in need of metalled roads to connect the Railway Station to the important towns and villages round about for wheeled traffic to convey passengers and for purposes of transport of goods ? " Approach roads to Nankana Sahib. railway station.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

" The Deputy Commissioner reports that there is a metalled approach road to Nankana Railway Station, that the District Board have under contemplation metalling the road from Nankana to Manawala, and that no other metalled roads are wanted in this vicinity at present."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

42. " With reference to the observations contained in the Annual Review of the District Board Reports for 1914-15, on the constitution and powers of the District Boards and the devolution of authority to Local Boards or Sub-Committees, will the Government be pleased to state when final orders may be expected on this devolution scheme ? " Powers of the District Boards and devolution of authority to Local Boards.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

" The general question referred to by the Hon'ble Member is still under the consideration of the Local Government, and it is not possible at this stage to state when final orders may be expected."

[*Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Lumsden ; Mr. Diack.*]

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

43. "With reference to the statement appearing in the proceedings of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Boards and Committees Department, No. 787, dated 29th November 1913, to the effect that the elective system has been introduced in Zira and Moga in the Ferozepore District, will Government be pleased to state if the people of Moga submitted to the Government a petition or memorial complaining that the elective system is not in force in that area and praying for its early introduction ? Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has so far been taken in the matter ?"

"**The Hon'ble r. Lumsden** replied :—

"In the statement referred to by the Hon'ble Member Moga was owing to a regrettable error a misprint for Muktsar, a municipal town in the same district. A petition was received last December from certain residents in the town of Moga praying for the introduction of the elective system The petition was forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for disposal and petitioners were informed accordingly."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

44. "Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the elective system has not been introduced in Moga up to now and the reason why ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"The elective system has not been introduced in Moga. Moga is not a municipality but a notified area, and the elective system does not obtain in any notified area in the Province."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

45. "Will the Government be pleased to state how many petitions by Upper Subordinates were received for commutation of pensions and how many of these were allowed ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Forty-seven applications for commutation of pensions have been received by Government from non-gazetted officers in superior service in the current financial year. In 21 cases commutation of a portion of the pension was sanctioned, and five applications are pending."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

46. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table statistics regarding recruitment, showing the number of recruits supplied by each tribe, notified as an agricultural tribe, in the several districts of the Province—

(*a*) For 10 years before the passing of the Land Alienation Act ;

(*b*) For a similar period after the Act ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"The information which the Hon'ble Member requires is not available. The statistics of recruitment are not compiled according to agricultural tribes but according to the broad classes which are recognized by recruiting officers, *e g.*, (1) Sikhs including Khatri Sikhs ; (2) Punjabi Muhammadans ; (3) Jats ; (4) Rajputs (including those belonging to the United Provinces); and (5) Hindustani Muhammadans.

[*Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Diack ; The President.*]

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked a supplementary question :—

" Will Government be pleased to have these statistics prepared so as to enable some Hon'ble Member to put forward a resolution before the Council ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" I should like to have notice of that question."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

" Will the Hon'ble Member accept this as notice or will he require fresh notice ?"

His Honour the President :—

" I think fresh notice should be given. The compilation of statistics requires a good deal of time."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

Agricultural land held by Arains and Kambos.

47. " Will the Government be pleased to state the total quantity of agricultural land held by Arains and Kambos in this Province

(*a*) in June 1901, and

(*b*) also in June 1915 or such earlier period immediately preceding June 1915 for which statistics are available ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" A classification of the land of the province according to the tribe of the owner has never been undertaken. Such a classification is made in each district at settlement, but a provincial return for the whole province such as the Hon'ble Member desires has not been compiled for any year, and figures cannot be given for either 1901 or 1915. "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

Sale of land by agriculturists.

48. " Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in a case decided by the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore in May last (Lal Singh, etc., of Sukheki, Tahsil Zira) under the Alienation of Land Act, Punjab, some agriculturists wanted to sell their lands for paying their debts, but members of the agricultural tribes would not pay more than Rs. 9,000 on account of which it was offered to a non-agriculturist, who paid Rs 16,000 for it ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" Government has no information of the case to which reference is made. "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked a supplementary question :—

" Will Government make enquiries on this point ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" The enquiry is being made. "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

Losses on sales by members of agricultural tribes.

49. ' Will Government be pleased to state if it is not a fact that members of agricultural tribes, who are compelled to sell their lands without

[*Mr. Diack ; Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Craik.*]

getting an opportunity to sell to non-agriculturists, suffer losses and have to part with their lands at low prices ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" Government are not aware that vendors, who are members of agricultural tribes, obtain lower prices than they would obtain if permitted to sell to non-agriculturists. In recent reports prepared by Settlement Officers there is no indication that agriculturists offer lower purchase prices than non agriculturists. In the Jullundur and Nakodar tahsils, for instance, the sale prices paid by purchasers, members of agricultural tribes, very largely exceeded the prices paid by those of other tribes, in all circles but one, and there the prices were practically the same."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

50. " Will Government be pleased to state to what tribes of agriculturists, if any, such sales take place, and whether these tribes are supplying recruits for the army in larger numbers than before the passing of the Act ? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the number of recruits from these tribes since the commencement of the present war ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" The information asked for as to recruiting is not available, as I have already explained, and in any case it would be impossible for Government to enter into the comparisons and detailed enquiries that the question suggests. "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

51 " Will Government be pleased to state if they have received any memorial from the *sahukars* of Gurdaspur complaining against the effects of the working of the Alienation of Land Act ? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the said memorial, and state what action, if any, the Government have taken or propose to take on the said memorial ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

No such memorial appears to have been received.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

52. " Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Tribune*, dated 10th May 1913, page ?, headed ' How land laws hamper educational progress ? ' If so, what steps Government has taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents? Has any notification been issued under section 8 (2) Act I of 1913 (Punjab) or intended to be issued in the immediate future declaring lands, required for industrial, educational and commercial purposes exempt from pre-emption laws ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

" The attention of Government has not hitherto been drawn to the article, which it is observed was published nearly two years ago. Government is always prepared to consider proposals from District Authorities to exempt any land or class of land from the right of pre-emption by a notification under section 8 (2) of Act I of 1913. The only notification hitherto issued under that section is No. 148 of 3rd March 1916, which declared that no right of pre-emption existed in respect of agricultural land and village immovable property within the present or future limits of the Sialkot Municipality.

[*Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Craik.*]

In this connection the Hon'ble Member's attention is drawn to the provisions of section 9 of the Act, which are as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a right of pre emption shall not exist in respect of any sale made by or to the Government or by or to any local authority or to any Company under the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or in respect of any sale sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner under section 3 (2) of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900". I also draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the press communique of 15th August 1911, which was as follows :—

Press communique.

Dated Lahore, the 15th of August 1911.

In his speech at the Industrial Conference at Lahore in February last it will be remembered that the Hon'ble Mr. Douie remarked as follows :—

"I admit our obligation to see that our land laws do not hamper industrial development. Two new provisions in the Pre-emption Bill are an earnest of the wish of Government to facilitate the acquisition of land for factory sites. When they have become law, and have been reinforced by executive instructions as to the working of section 3 (2) of the Alienation of Land Act, I think no one will have reason to complain that our land legislation, in its practical working acts as a restraint on trade."

By Resolution No. 9 passed at that Conference it was urged that "Government should take early measures to remove the obstacles to the acquisition of sites required for factories and for industrial and commercial purposes caused by the existing provisions of the Pre-emption Act and the Land Alienation Act read with the executive instructions."

Accordingly Deputy Commissioners have now, by Correction Slip No. 65 to the Land Administration Manual, been instructed to permit sales where the object is to purchase land as a site for a workshop or factory or where the land is a building site in close proximity to a town or village site.

As regards the obstacles presented by the Pre-emption Act when the new Pre-emption Bill becomes law, it is hoped that all difficulties connected with pre-emption will disappear, but in the meantime Government is willing on a recommendation being made to them to continue the practice of excluding under section 7 (2) of the Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1905, any particular block of land which may be required for industrial purposes and regarding which a contract of sale will be completed, provided the land is freed from possible claims by pre-emption".

The policy of Government in regard to the subject of this question is unchanged.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

53. "With reference to the suggestion made by Pandit Moti Ram, Pleader, referred to in the Punjab Government communique published in the *Tribune*, dated 19th December 1915, for granting lands to such Hindu sufferers as have been rendered destitute by the recent dacoities in the western districts, of the Punjab, will Government be pleased to state if it proposes to do anything in this direction ?" **Grants of land to Hindu sufferers from dacoities in western districts of the Punjab.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"Government has already, as a special case, sanctioned grants of land, aggregating 20 rectangles (500 acres) on peasant terms for sufferers in Ahmadpur where the losses of property have been most serious, and the Commissioner has appointed a local committee of Hindu gentlemen to investigate cases of deserving applicants and make suitable recommendations for the distribution of this area. No further grants are contemplated."

[*Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Craik ; Mr. Godley.*]

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked a supplementary question :—

" Will Government be pleased to state whether they accept the principle underlying the grant of compensation to Moslem sufferers in Candy and Colombo riots as embodied in the despatches lately published by the Home Government in the Blue Book C. D. 8167 presented to Parliament in January last ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

" I must ask for notice of that question. "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

54. " Will Government be pleased to state the number of applications, if any, received by the Educational Officers or District Officers of Government during the last 5 years by private recognised schools for acquisition of land by Government for school buildings or play-grounds. How many, if any, such applications were allowed ? If the reply to the question be in the negative, will Government consider the desirability of taking some action for affording the very necessary help to meet such cases ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" Requests or informal suggestions have occasionally been made that Government should acquire land for privately managed schools under the Act. No separate record has been kept of such applications, and the school managers concerned have been informed that it is impossible to comply with their requests, as the acquisition of land for privately-owned and managed institutions is not held to be a public purpose within the meaning of the Act. As to the latter part of the question the Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given to the Hon'ble Mr. Bhagat Ram on the same subject "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

55. " (*a*) Is it a fact that as stated by me in my speech of April 22nd, between 1910 and 1913-14, the provincial share of expenditure on education increased from Rs. $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Rs. $28\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, or by 10 lakhs, and that out of this a sum of Rs. $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs represents increased expenditure on buildings and equipments leaving only $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs for expenditure on tutorial staff and Inspectorate ?

"(*b*) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what portion of this latter sum has been spent in each of the last five years on Primary Education ?

"(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of reversing the present policy of spending Provincial grants on buildings and equipments in so far as it concerns Primary and Secondary Education, and provide for recurring maintenance grants wherever private bodies undertake to build school houses at their own expenditure and raise a reasonable sum of money for up-keep by means of subscription among themselves ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" The Hon'ble Member has correctly stated that the educational expenditure classed as Provincial was greater in 1913-14 than in 1909-10 by about 10 lakhs, and that nearly three-quarters of this difference was due to increased expenditure on buildings and equipment. The explanation is that in 1909-10 expenditure on buildings fell to an abnormally low level, owing to the state of the Provincial finances ; whereas in 1913-14 large sums were allotted for the purpose both from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. It would obviously be a mistake to assume, as is apparently done in the third part of the question, that

[*Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Barron.*]

money specifically assigned for capital expenditure in years of prosperity could be spent on increasing annually recurring charges, such as expenditure on salaries and maintenance grants At the same time it may be mentioned that expenditure from provincial funds on the latter objects rose from Rs. 10,85,168 in 1909-10 to Rs. 13,07,724 in 1913-14, and Rs. 14,48,667 in 1914-15, and that capital expenditure on buildings will show a large decrease in the next financial year owing to the cessation of Imperial grants and the restriction of Provincial expenditure. As regards the second part of the Hon'ble Member's question, Provincial expenditure for primary education is mostly incurred in the form of grants to local bodies, and this appears in the educational statistiets as expenditure from district and municipal funds. Even if the case were otherwise, there is no means of exactly distinguishing between the two departments of education in respect of expenditure. Primary education, for instance, is largely imparted in secondary schools, and inspection and training institutions serve both purposes Such a division, therefore, as that suggested would be purely arbitrary and statistically of no value."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked:—

56. "Is it a fact that owing to the departure of troops to the front the rental value of most of the bungalows in the Punjab Cantonments has deteriorated?" **Deterioration of rental value of bungalows in cantonments in the Punjab.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied:—

"Government has no information on the subject, but is prepared to believe that in some cantonments, where the garrisons have not been up to full peace strength during the past year, rents may have fallen in conformity with the reduced demand for accommodation."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked a supplementary question:—

"Will Government be pleased to state if they have received memorials from residents in cantonments of certain places?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied:—

"I am not aware of any memorials."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked:—

57. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of newspapers in the Punjab which since 1913 have been called upon to furnish security under the Press Act, of newspapers of which the security has been enhanced, and newspapers which, after being required to furnish security, have ceased publication?" **Newspapers asked to furnish security under the Press Act.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied:—

"The statement asked for by the Hon'ble Member has been laid on the table."

STATEMENT.

Names of newspapers called on to deposit security since 31st December 1913.

Bijli.
Khalsa Sewak.
Nur Afshan.
Zamindar.
Akhbar-i-Am.
Nirbal Sewak.
Haq Pasand.
Vyas.
Siraj-ul-Akhbar.

[*Mr. Barron ; Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Barron ; Mr. Ward.*]

Names of newspapers of which the security has been enhanced since 31st December 1913.

Akhbar-i-Am. (Order subsequently waived).
Paigham-i-Salah.
Shanti.
Hindu.

Names of newspapers which, after being required to deposit security, ceased publication since 31st December 1913.

Bijli.
Khalsa Sewak.
Nirbal Sewak.
Vyas.
Haq Pasand.
Siraj-ul-Akhbar.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

58. "Will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the desirability of appointing an Indian as one of the Under-Secretaries as has been the practice in some other Provinces and as was tried temporarily in our own Province not long ago?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"One of the three Under-Secretaryships is 'listed' as open to members of the Provincial Civil Service, but this does not mean that it is confined to Indian members of that service. Indian members of the Civil Service are also eligible for appointment as Under-Secretaries. When a vacancy occurs Government endeavours to appoint the most suitable officer whether of the Provincial or the Imperial Civil Service available for the post who possesses the necessary qualifications."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

59. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately for each year since 1907-08—

(1) the area irrigated by major canals ;
(2) irrigation revenue due to extension of irrigation under water-rates as originally fixed ;
(3) irrigation revenue due to the enhancement of the water-rate subsequently made under each of the major canal works?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

*"Statement A gives the information about the annual irrigation from the major canals that has been asked for separately for each canal and for each year from 1907-08 to date.

"The extension of irrigation is apparent in the columns of the statement for the new canals.

"There has been no enhancement of the water rate, properly speaking. The new schedule of occupiers' rates introduced on the Western Jumna Canal in 1910 was in connection with the settlement. Statement B shows that it has resulted in a reduction of the average rate from Rs. 3·90 to 3·79 per acre or about 2½ per cent. probably due to favourable rates for fodder crops and waterings before ploughing, a feature of this schedule.

"On the Indus Canals the numbers of schedules originally in force have been reduced and the canal systems regrouped, but as will be seen by comparing the years 1908-09 and 1913-14 the increase is nominal, only about 4¼ per cent.

"On the Lower Chenab Canal and Lower Jhelum Canal schedules B at lower rates have been introduced in zones whose lands are inferior in quality."

* *Vide* appendices B and C.

[*Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Lumsden ; Mr. Craik ; Mr. Ward.*]

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

60. " Will the Government be pleased to state how much money has been spent during the last three years in each district of the Cis-Sutlej Group for the improvement of village sanitation ? " Money spent for village sanitation improvement in Cis-Sutlej Group districts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

" It is not possible to give the exact figures of expenditure on village sanitation during the past three years without a reference to the District Boards concerned, but it is believed that the sums shown in the statement placed on the table which come to a total of Rs. 1,64,039 for the 7 districts concerned afford a tolerably accurate guide. In addition two special grants aggregating Rs. 7,294 were sanctioned by the Sanitary Board in 1914-15 for the Karnal District. "

Serial No.	Name of District.	SANITATION CHARGES.			
		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Hissar ...	13,478	32,899	13,771	60,148
2	Rohtak ...	10,381	15,373	4,669	30,423
3	Gurgaon ...	6,690	4,883	3,197	14,770
4	Karnal ...	919	610	14,889	16,418
5	Ambala ...	2,505	3,927	2,776	9,208
6	Ludhiana ...	2,797	8,248	16,012	27,057
7	Ferozepore ...	1,411	2,178	2,426	6,015
	Total ...	38,181	68,118	57,740	1,64,039

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked : –

61. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police recruited from the agricultural classes of the Cis-Sutlej districts from 1910 to 1915 ? Police officers recruited from agricultural classes of the Cis-Sutlej districts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

" The figures are as follows :—

Deputy Superintendents ... ... *Nil.*

Inspectors 3

Sub-Inspectors ... ... 13 "

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

62. " Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of devising means to improve the water supply at the tail ends of Rajbahas in order to remove the grievances of the proprietors holding land near the tail ends ?" Water supply at the tail ends of Rajbahas.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

" The equitable distribution of the supply of water has always received he earnest attention of Government, and the mere fact that Government

[*Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Ward ; Mr. Barron.*]

rants parcels of arid land so small as a quarter of a rectangle in some cases nd guarantees that the owner shall receive the water needed to raise profitble crops, however remote he may be from the river, shows that the existing neans of distribution is performing an amazing task with remarkable efficiency. t is true that whenever anything goes wrong with the canal or its distributaries he trouble is more likely to be felt by irrigators at the tail of the Rajbahas han by those higher up. The share of the supply due to the tail watercourse nay be as little as one or two per cent of the whole supply due to the listributary, and it is obvious that the earthen channel, subject as it is to apid deterioration from silt and from burrowing animals and other causes, nust be in a very high state of efficiency to work successfully to so narrow a nargin. The prosperity of the tail irrigators must therefore depend more on he vigilance and efficiency of the staff than on machines, but in the matter of Modules and such like devices Government has done much in the past to mprove the regulating apparatus and is still working at improvements that will when perfected give the engineer greater control over the supply and render the distribution even better than it is now.

"In order to insure that this matter received the full attention that its importance merits the Chief Engineer took the earliest possible opportunity to tour over the tail channels of the Lower Jhelum and Lower Chenab Canals in the Jhang District and also over many channels of the Lower Bari Doab and Upper Chenab Canals to see the state of the channels and of the irrigation for himself, and in doing so met on the spot a large number of irrigators whose lands are at the tail ends of the distributaries. He found the local officers keenly alive to the interests of this tail irrigation and the irrigators with great confidence in their officers; for some years there had been no real difficulties in the villages inspected; but as already said the irrigator here as elsewhere on the canal systems must ever remain dependent on the efficiency of the staff."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

63. "Will Government be pleased to state the number of Naib Zilladars and Zilladars recruited from the agricultural classes of the Cis-Sutlej districts from 1910 to 1915?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"The number of Zilladars recruited from the agricultural classes of the Cis-Sutlej districts from 1910 to 1915 is four out of eight vacancies filled from these districts. There is no establishment of Naib Zilladars in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

64. "In view of the fact that the District Boards represent a very great majority of the population of this province has the Government considered the desirability of increasing the number of their representatives in the Punjab Legislative Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member will have learnt from a recent communication in the Press that at the next election the District Boards of the Province will have the right to send five representatives to the new Council, one for each Revenue division, instead of three under the present system."

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das; Mr. Lumsden.*]

RESOLUTION THAT THE STRENGTH OF THE PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BE RAISED TO ITS FULL LIMIT.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das:—"Your Honour,—On the 20th February last when I gave notice of the resolution standing in my name, I little thought that my task would be so easy as it is to-day. Your Honour's Government have since issued a Press *Communiqué* giving the outlines of the manner in which this Council will be enlarged. My task is, therefore, much simpler and I have nothing to say but to heartily thank Your Honour for the statesmanlike view Your Honour took of this question from the very beginning. It will be remembered that on the 25th May last I drew pointed attention to the strength of the Punjab Council in my budget speech. Your Honour very graciously promised to give due consideration to the suggestion for the enlargement of this Council. We waited for the better part of a year. No doubt, Your Honour's Government had moved in the matter but the end of the present term of Council being well nigh in sight I gave notice of the resolution standing in my name, with which it will be unnecessary to proceed further now that the Press *Communiqué* has been issued. While conveying to Your Honour the most grateful thanks of this Council as well as of the people of the Punjab whom it represents, I must say a word with regard to the political status given to the Punjab and the position this Council occupies among the Legislative Councils of India. Does the Province which is justly styled the swordhand of India and which feeds India's teeming millions and large populations outside this continent with her wheat, the land whose sons now as ever are fighting the Empire's battle far and near, whose policemen are in requisition wherever the British have to deal with non-European races in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere, whose engineers, overseers and medical men have spread over the Indian Continent and are head and shoulders above their compeers in courage, manliness and devotion to duty, does that Province, I ask in all humility of spirit but with the greatest emphasis I can command, deserve a better political status than it now enjoys, and does not that Province deserve to have her Council enlarged? I pause for a reply and would earnestly beseech Your Honour and higher authorities concerned to bestow due attention to this question.

"The enlargement of this Council, howsoever imperfect it may be in distributing the franchise and in the grouping of electorates (and this is perhaps not the time to criticise these details) is a right step in advance and will go to some extent to solve the problem alluded to above. Bearing in mind Your Honour's services to the peace and contentment of the Punjab during these troublous times if Your Honour will be so good as to help in the grant to this Province of the status which is its rightful due, Your Honour will be for ever remembered as the greatest and most far seeing Lieutenant-Governor after Sir John Lawrence.

"With these remarks I beg to withdraw the Resolution standing in my name—

"'That this Council recommends to the Government that the strength of the Punjab Legislative Council be raised to the full statutory limit of thirty.'"

PUNJAB DISTRICT BOARDS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden:—"Your Honour,—I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, No. XX of 1883. The amending Bill is a very short one and its purpose has been clearly explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which is in the hands of Hon'ble Members. I do not think it therefore necessary at this stage to

[*Mr. Lumsden ; Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Barron ; His Honour the President.*]

make any lengthy disquisition on the subject. I should, however, like to emphasize the purely permissive and extremely cautious nature of the Bill. It will be observed that Government is arrogating to itself no power to impose a cess, all initiative must come from the district boards. So long as the district boards do not move in the matter, the Bill remains a dead letter. In the second place the Bill is of an extremely cautious nature. The ordinary district board taxation is very carefully safeguarded. Three resolutions are required before a tax can be imposed by a district board, and apart from that, any scheme for imposing taxation is closely scrutinized by Government and the district board proposals are subject to Government sanction; but in this case, apart from the ordinary precautions, two further most stringent conditions have been added. The first of these is that a three-fourths majority is required before any resolution can be passed. The second is that not less than 6 months shall elapse between the first and the last resolutions. Now let us suppose that a district board, carried away in a rush of enthusiasm or possibly suddenly attacked by an acute spasm of mental aberration, passes this first resolution, what happens? During the month which is allowed for objections the members of the district board will receive the reproaches of all their friends relations and others, and the district board office will be flooded with objections of all kinds. In that case, it will be a chastened board which meets to pass the second resolution and the chances of that resolution ever coming before Government are very small. We all know how even genuine enthusiasm has a way of fading away, and the corrective influence of public opinion will go far to correct any mental disability. If that be the case in regard to the second resolution, what can we think of the third resolution which will come on a long time afterwards, at least 5 months after the second resolution? We may safely assume then that any resolution which reaches its final stage will be based on no wild gust of enthusiam, but will be based on solid reason. I consider, therefore, that this Bill cannot but appeal to all those who welcome any step towards the development of local self-government, and that those who are apt to regard with suspicion any move from the *status quo* may, in view of the safeguards which I have detailed, be perfectly assured that no very violent disruption will ensue if the Bill be passed. The other clauses in the Bill merely provide that the money thus specially raised shall not be diverted from its proper purpose. I beg, therefore, to move for leave to introduce this Bill.',

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour,—I beg leave to move a slight amendment to the motion to the subject standing before the Council. I find that the motion is for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, to introduce the Bill and to move that it be published in the *Punjab Gazette* in English and Urdu and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. So far as I understand."

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—" Your Honour,—I rise to a point of order. We are at present asking for leave to introduce the Bill."

His Honour the President :—" At present the motion is that leave be given to introduce the Bill. The Hon'ble Member's remarks may be made at the subsequent motion when leave is given.

" The motion before the Council is that leave be given to introduce a Bill further to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden :—" Your Honour,—I beg to introduce the Bill and to move that it be published in the *Punjab Gazette* both in English and in Urdu, and move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the

[*Mr. Lumsden*; *Lala Kashi Ram*; *His Honour the President*; *Mr. Gracey.*]

Hon'ble Mr. Fagan, The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh, The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal, The Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey and the Mover with instructions to report in a fortnight."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour.—It is with reference to these two points that I wish to make some remarks for Your Honour's consideration. The first thing is that the copy of the rules that I have on the subject relating to motions says that when a Bill is introduced for the purpose of consideration (I am referring to Rule No. 9) the Member in charge shall make one or more of the following motions—(*a*) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, (*b*) that the Bill be taken into consideration, (*c*) that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. Your Honour will observe that there is no corresponding motion to that given in clause (*b*) of the motion now before Council, that it should be published in the *Punjab Gazette* in English and Urdu. I want, however, to be enlightened on the subject of this motion. Is it intended not to invite public opinion upon it because the rules, as they stand, say that it should be circulated for public opinion? There is no mention that there is any authority to amend this rule and to ask for leave simply to the publication of the Bill in the *Punjab Gazette*, English and Urdu. Your Honour will observe that the clause relating to the eliciting of opinion is omitted. Is it intended to pass this Bill without inviting opinion upon it? If so, Your Honour, I should like to know what is the object of waiting fifteen days for the report of the Select Committee? My opinion is that, if this Bill is passed in this Council without receiving the opinion of the public, the Bill receives very scant consideration and, as a matter of fact, is not properly understood by a large majority of the Members. My experience with regard to the Registration of Medical Practitioners Bill is to the same effect. It was not until the other day that, owing to the courtesy and kindness of the Hon'ble Secretary of this Council, I was supplied with a mass of information on the subject. Until then I may here confess before Your Honour that I had not understood the full effects of the introduction of the Bill or its consequence upon the interests of the Province. I submit that although I perfectly agree at this time as to the simple nature of the measure, we do not know what the public may have to say for or against it and it is always better to have the opinion of the public before the Council and before Hon'ble Members before they proceed to give their whole opinion for or against the measure. So, if the Hon'ble Member who is moving this motion means that the Bill is not to be circulated for opinion, I oppose it on the grounds I have already stated."

His Honour the President :—" Then I take the Hon'ble Member's motion to be (*a*) that the Bill may be introduced, (*b*) that it be published in the *Gazette* for information, and (*c*) that the referring of the Bill to Select Committee be postponed."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" The amendment I propose, Your Honour, is that it should be in the words of Rule 9, clause 1, of the Regulations on the subject of making laws, that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion. There should be no limitation of the papers in which it is published. If it is desired to confine publication to these two publications, the English and Urdu *Gazette*, I have no objection, but if the Legislative Department has been in the habit of publishing it in the Indian Press and the English Press also, I submit that publication need not be limited to those papers."

His Honour the President :—" The Secretary to the Council will explain the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey :—" Your Honour,—The motion that the Bill be published in the *Punjab Gazette* is simply in the form of Rule 7,—that the Bill be published in the *Punjab Gazette* and such other papers as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct."

[*Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Gracey ; Mr. Barron ; His Honour the President ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Lumsden.*]

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"Your Honour, --I respectfully beg leave to observe that at this stage Rule No. 9 applies."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey :—" Rule 9 reads as follows :—

" When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge shall make one or more of the following motions, (*a*) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, (*b*) that the Bill be taken into consideration, (*c*) that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

" There is no proposal, I understand, that the Bill should be circulated for the purposes of eliciting opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—" It is for the Hon'ble Member to put a motion that the Bill be circulated."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kashi Ram :—" I am prepared to amend my motion to that extent, that the Bill be circulated for opinion thereon before it is referred to Select Committee."

His Honour the President :—" The amendment before the Council is that the Bill be circulated for opinion before it is referred to Select C ommittee."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal: —" I support this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden : —" Your Honour,—I am quite prepared to accept this amendment if it is the wish of the Hon'ble Members that this Bill should be circulated. We proposed to dispense with circulation because the Bill was of such an extremely simple nature and because, as I have already explained, its power was entirely dependent upon, the initiative of the district boards themselves. It seemed to me in these circumstances that it was not necessary to circulate it for opinion."

His Honour the President :— " The motion, as altered by the amendment which has been accepted by Government, is that the Bill be introduced, that it be published in the *Punjab Gazette* in English and Urdu, and that it be circulated for opinion. The reference to Select Committee will come after the Bill has been circulated. Will that meet the Hon'ble Member's wishes ? "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :— " Yes, Your Honour."

His Honour the President :—" The motion which has been accepted by Government is that —

(*a*) the Bill be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, English and Urdu,

(*b*) be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion.

" The reference to the Select Committee will be made later on. Will that meet with the Hon'ble Member's wishes ? "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Yes, Your Honour. "

The motion was put and agreed to.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1916-17.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden :—"Your Honour,—In introducing the Financial Statement to-day I find myself in a position of extreme difficulty and with Your Honour's permission I may briefly refer to the difficulties which beset me. I do not say this with any desire to disarm honest criticism—and by honest criticism I mean that criticism which proceeds from a genuine desire for public weal and is not actuated by any motives of self-seeking or self-interest—I say I have no desire to disarm honest criticism, but I trust that in view of

*See appendix D.

[*Mr. Lumsden.*]

these difficulties the Hon'ble Members will be inclined to make some slight allowance for any shortcomings that might be too obvious. In the first place I was appointed to my present office after the work of the budget had very considerably advanced. The work is of a very technical character, and it was difficult for a new-comer plunged into the middle of the budget work to grasp it in a short time. It is also rather unfortunate for me that my first appearance in this Council should coincide with my chief work during the year. In the second place I have been left an unfortunate legacy by my predecessor, I am sure all the Hon'ble Members present here will join with me in congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. Mant on his new appointment. At the same time I have a personal grievance against him, because he has accustomed this Council to so high a standard in financial matters that he has made it extremely difficult for any successor to live up to it. In the third place I cannot hope that my subject to-day will prove very interesting. The Hon'ble Members have been accustomed to a series of prosperity budgets, and the statement which I have to place before them to-day is not of that character. In fact I think it would tax the financial genius of even Mr. Mant to find any text more suitable for to-day's proceedings then the somewhat hackneyed one—' Blessed are those that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.' In the 17th century there lived a certain Chevalier D'Eon de Beaumont who was a notorious character and a great adventurer. On one occasion when detailing to one of his patrons his various qualifications he offered among other things to spend the revenues of the kingdom of France in one year and to write a treatise on economy in the next. He argued that that no one could really know anything about economy unless he had experience as a spendthrift. He assured his patron that a book written under such circumstances would be a tremendous draw to the general public who would all flock to read a treatise which they would otherwise not have looked at. To-day I am in a more unfortunate position. I have not even the glamour of past misdeeds with which to soften my statement of to-day. I have not even the satisfaction of suggesting that on some future occasion this Province may plunge into a course of wild extravagance. I cannot hope therefore that my speech will prove interesting to the Hon'ble Members, and I am sure that there will be many disappointments under various heads. At the same time I would ask them to believe that we have done our best to distribute the loaves in a year when there are no fishes, and I am sure that the Hon'ble Members will do their best to realise the difficulties with which the present budget has been framed. There is one gleam of light in the situation, and that is this that in view of the special character of the budget, which consists so largely of purely routine recurring expenditure, it will not be necessary for me to make any set speech, and I thus shall be able to practise what I preach and effect economy both of time and paper.

" Before proceeding to discuss the estimate in a very short and brief way I should like to do my best to dissipate an unfortunate impression which seems to be prevalent. I have been unable to understand how this impression originated. It apparently has two forms. The one form is that the Financial Department of this Government consists of a large and gloomy safe—a repository of dark secrets. This safe is kept sternly locked lest any ray of the light of publicity should penetrate its darkness. I am very sorry to disappoint the Hon'ble Members, for the unknown has always its attractions, and I am afraid I shall be shattering some of the cherished illusions when I confess that though I have been nearly 3½ months working in this office, I have not only not received any key to this wonderful safe but have been unable to find any trace of its existence. In the other form the impression takes the Financial Secretary is represented as a kind of conjurer waving a magic wand over a mass of figures. There is, certainly very considerable truth as regards the mass of figures, but unfortunately Government

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does not provide the Financial Secretary with that magic wand, and in fact a more suitable implement for the work which he has to do, would be a spade. It is not however this part of the suggestion that calls for notice. It is the further assumption that a Financial Secretary uses his magic wand not with any object of marshalling these figures into any law or order, but in order to make confusion worse confounded, or if I may say so without irreverence darkens counsel with figures. I have been through the various extremely lucid memoranda submitted by my predecessor during the past years and I have examined the length statements which have been provided, and I have really been quite unable to understand how this impression originated. It seems to me that if any Department of Government places all its cards on the table it is the Financial Department of the Government, which year after year comes before this Council with a full, true and particular account of all its doings. During the present year we have not only submitted all the information previously given in former years, but we have in addition made one or two small alterations simply for the convenience of the members and at a considerable inconvenience to ourselves. We have on this occasion placed our draft statement about a week before the meeting in the hands of the Members so that they may have every opportunity of acquainting themselves with the facts before the date of the meeting. This change has been effected by issuing the statement upon the provisional orders of the Government of India instead of waiting as in previous years for the final orders. In doing so we run the great risk of having to make very considerable alterations in the statement at the last moment. But as the Hon'ble Members last year seemed to have a cause of complaint in the fact that this statement reached them only a day before the meeting, we have undertaken to run the risk provided the Members really appreciate the change. Another small change will be found in the fact that Schedule B which contains minor heads has been cut up and each head in the schedule has been placed in the body of the memo. above the connected explanation. It is hoped in this way that the Hon'ble Members will find it easy to refer to figures when reading the explanations submitted.

"Another change which has been made for the first time this year is the addition of a statement of re-appropriations exceeding Rs. 10,000 which have been sanctioned by the Local Government during the course of the year. This is a new departure entered into simply with a wish to meet the desire of Members who complained that they did not understand, and had no opportunity of criticising, any re-appropriations made. I trust the present statement furnished will remove all cause of complaint on this score. I confess that I am not sure whether we are not supplying the Hon'ble Members with too vast mass of information and so far from thinking that there is any truth in the impression that we were concealing or withholding any information, it seems to me that the real danger is that the information supplied is so extensive that Members will not be able to absorb it and that it may possibly produce an attack of financial indigestion.

"I propose to run through the estimates very rapidly because I trust that Members have taken advantage of the days that have intervened between the receipt of the statement and the present meeting in order to make themselves acquainted with the various changes that have occurred. It will be observed to begin with that our balance with which we began this financial year was about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs less than we expected. It will also be observed that the revenue and the income during the year has been no less than $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs short of anticipations. This $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs has been largely off-set by the grant of Rs. 6,85,000 received from the Imperial Government under our 41 lakhs net guarantee under the head Irrigation. Thus the net result is a reduction of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The chief decreases expected are under the heads I—Land Revenue, V—Excise, XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law, XVI-B—Law and

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Justice—Jails, XXV—Miscellaneous and XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works. These decreases were partially balanced by increases under the heads IV—Stamps, VIII—Income Tax, IX—Forests and XVII—Police.

"On the expenditure side, however, we were able to make large reductions by a policy of drastic curtailment. You will observe that while providing for an expenditure of Rs. 4,91,64,000 we now estimate that expenditure at the limited amount of Rs. 4,77,32,000. The net result of all this is that though this year's budget was framed so as to admit of a deficit of about 3¼ lakhs we hope to be able to close the year with a balance increased by about 8 lakhs. Next year we are pursuing the same policy of drastic curtailment as regards expenditure and even making an allowance for the shortage that we anticipate owing to the poor harvest prospects during the ensuing Rabi we hope that the reduction of the provincial balance at the close of the ensuing year will amount to only Rs. 4,82,000. The actual reduction in receipts is estimated at no less than 12 lakhs, but against that our expected surplus balance which I have just mentioned will reduce the net deficit to 4 lakhs. On the expenditure side we have been obliged to allow for an extra lakh so that we have a total of just under five lakhs, as our probable deficit on the year's work. But with regard to this extra lakh on the expenditure side I should like to explain that we have really been able to reduce expenditure by one lakh, because we have in view of the unsettled conditions that are prevailing raised our reserve from three to five lakhs and we do not propose to use this reserve unless some abnormal happenings occur. We anticipate this year decreases under I—Land Revenue, V—Excise, IX—Forests, and in the second part of the head XXIX—Irrigation, that is Indirect Receipts—portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which fluctuates along with No. I Land Revenue. On the other hand we hope for some slight increases under the head VIII—Income Tax, XVII—Police and the first part of the Irrigation head XXIX—Direct Receipts. On the expenditure side there are considerable increases under the heads 3—Land Revenue, 20—Police, 29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, 32—Miscellaneous and 42—Irrigation. Explanations of these figures are given in the Memorandum, and I do not propose to waste the time of the Members in repeating what has already been said. On the other hand we have effected a large number of small economies under most of the heads, and under two or three heads very important decreases are expected especially under the head 45—Civil Works, that unfortunate head, which may be taken as the provincial barometer in the Financial Department. If 45—Civil Works shows a swollen figure we may feel sure that the finances are in a prosperous condition. On the other hand this is the first head to be affected when retrenchment has to be made by Government. The net result of all this is that we hope to end the ensuing year with a provincial balance of about 3 lakhs higher than the balance with which we began the present year. That position is so far satisfactory. During the two years of unprecedented conditions we have been able, it is true, by strict economy, not only to conserve our provincial balance intact, but actually to increase it by 3 lakhs. We are at the same time maintaining all existing sanctions, we are repeating all the recurring grants, we are in anticipation of sanction providing a considerable sum amounting to 3 lakhs for the new and much needed police reform scheme and we are also giving as last year a special grant of 3½ lakhs for the development of the new colonies in the shape of roads. We have also been able to allow sums, small sums it is true, but still some perceptible addition to the expenditure on education and also to set aside an amount about Rs. 30,000 with a view to the introduction of the scheme for the reformation of criminal tribes. But I should not be doing my duty if I allow the Hon'ble Members to go away under the impression that if during the two years of War we are able to add

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three lakhs to our balances, on that we may account confidently hope that after the War is ended, we shall have large sums to spend. It is necessary to consider first how this figure of three lakhs has been obtained. We have, it is true, been disappointed on the revenue side in various ways. Our income especially from Land Revenue is not up to our expectations and so far we may count on an improvement, but it must not be forgotten that our revenue at the present time is not all ordinary income. It is swollen by much of what is really capital. We are including in our accounts our share of the proceeds of the sales of Government lands, of which there is a finite quantity, and on that account this source of income must in course of time come to an end. On the expenditure side our curtailment has, as I have stated, been of a most drastic nature. I should like to give the Hon'ble Members one or two instances of what I mean. During the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 we were able to place before the Finance Committee sums of new expenditure—the so-called unallotted expenditure, which it is the business of the Finance Committee to distribute among the various heads amounting to no less than 50 lakhs each year. Last year, that is to say, in connection with the present financial year, the Finance Sub-Committee had before them the sum of 20½ lakhs. This year all that we could spare for the first meeting of Finance Sub-Committee was just over 10 lakhs and that attenuated sum had further to be reduced before the second meeting by no less than 3 lakhs. In other words the total unallotted, that is to say, the new expenditure which we have been able to provide for the coming year is only one-seventh of what it was during the years 1913-14 and 1914-15. Take another case. As the Hon'ble Members know all Departments submit lists of major and minor works in order of urgency. The proposals submitted for the ensuing year amounted to about 30¼ lakhs. When these came before Government they had at once to be reduced, but eventually Government provisionally sanctioned about 15½ lakhs. The actual amount which you will now find in these estimates is less than 5½, that is to say, about one-sixth of what the Departments asked for. All Departments co-operated most heartily in the scheme of retrenchment, they have sacrificed their most promising schemes without complaint, but when the War is over it is perfectly certain that these Departments will not accept similar curtailment with the same splendid resignation and they will ask and will be entitled to ask, that some portion at least of their schemes be included in future estimates. We have thus on the one hand a swollen revenue and on the other the expenditure figures which are quite abnormal and which are certain to increase. My predecessor pointed out last year most clearly that while the ordinary revenue of this Province was sufficient to cover the ordinary expenditure connected with the primary functions of Government, the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice, there was really no large margin for any expenditure under which new schemes whether for education or sanitation or whatever other purpose, could be made, and I desire to emphasize these words because it seems to me that they are apt to be overlooked.

"I should like before concluding to say one or two words as regards the two heads which I have mentioned—sanitation and education. I have no wish to enter into any comparison as to the relative importance of the two or to answer the perplexing question as to whether one must live to be educated or whether one must be educated in order to live. But I should like to try and persuade the Members that the importance of these heads has not been overlooked. As a matter of fact if any head in this budget has received undue preference, it is the head of education. If the Hon'ble Members will refer to page 28 of the Memorandum, they will see that the assignment from the Government of India for the improvement of education has now been exhausted. The whole extra provision aggregating Rs. 1,33,000 for recurring expenditure *plus* Rs. 1,11,000 for building grants will fall

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on provincial revenues. I have nothing to say with regard to Rs. 1,33,000 of recurring expenditure, though I should just like to point out that it represents nearly ⅘ths of the total income from our investment of one crore. As regards the Rs. 1,11,000 for a building grant, I may say with perfect confidence that only a small proportion would have had any chance of finding itself in the estimate for the ensuing year had it not been for the fact that under the system previously in force which I have endeavoured to explain in my Memorandum, this sum represents previous sanctions which we have felt bound to implement. Had this Rs. 1,11,000, as it would have done under the new scheme, found a place in the unallotted expenditure for discussion by the Finance Committee, I am perfectly certain that not more than 50 per cent. at the outside would have found its way into the sanctioned budget. In other words education by a lucky chance has gained something like Rs. 55,000. I have pointed out in my Memorandum that there has been an enormous increase under this head during the past three or four years, and if the Hon'ble Members will refer back to the year 1912-13 they will find that our present figures compare most favourably with those of that year.

"As regards sanitation, the case is somewhat different. We have not been able to make any large allotment for sanitation beyond the ordinary 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board. There are two reasons for this. The first is that under the rules we expect local bodies to contribute one-half of the cost of all local projects. It is a well-known fact, human nature being what it is, people do not appreciate what costs them nothing, and this rule is of a most salutary nature, but at the same time it may possibly defer schemes especially at a time like this when it is not possible for Government to assist the local bodies by granting loans. I may mention in this connection that whereas we applied for 10½ lakhs for loans on behalf of municipal committees during the present year we are now only asking for just over 1 lakh for the ensuing year. The second reason is that sanitation schemes are as a rule somewhat difficult of inception and require much preliminary thought and examination. The supporters of sanitary development will however find comfort in the final paragraph of the Memorandum. Unlike education, under which head the whole of our grants have been expended and as regards which the whole of the ensuing grants are included in ordinary expenditure, sanitation will have at its credit at the close of the next year a sum of no less than 12 lakhs. That sum is of course included in the ordinary provincial balance, but it is earmarked for the special purpose and cannot be diverted to any other object. When the War is over, when schemes are ready and when local bodies are in a position to finance these schemes, application has only to be made for this sum of 12 lakhs and we are practically bound to give it. I trust therefore that those who are anxious for every sort of progress under these two heads will feel satisfied that they have been treated as fairly and as generously as possible. I need only refer to two other points. The first of these is a slight change which has been made in the estimates since the publication of the Memorandum owing to favourable receipts under the head Land Revenue—Sale-proceeds. If the Hon'ble Members will turn to page 8 of the Memorandum they will find that the estimates originally provided for 25 lakhs under this head. The actuals received up to the end of December were however so disappointing that we found it necessary to reduce the figure by 2 lakhs. Since then there has been an unexpected rush of payments and we have been able to revert to our original estimate.

"The other point which I should like to notice is the effect of the new taxation upon our budget. As the Hon'ble Members are aware there are increases of taxation under the heads Excise and Income-Tax. It is estimated that the increase under the head Income-Tax will amount to Rs. 2,25,000 and that the increase under the head Excise will be about Rs. 55,000. This Province, however, does not benefit in any way by these special additions. If Hon'ble Members will turn to Appendix A, they will

[*Mr. Lumsden ; Mr. Diack.*]

see that these sums of Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 2,25,000 appear as an assignment from Provincial to Imperial, that is to say, the Imperial Government reserve to themselves the entire anticipated benefits of the new taxation.

" I feel that my statement of to-day must have created some feeling of disappointment, and I sincerely regret that it has been necessary for me to detail figures which are not satisfactory as one could have hoped. It may be thought that as a Scotchman a position of the kind would appeal to me, but I can assure the Hon'ble Members that the position, financially speaking 'of the fury with the abhorred shears' is one for which I have no liking. As a matter of fact, the proverbial canniness of the Scotch is entirely different from what is proverbially supposed. It is not a dislike of productive expenditure, but a feeling that wild reckless extravagance is not a thing to be encouraged and I hope the Hon'ble Members will realise the distinction. Just in the same way as all departments have co-ordinated most cordially in the present work of retrenchment and have sacrificed their pet projects with cheeriness and readiness, in the same way I feel sure that the Province at large, which has given so generously both as regards men and as regards money, will accept with equal readiness the disappointments and sacrifices which it is called upon to make regarding these as a small further contribution in the interests of humanity in connection with the stupendous conflict that is being waged between might and right. With these remarks I beg to introduce the Financial Statement.

"Your Honour, before sitting down I should like to lay before this Council certain heads of which I am Member in charge. The heads are XII—Interest, XII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, XXIII—Stationery and Printing and XXV - Miscellaneous. All these heads are on the income side. On the expenditure side there are the heads 1—Refunds and Drawbacks, 13—Interest on Ordinary Debt, 29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, 30—Stationery and Printing, 32—Miscellaneous and 36 Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. I have nothing to add to the explanations which will be found in the Memorandum. There are few changes in regard to them, and any changes that there are have been fully dealt with and explained. I therefore merely beg formally to introduce these heads."

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack :—"Your Honour, the income from land revenue bulks so largely on the receipts side of the budget, and the vicissitudes of season affecting it are so fully discussed in the Finance Member's Memorandum, which Hon'ble Members have had an opportunity of studying, that in introducing the budget I need only refer to its main features.

"Collections of land revenue during the current year have been affected by two well-marked but opposed influences—the success of the rabi and the failure of the kharif. The spring harvest was excellent, especially in districts under fluctuating assessment, and receipts in consequence considerably exceeded anticipations. With the rabi instalment, over Rs. 5 lakhs or almost the whole of the budget estimate for the year were recovered from outstanding balances of fixed land revenue, while the assessed and collected demand on account of fluctuating land revenue was unusually large. If we had had, as we expected when the budget was framed, a normal kharif the receipts from ordinary land revenue would probably have been much in excess of previous realizations. The kharif, however, was a failure. Rs. 7 lakhs of the fixed demand for the harvest have been placed under suspension and the revised estimate is 213 lakhs round as compared with the budget estimate of 223 lakhs round. The collections of fluctuating land revenue judged by the demands framed by Collectors on the results of the harvest will be considerably down, but in consequence of the favourable rabi preceding it the revised under this head is 132 lakhs compared

[*Mr. Diack* ; *Mr. Fagan.*]

with a budget of 127 lakhs round. The total yield from ordinary land revenue for the year is therefore expected to be nearly 347 lakhs, or short of the budget estimate by roughly Rs. 3½ lakhs.

"The budget for next year is considerably below both the anticipations we formed for this year and the reality which we now expect to receive. Unfortunately the unfavourable conditions of the kharif have persisted at least in portions of the province and we cannot look forward to a very successful rabi. If suspensions of the current fixed demand are not necessary it is at least unlikely that collections on account of arrears of past years will be large and the yield of fluctuating land revenue cannot be placed at the high figure of the present year. The important harvest is the rabi and it is unfortunately by this time clear that the crop now on the ground will fall a good deal short of the normal. We budget for 215½ lakhs under fixed and 115½ lakhs under fluctuating ; total 331 lakhs round. The variations in the other heads which bring up the total income under the land revenue head to Rs. 3,68,75,000 are not considerable in amount and are fully explained at the commencement of part II of the Memorandum.

"The expenditure under head 3—Land Revenue has been reduced from Rs. 52,90,000 in the budget to Rs. 50,34,000 in the revised by the postponement of the formation of the Sheikhupura District and of the revision of clerical establishments, and is raised to Rs. 51,44,000 in the budget for 1916-17 by expenditure to which we are committed by notifications issued some time ago under Punjab Act II of 1900, for the preservation of land in the Sewaliks. Expenditure on settlements, which is included under this head, continues to decrease. The outgoings of the year are now expected to fall somewhat below the provision made in the budget, excess expenditure in settlements being more than covered by the surplus due to the postponement of certain expenditure on colonization. The provision for next year is Rs. 8½ lakhs. The settlements of Sialkot, Shahpur, Lahore and Gujrat will be completed early in the new financial year, probably in April or May, but in October work in the Ambala Settlement, at present confined to two tahsils, will be extended to all five and the settlement of Dera Ghazi Khan will also in all probability be begun.

"The variations under head XXI income and head 26 of expenditure do not require any remarks supplementary to the explanations given in the Memorandum."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan :—" Your Honour, I beg leave to introduce the revenue heads IV—Stamps, V—Excise, VIII—Income Tax and the corresponding expenditure heads 6, 7 and 10. The cautious budget estimate under Excise for the current year anticipated an increase approximately of 1·32 lakhs over the last actuals then available, that is those of the year 1913-14. In framing the revised budget it has been found impossible to maintain the anticipation, and accordingly the Excise receipts for the current year are now estimated at approximately 2 lakhs below the figure taken in the original budget, and about ¾ lakh below the actuals of the last financial year, 1914-15. The decrease is mainly under the head foreign spirit and fermented liquors, that under country spirits and country liquors being comparatively small, while under opium receipts an increase is anticipated. The continuance of the war has been the main factor in this result, the absence of the troops at the various fronts having caused a decrease in the consumption of foreign spirit and beer, while the high food prices have also probably discouraged the consumption of these beverages by the Indian town population. The comparatively small decrease in country spirits and fermented liquors is due mainly to an expected decrease in still-head duty consequent on a probable contraction of consumption. I may observe that the anticipated receipts from this source,

[*Mr. Fagan*; *Mr. Barron*; *Mr. Craik*.]

till-head duty, are less than the actuals realised in 1912-13 and 1913-14 with a ower scale of duty. On the other hand the enhancement of Rs. 5 per seer in the ssue price of opium, which took place on the 1st of April last, has apparently not discouraged consumption of the drug. Indeed the opium receipts are expected to yield 1½ lakhs more than the original forecast for the current year. Caution in framing the budget for 1916-17 is obviously necessary. There is very little, if anything, to add to the remarks made in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum. The results of the impending enhancement of duty on foreign liquors have of course to be discounted for probable reduction in consumption, while a decrease of about 2 lakhs shown by the results of the recent auctions of vend licenses for country spirit and liquors indicate that the licensees anticipate reduced consumption which must of course necessarily react on still-head duty receipts. As regards the expenditure head No. 7, it may be of interest to note that the special campaign against illicit distillation is at present in vigorous progress in 10 districts and that several important seizures have been made recently.

"I do not think that any remarks are called for from me on the subject of Stamps.

"As regards Income-Tax, with reference to the expenditure head 10, increased provision for collection of the tax, it may be of interest to observe that the attention of Government has recently been drawn to the necessity of improving the assessment of the tax, especially in the larger towns of the Province. For reasons, which it is perhaps scarcely necessary for me to explain to the Council, the task is one of considerable difficulty and probably requires an agency somewhat more expert than that to which it has in the main been entrusted in the past. The experience gained by the deputation of special officers for short periods to revise assessments in towns has shown that by such measures not only is the yield of the tax substantially increased, but also a more equitable distribution is secured and Government has accordingly decided to extend the scope of the experiment and has sanctioned the entertainment of a special staff for a year to revise assessments in towns of the Lahore and Jullundur Divisions. I do not think any more remarks are required from me, and I therefore beg leave to introduce the heads which I have above specified."

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron:—"I beg to introduce the expenditure head 18-General Administration. The total expenditure under this head remains at about the usual figure of 12½ lakhs. I do not think there is any special feature calling for remarks this year. I introduce the head No. 18—Expenditure."

The Honb'le Mr. Craik:—"Your Honour, I propose to follow the example set by my predecessor, the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, in last year's debate, and in dealing with the different heads of Budget of which I am in charge. I propose to discuss only one or two points of general interest and not to attempt any detailed examination of the figures. The Memorandum by the Hon'ble Finance Member is so full and lucid and the necessity for strict economy imposed by the War has made any important changes so impossible, that there is not very much to be added under the heads of which I am in charge. The Hon'ble Members will perhaps be glad to be spared for a few minutes from the somewhat severe mental efforts imposed by the consideration of purely financial details on those of them who, like myself, have not the financial sense highly developed.

"The first head with which I have to deal is IX—Forests and the corresponding head 11—on the expenditure side. With regard to the Forest Department perhaps the most interesting and special feature of the year is the success which has attended the new resin factory started at Jallo. The Hon'ble Members will see that reference is made in the Memorandum to the increase in receipts, Rs. 30,000, obtained from this source, and though no great expansion

[*Mr. Craik.*]

of business can be anticipated in the present condition of trade, there is every reason to hope that with the return of more normal conditions the State will derive a steadily increasing profit from what was formerly a waste product of its forests. The quality of the turpentine and pure resin manufactured at Jallo compares favourably with the products of the older factory at Bhawali in the United Provinces, but the latter has an advantage in its more central situation involving smaller freight charges. In order, however, to eliminate competition the Manager of the United Provinces factory has been appointed joint sales manager for both provinces, orders being allotted to the two factories in proportion to the amount of crude resin dealt with, due consideration, however, being paid to geographical considerations with a view to avoiding unnecessary freight charges. The further question of the standardization of pure resin is now being examined, and it is hoped that by the time an expansion of the business becomes possible the arrangements will have been perfected and the factories will be in a position to derive full benefit from an increased demand.

"Another point which affects the Forest Department is the irrigated plantations in the new colonies. Mr. Thompson last year explained the policy of Government with regard to these irrigated plantations. The areas required for these plantations with one exception have now been selected and sowing is being taken in hand. It is necessarily a somewhat slow process and provision has been made in the estimates for 1916-17 for inclusion of a substantial sum to be obtained by temporary leases of areas not yet ripe for sowing. In the last Forest year a surplus of over 1½ lakhs was obtained from the Changa Manga plantations alone and the receipts should be even greater next year, as an effort is being made to work off arrears of fellings, and arrangements have been made to dispose of some of the surplus plants.

"Reference is made in the memorandum to an increase in the number of trees sold in the Rawalpindi among other divisions. This is due to a great extent to a revision of the working plan of the Murree and Kahuta forests which is to produce an outturn three times as large as the working plan which it replaces, at the same time, however, providing for the regeneration and care of the forests on much more scientific lines than have hitherto been adopted. This very satisfactory result is due to the efforts of Mr. Jerram, a young officer who is now serving his King and Country in the India Army Reserve of Officers.

Turning now to the next head, Law and Justice, XIX-A, on which only expenditure side is open to discussion. In this connection possibly the only item in which the Hon'ble Members will feel most interest is the sum of Rs. 85,000, the cost of the Special Tribunal, which is now sitting in Lahore. It must be remembered in this connection that a considerable proportion of that sum goes towards the expenditure incurred on the defence of the accused. The whole of the accused have been given or at any rate offered counsel at the expense of Government, and the expense of accused's witnesses who exceeded the prosecution witnesses in number was also very great. The Special Tribunal has been a somewhat expensive means for trying these accused, but a little reflection will show to the Hon'ble Members that in the long run it will be the cheapest means available, certainly it is by far the most expeditious agency for the disposal of the very elaborate and important cases it has had to deal with. If the ordinary procedure of committal, trial in Sessions Court and appeal to the Chief Court, had been followed the proceedings would in all probability have lasted for years. As it is, the Special Tribunal has sat in all for some nine months and has now nearly completed its labours. It has had to deal with the two main conspiracy cases and five subsidiary cases. In all over 200 accused persons appeared in the 2 conspiracy cases, where over 2,000 witnesses were examined. Government wishes to take this opportunity of acknowledging the devoted and assiduous industry displayed by Major Irvine and his colleagues throughout these lengthy proceedings. They have frequently worked for 9 or 10 hours daily, often in conditions of the most

[*Mr. Craik.*]

trying kind, and Hon'ble Members will, I think, agree with me that great as is the strain of protracted and intricate proceedings of this kind on all concerned, it is certainly most severe on the presiding Judges, on whom rests the sole responsibility for holding the scales of justice even.

Regarding the next head '19-B—Jails' there is little to be said. The number of His Majesty's involuntary guests is unfortunately still abnormally high, the monthly average now is about 17,000 and their entertainment owing to the high price of food-grains is a heavy charge. We are now making enquiry as to the possibility of employing jail-labour on war work. Certain articles made in the Punjab jails might be of use to the armies in the field, such as tents, ropes, leather pouches, mattresses, sheets, towels, etc.

The next head on which I have to touch is '20—Police,' and in this connection Hon'ble Members will no doubt wish to hear a word or two of explanation regarding the sum of 3 lakhs provided in the budget for 1916-17 for raising the pay of the rank and file. I notice by the way in this connection that one of the Lahore newspapers cavils at this expenditure on the ground that it decreases the funds available for advancing the cause of social progress, and suggests that much of the expenditure could be avoided by following a juster and sounder policy in the matter of recruitment. What exactly is meant by this phrase is hard to see. Our difficulty is to get recruits at all on the present rates of pay. Possibly there are classes who would enter the Police on even lower rates, but they are hardly likely to have the physical and intellectual qualifications now demanded of that service.

The Editor goes on to protest once again against the proposition laid down by the Hon'ble Finance Member in his Memorandum that it was the primary duty of Government to maintain order. I should have thought that that was a fairly axiomatic truth, but we live and learn, and I now learn that it is equally a primary function of Government to secure the social progress of the community. Well, social progress is one of those delightfully vague phrases dear to the leader writer's heart, but I confess that I am puzzled to understand which of its many forms does not postulate a community in which order is maintained and law respected.

I wish to make it quite clear that it is not intended to increase the strength of the force. The whole of the increase, which will eventually amount to nearly 4¾ lakhs will be devoted to improving the pay of the rank and file of the force. As I have already said there are serious difficulties in getting suitable recruits. The present lower rates of pay are quite insufficient, and the number of men who cut their names after serving a few years is so high that it impairs the general efficiency. We are therefore recommending to the Government of India that a substantial increase should be given in the pay of constables and head constables. It must be mentioned in this connection that the present rates of pay were fixed some ten years ago and since then the rise in prices has been very considerable. It must also be mentioned that the Punjab police has maintained order amid a turbulent population, and it has also to investigate crime in circumstances very often of personal danger. I have no doubt that if the excellent spirit, which brought forth praise from Sir Reginald Craddock in the Imperial Council at Delhi who remarked that the work done by the Punjab Police was highly commendable is to be maintained in the force, and if the Government desires that the members of the force should be recruited from the martial and agricultural classes, then the present low rates of pay will fail to attract desirable men. Government is convinced that there are very serious difficulties in recruiting for the force; and that the sole remedy lies in increasing the pay of the rank and file, and for that reason this extra expenditure has been included in the estimates for next year.

The only other point which I wish to refer to briefly is the provision under the same head Police which it is proposed to devote to measures in con-

[*Mr Craik*; *Mr. Ward.*]

nection with the reform and reclamation of criminal tribes. The Hon'ble Members will remember that in the end of 1913 a Committee was appointed to consider the whole question of the best methods and the policy to be pursued in dealing with them. That Committee has submitted its report, and it has been under the careful consideration of Government. It is impossible in view of the present financial conditions to give full effect to the recommendations of the Committee, but in order to work out the preliminary details of the scheme an officer of the Punjab Commission will shortly be put on special duty. The extra sum of Rs. 30,000 provided in the budget is for the cost of that officer. With these remarks, Your Honour, I introduce the heads 'IX—Forests,' 'XVI A—Law and Justice—Jails,' 'XVII—Police' and the corresponding heads on the expenditure side.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward:—"Your Honour, the question of lapses in the budget grant was under careful consideration last year, and in consultation with the Financial Secretary a revised procedure was introduced from the 15th April 1915 by which only such projects are included in the budget as have been worked out in some detail. An improvement has resulted, but owing to the retrenchments in capital expenditure the effects of the reform are obscured.

The policy of reduction has of course affected the execution of the full programme of works as entered in the budget, and whereas our original estimate was Rs. 62,71,000 the revised figure stands at Rs. 51,50,000, making a decrease of Rs. 11,21,000.

This reduction takes place wholly in the grants for original works, but includes a transfer of Rs. 2,70,000 from Public Works to the Civil Budget under the head "Medical" in connection with the King Edward Memorial Scheme. The remainder of the reduction is made up of a number of smaller sums all less than Rs. 65,000.

The same cause contributes to a further reduction in the budget for next year, and no new works of importance are contemplated. Those in progress must of course be finished off and will account for Rs. 6,90,000. Work on the great hospital scheme in Lahore to the memory of the late King Emperor is now practically finished. The elevator at Lyallpur will be fitted out with the necessary machinery for handling the grain. At Sialkot the water works have been completed, while at Dera Ghazi Khan the first stages of a water-supply scheme are in hand.

Good progress was made on the Triple Canals Project. Of the total estimated cost aggregating 10·07 crores 9·62 crores will have been spent by the close of the financial year.

The Upper Jhelum Canal was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 9th December 1915 and gave winter supply to the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals. The Upper Chenab Canal irrigated 3,25,000 acres during the year against 2,11,882 acres irrigated last year, and the Lower Bari Doab Canal irrigated 280,000 acres against 189,204 acres.

An estimate and report in connection with the Haveli Project were submitted during the year to the Government of India for their consideration.

Investigations in connection with the Projects for the Bhakra and Koch Dams on the Sutlej and Jumna Rivers, respectively, were made during the year but the latter has now been finally abandoned under the orders of the Government of India.

[*Mr. Ward*; *Mr. Godley.*]

Investigations have also been made in connection with the closed drainage tract in the Ambala and Karnal Districts with a view to ameliorating the sanitary conditions; this tract will also come within the scope of the Bhakra Dam Scheme. The Hydro-Electric Scheme at Amritsar is now ready for the working of one complete set of turbines and generators: the completion of the remaining 3 sets is delayed by the exceptional conditions obtaining in England.

Under the head 'XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works' the direct receipts realised during the past year 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 2,43,92,000 against Rs. 2,45.00,000 anticipated during the current year. A larger amount, *viz.*, Rs. 2,52,00,000 was entered in the Budget Estimate for the current year in anticipation of extensions of irrigation on the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals. The failure of the rains last year and the ravages of the cotton crop by the 'boll-worm' were the chief causes which led to the adoption of the smaller estimate. The budget estimate for 1916-17 has been fixed at Rs. 2,55,00.000 or Rs. 10,00,000 more than that of the current year. This increase anticipates extensions of irrigation on the Triple Canals and for improved conditions on the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals where the failure of the rains and the activities of the 'boll-worm' were most felt during the current year.

'*XXIX—MajorIrrigation Works, Indirect Receipts.*'—These credits have risen steadily during the quinquennium ending 1915-16 from Rs. 58.24,000 to Rs. 1,08,00,000, the chief contributing causes being enhancements of land revenue rates on the Lower Chenab, Lower Jhelum and Upper Bari Doab Canals owing to new settlements being carried out in their commanded tracts and large sales of Government waste lands on the Triple Canals. The lower estimate Rs. 1,02,00,000 entered for 1916-17 is due to the anticipated drop in fluctuating land revenue.

Under '42 Major Works—Working Expenses' the total expenditure excluding interest on debt, for the current year is now estimated at Rs. 1,01,00,000 against Rs. 89,42,000 entered in the budget estimate or Rs 11,58,000 more. As explained by the Hon'ble Finance Member this increase was mainly due to large training works becoming necessary at Khanki to retain control of the Chenab River. Extra allotment were also given for the proper upkeep of he banks of the new canals and for protective works on the Sirhind Canal. The tbudget estimate for 1916-17 has been fixed at Rs. 1,03,00,000 or Rs. 2,00,000 more than that allotted during the current year. This provides for the proper maintenance of the canals and for certain urgent works, *viz.*, completion of the River Training Works at Khanki begun this year, protective works on the Upper Jhelum Canal and training works on the Sirhind Canal.

The heavy rainfall at the end of September and early in October 1914 encouraged large rabi sowings which, in the absence of rain in the following months, became canal-irrigated. Violent hailstorms damaged the crops on the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum Canals while unseasonable rain in March followed by high winds and heat in April and May materially reduced what had promised to be a bumper harvest. The kharif was entirely rainless and the rivers were low. Considerable damage was caused by grasshoppers, 'boll-worms' and other insect pests.

In 1913-14 the total area irrigated in the Punjab was 8·32 million acres. In 1914-15 it was 8·96 million acres, and in the current year 1915-16 it is 8·99 millions approximately."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley:—"Your Honour, the Memorandum by the Finance Member contains a detailed explanation of the figures relating to the Education Budget, so that there is little left for me to add. It will be noticed

[*Mr. Godley*; *R. B. Ram Sarn Das.*]

that a normal increase is anticipated under receipts, and that on the expenditure side there is an apparent decrease in the provision for the coming year. The latter is due to the fact that the Imperial assignments for capital expenditure on educational buildings have now been fully utilised. A balance of Rs. 5,64,000 to be spent from this grant was included in the estimate for the current year, whereas in the year 1916-17, as is pointed out in the Memorandum, expenditure on buildings will be wholly a charge on provincial revenues. Provision has been made in the estimate for one more Normal School, for new equipment in Government schools and the Government College, and for the salaries of the Principal and two Professors in the Khalsa College, besides other minor items which need not be enumerated. The increase of expenditure, actual or estimated, under the head 'Inspection' since 1914-15 is due to the appointment of 12 more Assistant District Inspectors of Schools, to the reorganisation of the staff of Inspectresses, and to provision being made for additional Divisional Inspectors in view of the large increase in schools. Hitherto, however, owing to the financial situation and difficulties about recruitment, only one additional Inspector has been employed. The staff of Inspectresses now numbers six, of whom four hold University degrees. Grants-in-aid, it will be observed, cover half of the total provision. These include grants to local bodies for the extension of vernacular education. The additional amount provided for this purpose Rs. 25,000 has been determined by the Finance Committee, and will be distributed at the rate of Rs. 200 for each new primary school. Speaking from the educational as distinct from the financial point of view, I regret that it has been found necessary for budget purposes to supersede the system of distribution in force since 1912, under which the grants to local bodies were proportioned to the expenditure of these bodies on salaries and other school objects. This system acted as an indireet means of raising teachers' salaries and staffing schools adequately, and although Government accept a seemingly indefinite liability, it was not difficult to average the probable expenditure, as is already done in the case of grants to privately-managed secondary schools, which automatically increase with the spread of secondary education. Financial considerations being paramount at the present time, it is not necessary for me to dwell on this topic, beyond expressing a hope that the new measure will not cause a set-back to the educational activities of the district boards which have been exerted with so much success recently, as shown, for instance, by the addition of over 1,400 primary schools in three years, coupled with an increase of more than 60,000 pupils in such schools, not to mention the various steps taken to improve the supply of teachers. Of the next year's budget estimate of expenditure generally it may be said, in conclusion, that apart from an inevitable decrease in the provision for building grants, caused, as has been explained, by imperial grants for the purpose no longer figuring in the estimate, development under the main educational heads has been allowed for in spite of adverse circumstances."

RESOLUTION *re* PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIES.

The Hon'ble R. B. Ram Sarn Dass :—

Your Honour, the Hon'ble Members of Council must have been struck with the modesty of the demand made in the resolution standing in my name. The Government of His Honour Sir M. F. O'Dwyer has provided Rs. 40,000 in the budget for the promotion of industries in the Province during the forthcoming financial year. The allotment budgetted is, I venture to think, much too small, and the sum which I pray may be added to the allotment is smaller still. It is regrettable that out of Rs. 50,000 budgetted last year only Rs. 11,000 were spent, and it is a matter of still greater regret that the allotment for the

[*R. B. Ram Saran Das.*]

forthcoming year is lower than that made in 1915-16. I realise the financial stringency with which the Punjab Government are confronted just now. But the present is the time when retrenchment in the expenditure towards the fostering of industries would be false economy. The modest sum which should according to my proposal be transferred from Civil Works to the promotion of industries is not at all such a heavy item as to put off indefinitely important schemes of Civil Works that my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ward may have in hand. Your Honour, times are moving very fast and especially it is the case in matters industrial. The Government of to-day is, I must confess, helpless to make an effective advance in industrial promotion. Its hands are tied to some extent. But will the case remain the same after the present European war is over? With an Empire cemented by the blood of the different sections of her population and fighting side by side in a noble cause with allies firmly bound to her interests and confronted by a treacherous foe who although beaten in battle, as we hope and pray, will be as vigilant as ever in grasping industrial market, and will be even keener after a defeat, the question of the promotion of industries cannot be relegated to the background. It must needs be tackled in a statesmanlike spirit, and who is better qualified to do so than the wide awake ruler who has just nipped in the bud the gravest internal disorder since 1857 and has saved the Punjab from anarchy? When the British statesmen are devising ways and means for reciprocal trade advantages to England and her allies now and after the war, does it not behove the great satraps who rule the various Provinces of India in the name of His Gracious Majesty King Emperor George V to promote such industries as already exist but are in a more or less moribund state, and to start them on new but sure lines? Sir, I am not a man who would say " why does not the British Government in India do likewise as the Governments of some rich and industrially advanced European countries are doing just now? I would never recommend an industry for mere love of show, as I see before me open graves for the bodies of dying enterprises, and I am conscious of the fate that would befall commercial ventures unsuited to the soil. Such forced growths will surely wither like hot-house flowers at the first cold blast of adversity. So we have to proceed on the most cautious lines and with the utmost circumspection. Withal one finds many industries which it would be a folly to neglect and an economic blunder to ignore Sir Louis Dane, in the illuminating address he delivered at the opening of the Punjab Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Lahore in 1909 pointed out in the most eloquent words what industries have a certain future for them in the Punjab, and the great industrial survey which Dr Alma Latifi undertook at Sir Louis Dane's instance embodying the result of his labours in a highly interesting volume points with great force to the advisability of starting certain industries which will have an assured future before them. I fancy the Punjab Government must have spent about two lakhs of rupees on the Exhibition Committee and on Dr. Latifi's deputation. What fruits, I venture to ask with some frankness, has this outlay borne? While weighing this matter in the balance in fairness to the local authorities I must say that Lord Morley's despatch on the policy of industrial development in India is responsible for much of the industrial inactivity in later years.

However, Lord Morley's industrial policy is no longer strictly adhered to—*vide* the Madras Council proceedings for 1915, page 199, 24th November 1914,—and even his successors are chary of accepting a rigid interpretation of the rule laid down by His Lordship.

Besides, the Government of India are now committed to a policy of industrial expansion, and accepted the following resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Raja Khushal Pal Singh in February 1915 :—" That this Council recommends that in view of the opportunity offered by the cessation of imports from hostile countries, Government should afford such assistance and co-operation

[*R. B. Ram Saran Das ; R. B. Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

as may be practicable in the promotion of industrial enterprise in India". The Government of Madras spent the sum of two lakhs of rupees on the promotion of industries in 1914 and have a whole-time Director to supervise and direct the industries of the Province. The Government of Bombay by accepting the following resolution on the 8th December 1915, committed themselves to the policy of industrial expansion :—

"This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council will further consider the feasibility of starting a Paper Pulp Factory in the Kenara District of the Bombay Presidency so that the Factory can be started by private enterprise after the close of the present war with a guarantee from public funds if necessary for the initial stages of the undertaking."

His Excellency Lord Carmichael's Government accepted the following resolution moved in August last in the Bengal Council :—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the necessary measures be taken as soon as it may be convenient to give effect to the recommendations made by Mr. Swan in his Report on the Industrial Development of Bengal."

I am not in a position to give the exact sums spent by Presidency Governments on industrial expansion, but Hon'ble Members very well can imagine for themselves from the nature of resolutions accepted that these Governments must have spent large sums of money in pursuance thereof. A wholesome feature of the United Provinces budget for 1915-16 was the provision of Rs. 70,000 for assistance to indigenous industries badly hit by the War. From the above it would be obvious that in almost all the major Provinces of India certain steps have been taken for the promotion of industries. We are all very grateful to the Punjab Government for what they have done in the matter of industrial expansion, but I venture to say that much requires still to be done before the Punjab attains its rightful place in industry. Loans from ordinary banks are out of the question just now, and it is Government alone which are in the best position to render help to industries in the Punjab. Further, Government alone are in a position to make industrial demonstrations which will be of real help to the workers of this Province. For both these purposes I ask for the modest sum of Rs. 24,000 in addition to the budgetted allotment. The civil works can wait till next year, but who knows that if the present moment for the expansion of industries is not availed of the chance may ever come again. I, therefore, move the following for the favour of your acceptance :—

"That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the sum of Rs. 24,000 be allotted for grants and experiments for promoting such industries as are suited to the Punjab by curtailing the expenditure budgetted under head Civil Works to that extent."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal—

"Your Honour,—With Your Honour's permission I heartily second this resolution, which has been so ably moved by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, and in doing so I may be allowed to add that the conditions created by the world-wide European war have given opportunities for establishing and fostering new industries and manufactures in the Province as well as for encouraging and patronizing those already existing in the country without much fear of competition with articles of foreign manufacture which before the war used to be imported in such abundance and so cheaply that the articles of indigenous product even though of better quality than those imported could not attract appreciation on the part of the purchaser. Every official as well as non-official in this Council is fully aware of the opportuni-

ties afforded by the war for reviving the local industries, but the present strain of the money market and general distrust in the success of Joint Stock Companies created by so many failures of Banks and other concerns of limited liability are obstacles in the way of unaided private enterprises, and unless the Government extends its patronage and guidance in the matter of granting expert as well as pecuniary aid by way of subsidy in the beginning, it is impossible for the people to make a start and the amount of Rs. 24,000 asked by the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution can hardly to said to be more than what can be spared for grants and experiments for promoting indigenous industries so urgently needed for the requirements of the country.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand—

"I should like, Your Honour, to support the resolution. Your Honour all the members are aware how our industries have suffered from the failure of banks. I think it would not have been behind any province, if this crisis had not occurred as it did, and now no doubt Your Honour realises that there is a necessity of the industries. A small amount has been provided for the purpose. Now the question is whether we should increase it or not. Whether it is to be transferred from the head—Civil Works or from somewhere else,—I submit that a large amount may be put for the industries. With these remarks I support the resolution of my friend the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden :—Your Honour,—I have great sympathy with the general objects of this resolution, but I regret to say that I cannot see my way to accept it. Government has repeatedly in answers to questions put by Hon'ble Members of the Council explained its position in the matter. I refer especially to the answer given to the question put by the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee in September 1914 and to the answer to the question put by the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan last March. It is disappointing to find that no tangible scheme has yet been put forward or even suggested. Last year we provided an exceptional amount in the budget, *viz.*, Rs. 50,000 in the hope that some schemes would be put forward during the year. The result has been that ⅗th of this provision has remained unutilised. For this year, as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member we have provided a sum of Rs. 40,000. A part of this will be required for an extension of the Central Weaving scheme. A considerable sum amounting to Rs. 10,000 which at present forms a reserve will, however, be available for any practical projects which can establish a title to Government support. At a time like this when it is difficult to make two ends meet it would be an act of folly to tie up money which is urgently required in other ways, under a head under which it is not likely to be used and under which we believe that the provision already made is ample to meet any requirements likely to arise during the year. I would like also to draw the Hon'ble Member's attention to the fact that his proposal although apparently a very modest one is made regarding a head in which a reduction of 11¼ lakhs has already been made on the attenuated figures for the present year. If Members go further back they will find that the reduction amounts to over 30 lakhs. Now it may seem very little to take a further Rs. 24,000 from a head which has already been reduced by 11¼ lakhs, but I may point out that doing so must mean one of two things, either one or more of the very urgent projects which despite the present stringent conditions have of necessity been included in the estimates for the ensuing year must be abandoned or in the alternative some project which at present is under preparation will have to be postponed. As every one knows the abandoning of a scheme already in progress is a most wasteful form of expenditure, because we cannot resume where we left off. I trust the remarks I have made will convince not only the Council generally,

[*Lala Kanshi Ram.*]

but also the Hon'ble mover of this motion in particular. As I have said I have every sympathy with the general object of his resolution, but I regret that the resolution as it stands cannot be accepted.

The Hon'ble Lala Kanshi Ram :—

"Your Honour,—In supporting the Hon'ble mover of this resolution I wish to add that I am really of opinion that the resolution asks for too little. Of course I am convinced of the technical difficulties in financial handling of the proposition that, as pointed out by the Finance Member, may be in the way, but of course we cannot offer any suggestions for the solution of these difficulties, because as an expert in these matters he is in the best position to solve any such difficulties. I for one want to impress upon the Government that the sum of Rs. 40,000 provided for the encouragement of industries under this head is utterly inadequate for the achievement of the great object that we have in view. Your Honour, the Hon'ble Member has tried his best to impress upon this Council the necessity of moving at this time. This time is considered to be the most favourable for the purpose of making a beginning towards this object. In the budget discussion of last year perhaps the Hon'ble Members will recollect that I made a suggestion for a very large project, and that was the establishment of a technological college. That was on the understanding that Government was desirous that the country should be in a position to compete successfully with the imports from the countries with whom we are now at war. I understood also that an exhibition had been opened to enable the subjects of this Government to see what are the articles in which they could successfully compete. But I tried to impress upon the Government the necessity of doing something more than the opening of a mere exhibition. Unless we were taught the art of producing an article at its lowest cost so as to enable us to compete successfully with the foreign article, we could hardly be expected to compete with the highly civilised countries and those countries which possess machinery of best description and experts of widest experience. Your Honour, at that time my suggestion was received very coldly with the remark that we did not understand what we were proposing. It was pointed out that it was hardly known what a technological college was. I admit, Your Honour, that this to some extent is true and that we could not have any conception of what a technological college was. In a country which has no such college of course we have no conception as we have never seen the like. We have only heard of it and we only know that such colleges and such facilities are supplied to their subjects by foreign Governments, those that send their goods to compete with the industries of India. I confess that the Hon'ble Member who was then replying to my proposal was right in saying that we did not understand what such a college was. To that extent he was right, but of course the proposal which I made did not involve any suggestion that we knew of the nature of such a college and money that would be required for its establishment. I refer to this point simply for the purpose of impressing on the Council the necessity of making an earnest effort for the improvement of industry and for enabling the subjects of His Majesty to be in a position to compete successfully with the enemy countries at least in those articles which we are importing from those countries. Unless this is done, I am sure a sum of money such as Rs. 40,000 supplemented with Rs. 24,000 now asked for must be a waste. But there is no doubt that we want that Government should consider and recognise its duty by making an earnest effort and a very material one towards the completion of the object, and with this view I support the resolution of the Hon'ble Mover. I know that this sum would hardly add to its utility, *i.e.*, by adding it to the sum of Rs. 40,000 already provided. But I think that if the resolution is carried, the principle should be recognised that an earnest effort on a much larger scale than Government considers necessary is wanted."

[*His Honour the President.*]

His Honour the President :—

"Perhaps I might make a few remarks on this subject to supplement what has been said by the Hon'ble Finance Member. I am quite in sympathy with the Mover of this resolution and those who have supported him as to the desirability of drawing the attention of Government to the necessity of doing what they can at this stage to back up and support every feasible scheme for the development of industries in this country, particularly those industries which will make us independent to some extent at least of imports from outside and thereby provide a field for capital in this country and also provide increased scope for labour in this country. As we all know, the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution is a man with an acute business instinct and, as he has told us, he would be the last person to encourage Government to support any wild-cat scheme or any mushroom adventure. We have had bitter experience of such schemes and such adventures in recent years, and as he has also candidly admitted, it is to that experience that we owe the fact that commercially and industrially, the Punjab, which in so many other respects occupies the first place among the provinces of India, in these particular respects has to take a back seat.

Now to come to the practical side of the matter, we have to consider how the Punjab stands, what facilities we possess as regards the development and the encouragement of industries. The great industries of the world in nearly every country are based on one of these three products: on coal, iron (and if the two can be found close together as they are in England so much the better) and on earth oil, which is rapidly taking the place of coal. In the Punjab we know what our position is as regards coal. We have the Dandot colliery and other similar workings. They were either started or supported by Government in the hope of encouraging enterprise and also to provide the Government railways with fuel. Government, after spending many lakhs of rupees on them, found the coal was of poor quality and has had to abandon the Dandot workings and purchase supplies of coal from Bengal at enormous expense, and as I saw the other day they have sold their stock at Dandot to a private firm for a very nominal sum. This shows that we cannot expect much in the way of coal. Government itself came into the market and endeavoured to develop the industry, but found it impossible.

As regards iron, I am afraid we have not much to hope for. There are, as far as I know, no possibilities of finding iron to smelt in large quantities in this Province.

There remains the third head, that of earth oil, and in regard to this I am in a position to inform the Council that the prospects in the North Punjab are extremely promising. Several private companies have been working up there and prospecting for several years, and in the Attock District they have found oil in very promising quantities, and various companies, some from Burma, some from other countries, have taken out prospecting licenses in Attock and adjoining districts which they hope to transform very soon into mining licenses and thereby create what we hope will be a sound and well-established earth-oil industry in the North Punjab. That industry if established will provide employment for the people, a good investment for capital, and add enormously to the prosperity of the Province. It would, among other things, help to solve the fuel difficulty; it would make us independent of Russia and also Burma as regards our oil supplies, and it is an industry which we hope has a future before it and which I would be very glad to see attract more attention from capital within the Province. The promoters of these companies, with one exception—a Sikh from Burma—have been European gentlemen of this Province and from Burma or oil companies from Burma, and so far I have only known one instance of anybody within this Province applying for a prospecting license. I think that is a state of affairs which cannot be considered satisfactory and the people of the Province who desire the industrial development of the Province

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.*]

should come forward when they find a promising opportunity like this and apply for prospecting licenses. Government would be very glad to give them licenses. I mention this as showing that, while there is this laudable demand for the assistance of Government in promoting industrial development, the demand is still more or less an abstract one, and we are not receiving the tangible proofs which Government must look for before it is expected to put its hand in its pocket.

There are two other forms of industry which are more or less indigenous in this Province and which Government is willing to help and for which it is doing something. One is the Weavery. Government has started a central weavery for the higher training of weavers and has endeavoured to supply them with the best systems, and has provided them with better forms of looms. It is putting the various forms of looms, such as the Salvation Army loom and others, before the weaving classes and enabling them to try them. It is also helping the Salvation Army to train the village weavers and help them to adopt better methods. So far what we have been able to do is not perhaps very great, but we are quite ready to extend the work, if we can get the weavers. At present our difficulty is not to provide funds for the weavers, because we are only too willing to sudsidise those who come, but the difficulty is to get the weavers to train.

There remains finally the glass industry. As we know, there is a fairly flourishing glass industry at Ambala carried on by an enterprising gentleman Rai Sahib Panna Lal, and he has taken advantage of the present prohibition of the import of glass from Europe, especially from Austria and Germany, to try to push the sale of his wares in this country. I have been over the factory. He has made very considerable progress, and he is gradually capturing a larger market. That is a venture which Government is very willing to encourage. He has imported a certain number of experts from Japan at considerable expense, and he himself, I understand, intends to go to Japan and asks for assistance from Government in importing other experts from Japan. He is a practical man who has put before us a practical proposition and we are considering the extent to which we can support him.

My object in mentioning this is to show that, if a practical proposition is put before Government, we are quite willing not to limit ourselves to the Rs. 40,000, but to extend it, even in a year of financial tightness. I am quite sure that if the Hon'ble Mover, or any other gentleman, comes forward and says here is a matter in which Government can help, here is a matter in which there is a field for the development of industry in which Government can assist, and if he or others who inspire confidence satisfies the Government of the *bona fides* of the undertaking and its character, he will find the assistance which Government is willing to give is not limited to the Rs. 40,000 put in the budget, but that it will be supplemented from grants from the reserve and by other methods. We hope to spare the Public Works from giving up the Rs. 24,000 suggested, and we are quite willing to supplement the grant for industries from other sources.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—

" Your Honour,—I am very grateful to Your Honour for your kind and very sympathetic remarks and for Your Honour's promise to help the industrial development. With these remarks, therefore, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th March 1916.

LAHORE : } S. W. GRACEY,
The 13th March 1916. } *Secretary, Legislative Council, Punjab.*

Appendix A—(*see* question No. 25).

FOREST CONSERVANCY IN THE KANGRA DISTRICT.

No. 347, dated 6th June 1867.

From—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, having carefully considered the documents and correspondence marginally noted, is pleased to issue the accompanying code of instructions for the better regulation of forest conservancy in the Kangra District, and I am to request that they may be communicated to the local authorities at an early date. The original correspondence of your office is herewith returned.

1. Précis of all the correspondence available in the Secretariat and Financial Commissioner's offices on the subject of the Kangra forests, drawn up by Mr. J. B. Lyall, Settlement Officer.
2. Rules for the conservancy of forests and jungles in the hill districts of the Punjab, submitted to the Supreme Government in this office letter No. 196—447, dated 3rd March 1855.
3. Reply of Government of India, dated 21st May 1855, sanctioning the above rules.
4. Financial Commissioner's letter No. 584, dated 22nd November 1866, submitting correspondence from Settlement Officer, Kangra, Conservator of Forests, and Commissioner of Jullundur, regarding proposals for amending the existing system of forest conservancy in Kangra.
5. Letter from Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 72, dated 7th February, submitting further correspondence from the same officers.
6. Report of Committee appointed by His Honour to consider the proposals made in the above correspondence.
7. Letter from Commissioner, Jullundur, No. 165, dated 16th May 1867, conveying his views upon the subject.

Instructions for the better regulation of Forest Conservancy in the Kangra District.

THE Settlement Officer, in communication with the Conservator of Forests, will declare what tracts of forests are to be considered Government forests and liable to the imposition of Forest Conservancy Rules; and he will cause the same to be marked off by boundary marks and shown in the village maps and settlement records.

2. He will exclude from such demarcation small patches of forest in the midst of cultivated lands, and any straggling trees on village grazing grounds, and royal trees growing on private lands.

3. The Government forests above described will be divided into three classes—

First.—Forests the timber of which is exceptionally valuable from superiority of quality or convenience of situation.

Secondly.—Ordinary forests.

Thirdly.—Forests or jungles in which the timber is generally of very inferior quality.

4. Forests of the first class will ordinarily be under the management of the Forest Department, and in them the strictest conservancy applicable under the rules of 1855, or rules which may be hereafter framed under the Government Forests Act, 1865, will be enforced, and grazing altogether prohibited. It is desirable that such tracts be not only demarcated, but surrounded by a fence or enclosure sufficiently substantial to preclude the entrance of sheep or cattle.

5. In second class forests also the Forest Rules of 1855 will be firmly enforced, but a fair share of grazing land will be left open with reference to the existing requirements of persons declared by the Settlement Officer to have prescriptive grazing rights, and reasonable facilities will be allowed such persons for picking up dead wood for fuel in forest lands. The District Officer, under the orders of the Commissioner, will determine in each particular case what is to be considered a "fair share of grazing land," and will frame, in communication with the Forest Department, suitable rules for enabling the villagers to supply themselves with necessary fuel.

6. In third class forests no restrictions will be placed on grazing, but in other respects the ordinary Conservancy Rules will be enforced.

7. Agriculturists, having a prescriptive right to cut forest timber for agricultural and domestic purposes, and having no timber available in the undemarcated portion of the village lands, will be permitted, on application to the lumbardar, to cut trees in demarcated forests within the village boundary, on payment of a fee of four annas per tree.

8. Agriculturists of other villages will, in like manner, be charged eight annas per tree, and non-agriculturists full rates.

9. Bunwuzeers of the chowdree class will be appointed in each taluqah or half taluqah to supervise and control the lumbardars in granting permission to cut wood and other matters connected with conservancy.

10. Out of the fees collected, the bunwuzeer will be entitled to four annas in each rupee, and the lumbardar and rakha to one anna in the rupee, respectively. The income of the former can also be supplemented by an allowance from the forest fund. Payments heretofore made to the village community and putwarees will cease.

11. In third class forests, and such portions of second class forests as are not specially reserved, villagers may be permitted to lop the side branches of trees for fodder, under such restrictions as the District Officer, in communication with the Forest Department, may consider desirable.

Précis of former Correspondence.

THE correspondence of 1849, consisting of orders by Board of Revenue on correspondence between Mr. Cust, Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, and Mr. McLeod, Commissioner of Jullundur, regarding treatment of Juswan forests, shows that the inclusion of forests and wastes in mouza boundaries instead of their separate demarcation was not a mere oversight at settlement time, but was the deliberate policy of the day. The fact that the waste and forest lands in the hills belonged to Government was recognized, but the idea of making a settlement strictly according to the *status quo*, by treating the old circuits as circuits only, and recognizing the zemindars' proprietorship in their individual fields only, does not seem to have occurred. No system of settlement but that of turning the old circuits into a kind of bhaichara mouza seems to have suggested itself; though in fact the circuit boundaries had no more connection with property than the taluquah boundaries. The reasons given in the Board of Revenue's letter for not demarcating separately the Kangra Forests are, 1st, that, owing to their scattered nature, to demarcate them separately would either involve splitting up the zemindars' lands into several distinct mouzas or mehals, or that, to connect them, a large part of the forest would have to be included with zemindars' lands, and absolutely abandoned by Government; *2ndly*, that the forests when demarcated would require a large establishment to look after them, whereas by including them in mouza boundaries and "partially assigning" them to zemindars, the latter with the old circuit office-bearers, now changed into lumbardars, would be induced and compelled to look after them. The old circuit *rakhas* (*i. e.*, forest watchers) would be maintained and paid by the village in consideration of its interest in the forests. The exact limits of the rights intended to be conferred on zemindars by this "partial allotment" are not so clear from the correspondence of 1849. It is stated, that zemindars were to have rights of cutting grass, cutting green wood for agricultural purposes, and collecting dry wood for fuel. Some kind of property in the forest lands would also seem to have been intended to be conferred from the contrast drawn in case of forests demarcated as separate mehals in Hoshiárpur, which are said

Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States' No. 196, dated 5th September 1849, to Secretary, Board of Revenue.
Secretary to Board of Revenue, No. 723, dated 18th September, to Commissioner.

to be " entirely the property of Government." Again, it is said " the forests which have been marked off separately belonging entirely to Government can be disposed of to the best advantage without any injury to surrounding villages." It would appear that, at the time the proprietorship of forest lands, if thought about, was not considered of value. A demand for land by outsiders was not foreseen, and forest conservancy was thought secondary to extension of cultivation.

2. In 1851-52, however, while settlement was in progress, the idea of tea cultivation was taken up, and waste lands at Holta were set aside for the purpose.

Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States' No. 1515, dated h October 1852, to Deputy Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner's No. 25, dated 7th February 1853, to Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States.

In 1852-53 it appears that a demand had arisen for lands for tea plantations, and the Commissioner inquired of the Deputy Commissioner whether any lands, except those at Holta, had been excluded from mouza boundaries. Mr. Bayley, Deputy Commissioner, replied in the negative, but opined that the zemindars would surrender for small sums the rights given them at settlement in many large pieces of culturable waste at present only used for grazing, recommended that such lands should be taken up, as lands are taken up for public purposes, and compensation given.

Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States' No. 136/20, dated 28th April 1853, to Chief Commissioner.

The Commissioner forwarded this letter to Chief Commissioner, saying that, as Chief Commissioner was already aware, no lands except Holta, had been absolutely reserved which could be appropriated as Government lands : that it was possible, but doubtful, that some of the lands now covered with forest, and which had on this account been reserved as Government property, might be hereafter available for tea cultivation ; but all the lands fit for immediate occupation had been heretofore regarded and confirmed as private property pertaining to the villages within the area of which they lie. Hoped that it will not be necessary to take up lands as proposed by Deputy Commissioner. Rajputs should be incited to plant tea.

Secretary to Chief Commissioner's No. 278, dated 11th May 1853, to Secretary to Government of India.

The Chief Commissioner reported the matter to the Government of India in reply to a reference from thence : saying that all the culturable land in Kangra had been marked off and mapped as the property of the village communities : an appropriation such as that proposed by the Deputy Commissioner would be very unpopular, as the people were very fond of their lands : the Rajputs had not enough already. Before appropriation all other measures should be tried. Suggested growing tea through the zemindars after the system in use for cultivation of opium, so as to start the cultivation.

Secretary to Government of India's No. 2489, dated 27th May 1853, to Chief Commissioner.

The Government of India acknowledged receipt of Chief Commissioner's letter, and ordered the correspondence with a report of Doctor Jamieson's to be printed as a Punjab selection.

MEMO.—The Commissioner in his letter appears to have considered that the property in the soil of forests had been reserved to Government at settlement. The Chief Commissioner would appear to have thought that all culturable land, whether forest or barren, had been given over to the communities previous to settlement. Without doubt forest and waste were equally Government property.

3. About this time attention was drawn to the rapid destruction of hill forests which was going on owing to absence of sufficient regulations and superintendence. All the Commissioners of divisions, containing hill districts, submitted reports. Eventually in 1855 the Secretary to Chief Commissioner wrote a minute on the reports of the Commissioners in which he suggested that civil officers should be empowered to adopt one of two courses according to circumstances, *viz.*, either to mark off as forest preserves certain tracts or plots, or to prohibit generally felling of certain kinds of trees wherever growing: such demarcation or prohibition to be made whether Government was proprietor of the soil or the zemindars, as in the latter case private rights must yield to public exigencies.

Secretary to Chief Commissioner's memorandum without No. or date.

The Chief Commissioner in a separate minute approved and ordered preparation of rules for submission to Government of India.

Chief Commissioner's memorandum without No. or date.

The Chief Commissioner, in submitting the rules for sanction of Government, remarked that this extent of interference was warranted by the manorial powers over hill forests pertaining to Indian Government, also by the exigencies of the public service. Rules would not be too strictly carried out. The wants of the hill people to fuel and wood for agricultural and domestic purposes should be met by the rules intended to define the legitimate powers of officers, not as conservancy rules in detail.

Secretary to Chief Commissioner's No. 196, dated 3rd March 1855, to Secretary to Government of India.

The Government of India, in sanctioning the rules, remarked that from a European point of view they would appear of an arbitrary character; but that, with regard to the unquestionable validity of Government manorial rights in hill forests, and further with regard to undoubted exigency of conservancy, the principle upon which the rules are founded cannot be objected to. The Chief Commissioner was also directed to call upon the Commissioners for sets of rules of detail applicable to the circumstances of their divisions.

Secretary to Government of India's No. 1789, dated 21st May 1855, to Chief Commissioner.

MEMO.—The rules submitted to Government of India and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council are in the form of an Act or Regulation Under paragraph 25 of the Indian Councils Act they have the force of law.

These rules do not pretend to do away with existing manorial or proprietary rights of individuals or communities, but they provide that such rights shall be no bar to the exercise of the powers conferred by the rules, provided that occupants or owners of land get what wood or fuel they really require for agricultural and domestic purposes.

The powers conferred by these rules are so sweeping that the officers of Government, by enforcing them, can make proprietorship in forest-lands merely nominal, so long as forest be maintained, *e.g.*, forests can be fenced in; grazing or trespass of any kind can be prohibited; barking, lopping or felling of any tree or bush can be made penal; Government can fix and take a price for all kinds of timber, &c.

It is important to notice that the absence of any real proprietary claim to forest-lands on the part of zemindars or communities is made the ground for sanctioning these rules.

Mr. Barnes, as Deputy Commissioner in 1848-49, gave the zamindars and other non-agricultural residents liberty to take what wood they required for their private wants, but no power to fell for sale or for clearing land for cultivation. A clause intended to convey this meaning was also entered in the settlement papers. In 1853-54, before sanction of general rules by the Governor-General, Mr. Bayley, Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, put in force other rules for the better conservancy of the forests, which had been much injured by the too great licence allowed to the people by Mr. Barnes' regulations. Very few of these rules were innovations; they were based upon the ancient custom of the country; with certain alterations and additions made from time to time, they are still in force.

4. Again, in 1856, on its being seen that the plan of starting tea cultivation by inciting zemindars to plant, which had been proposed in 1853 by the Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, and the Chief Commissioner, was not succeeding, orders were issued to Major Lake, the Commissioner, urging him to press the zemindars on the subject.

Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States' No. 143, dated 8th October 1856, to Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

The Commissioner gave his opinion that official pressure would not give any result. Regretted that lands were not marked off as Government property at settlement in Kangra, where the waste lands are extensive, and where the proprietary rights of Government to even cultivated lands were before settlement universally recognized, and no claim would have even been advanced to the proprietorship of waste lands by individuals or communities. Remarked that Mr. Barnes' Settlement Report shows that the ancient tenure of land in Kangra differs clearly from the tenures of the plains, and in fact amounts to a ryotwari tenure like that recognized in Madras. In the report it is also stated that extensive forests or wastes are usually considered the exclusive property of Government; considered that Government might even now, with justice and without much unpopularity, set aside excess waste lands for tea cultivation.

Chief Commissioner's No. 2235, dated 24th October 1856, to Commissioner.

The Chief Commissioner in his reply met this proposal as follows: "With reference to your remarks on the advantages which would have accrued from setting aside large tracts in the Kangra hills for Government purposes, it appears to the Chief Commissioner that, however desirable this may have been, it is now impossible to resume the Government right which has been formally alienated, and which has been now held for several years; if, however, there be any such lands which the people are willing to give up, there is no objection to their appropriation with their consent."

Chief Commissioner's No. 798, dated 24th October 1856, to Secretary to Government of India.

Copies of Major Lake's report and the Chief Commissioner's reply were submitted to the Government of India for information.

Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States' No. 376, dated 23rd December 1858, to Financial Commissioner.

5. Again, in 1858, in submitting a report which had been called for on the progress of tea cultivation, Major Lake, Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, attempted for the third time to re-open the question of the zemindars' proprietary right, urged that by custom Government was undoubted proprietor of all waste and forest lands. The error in the settlement papers should be corrected.

Financial Commissioner's No. 264, dated 7th May 1859, to Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Financial Commissioner forwarded the Commissioner's letter with a report on tea cultivation, and gave his opinion that the settlement record was clearly erroneous and might perhaps be corrected: mentions having verbally consulted Sir J. Lawrence, who had said, that if a handsome percentage by way of *malikana* was allowed to the

proprietors according to the record, the allotment of waste to outsiders would, he thought, be justifiable. Urged that something must be done; suggested that District Officers should entertain applications, and allot waste lands, allowing proprietary fee only when claimed, and claim supported by the record.

Upon this it appears that the Lieutenant-Governor reported the matter to the Government of India giving opinion that the settlement record could not now be altered, and land should only be given with consent of zemindars.

Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 406, dated 11th June 1859, to Secretary to Government of India.

Orders appear also to have been sent to the Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, directing him to entertain applications, for in reply to such orders the Commissioner pointed out, that it was of no use so to do if land could only be given with consent of the zemindars who were not likely to agree, considered it justifiable under the circumstances to forcibly appropriate lands as is done in case of lands required for public purposes. Before so doing, however, the effect of explaining to zemindars that Government either at next settlement or sooner will insist upon cultivation of waste lands might be tried. Perhaps when they comprehend this they may sell or lease to outsiders at easy rates.

Secretary to Government's No. 2502, dated 1st October 1859, to Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States (not in file).

Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States' No. 200, dated 21st December 1859, to Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Lieutenant-Governor in reply approved of Major Lake's second proposal, and directed that Lieutenant Paske, Assistant Commissioner, should be specially deputed to Kangra to explain Government intentions to zemindars and induce them to sell or lease lands to Government or outsiders for tea cultivation. Copies of a printed notification were also sent to be given to applicants; these notifications declared that the settlement record cannot be altered, the proprietary right of all lands is vested in village communities; land can only be procured with their consent.

Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 1688, to Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, dated 28th December 1859.

MEMO.—Accordingly Lieutenant Paske proceeded to Kangra, and by negotiation with the zemindars succeeded with much difficulty in inducing some village communities to transfer a small part of the waste and forest lands in their villages to Government or to European planters. The zemindars were paid a price for the lands surrendered.

MEMO.—I have often heard some of these zamindars say that they were taken by surprise at the time, that they had no idea that they were proprietors of the waste with power to consent or refuse, or they would not have agreed at all. The fact is, that in the district neither the settlement nor the orders of Government made much perceptible difference, the old kardars and hakims become lumbardars, and very few, if any, of the zamindars knew of the revolution which had taken place; up to the present date in nearly every matter the practice is guided by ancient custom.

6. Meanwhile Mr. Barnes, then Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, had his attention aroused to the subject by the publication of above correspondence in the Gazette, and wrote to Mr. Melvill, Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, urging that though at settlement he did not specially reserve Government right, yet neither did he give disposal of waste to zamindars: by custom and theory the waste belongs to Government; the people only claim right to graze and get trees for private wants:

Commissioner Cis-Sutlej States' No. 29, dated 10th February 1860, to Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States.

in the settlement records the Government claim to all forest and grazing dues was reserved: the practice of the district utterly opposed to any proprietary right of zemindars in waste and forests, Lieutenant Paske should authoritatively demarcate all excess waste a long the Chamba Range.

MEMO.—Mr. Barnes confined what he said to the villages along the Chamba Range on the grounds that it was not necessary to refer to others, as the waste required for tea planting existed along that range only, also on the grounds that he thought village boundaries had not been absolutely fixed along that range.

Financial Commissioner's No. 775, dated 29th February 1860, to Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States.

This letter was sent by Mr. Melvill to the Financial Commissioner, who in reply said that the Lieutenant-Governor desired that the Commissioner should make immediate investigation on the spot, and give opinion as to whether the construction formerly put on the settlement papers, or that put on them by Mr. Barnes, was correct.

Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States' Nos. 512-48, dated 9th March 1860, to Financial Commissioner.

Mr. Melvill submitted the desired report; he found that in village maps the whole area of waste up to summit of the range was included; that the "wajib-ul-arz" paper directly by the use of the word "shamilat" and indirectly by mention of rights of grazing and getting wood gratis, conferred proprietorship on the zemindars; that in some villages also in the same papers a right of dividing culturable land had been recorded; in conclusion he gave his opinion that Government at settlement had only reserved to itself certain manorial rights, and that Sir J. Lawrence's former decision on the subject should not now be impugned.

MEMO.—Mr. Melvill threw some doubt upon the supposed absence of original right to proprietorship of waste and forest lands by zemindars. The grounds which he cites, *viz.*, existence of boundary disputes, rights of common of grazing in can be shown at once to have nothing to do with proprietorship of communities.

The fact of a clause in settlement papers of some villages giving power to divide culturable lands also amounts to very little, when it is known that the words "culturable lands" in Kangra settlement papers always refer merely to terraced lands which had fallen out of cultivation, not to culturable waste.

Commissioner Cis-Sutlej States' No. 60 of 10th March 1860, to Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States.

Mr. Barnes replied to Mr. Melvill, and adhered to his view, that Government had the right to claim excess waste: remarked that the "wajib-ul-arz" was framed by the people themselves whose title deed it is now declared to be: the real meaning of the document is not what it is now interpreted to be, but is explained by custom of the district: by Mr. Melvill's showing even Government and zemindars have a concurrent right, the latter cannot clear timber or break up waste without Government permission. Government should take land and compensate zemindars in money for any rights they may possess.

Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 595, dated 1st May 1860, to Financial Commissioner.

The correspondence appears to have been sent on by Financial Commissioner to Government, Punjab, for the Lieutenant-Governor replied that he entirely agreed in deeming it unadvisable to compel the zemindars to sell the waste lands attached to their villages; having formally vested them with the proprietorship, the adoption of such a course would appear a breach of faith.

7. A year-and-a-half later, the question of proprietorship of waste and forest lands again came into discussion in consequence of an order addressed direct to Deputy Commissioner of Kangra by the Lieutenant-Governor calling for a report as to the wishes of the tea-planters, and the ways in which Government could assist them. Mr. Egerton in his report submitting the tea-planters' memorial held that it had been already finally settled that the waste lands were leased for term of settlement to the zemindars, but remarked that forest lands were distinct from waste land; Government having reserved no lien on the latter, but a very strong lien on the former, believed that the distinction had not been noticed in former correspondence: opined that Government might justly dispose of much forest land, say one-third in each mouzah.

Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1912, dated 5th December 1861, to Deputy Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner Kangra's No. 289, dated 5th February 1862, to Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Commissioner, Major Lake, in forwarding the report with regard to Mr. Egerton's two new ideas, agreed with the first, *viz.*, that the rights of zemindars by settlement papers at the most only amounted to a lease for term of settlement, but disagreed as regarded the second, and considered that in point of law not much difference between the case of forest land and barren waste existed; both should be treated alike. Recommended that Deputy Commissioner should mark off surplus waste, and sell it in fee simple, giving the zemindars 15 or 20 per cent. of the price as compensation for grazing and other rights.

Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States' No. 33, dated 24th February 1862, to Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The correspondence was sent by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Financial Commissioner, with a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor (not in the file), and the Financial Commissioner was requested to give his opinion.

Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 183, dated 6th March 1862, to Financial Commissioner.

The Financial Commissioner considered it questionable whether the hold of the zemindars upon the waste and forest lands could be considered to amount to a lease only: did not see that much advantage would result from taking such a view: perhaps inexpedient to do so after former decisions affirming zemindars' proprietary right: the Government dues hitherto levied from waste lands, and the Government forest arrangements, may be considered merely methods for collecting the Government demand on those lands, not as exercise of proprietary right on the part of Government: Mr. Egerton's proposal to induce zemindars to give up larger proportion of forest lands in exchange for remission of Government dues on remainder should be tried.

Financial Commissioner's No. 168, dated 26th March 1862, to Secretary to Government.

MEMO.—With regard to the argument that the zamindars only hold a terminable lease of the waste lands, I may mention that up to the present day they look upon their position in that way in all the leases of waste lands which have been given by lumbardars or communities. There is a clause, either expressed in the document or understood by the parties, to the effect that the lessee is, in fact, proprietor; that till settlement he will at a certain rate help to pay the jama: and that at expiry of settlement he will become a khewatdar. The idea of a tenant holding of the community has not yet been comprehended by the Kangra zemindars, such a status being utterly unknown in former times.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in finally recording orders with regard to the wishes of the tea-planters, declined to reopen the question of the proprietary right of village communities to waste lands in their village areas, on the grounds that Government had omitted to claim the waste at the proper time and under the legal forms, *viz.*, at

Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 323, dated 22nd April 1862, to Financial Commissioner.

settlement, and that to revive the claim now would shake the general faith in the validity of settlement records. Land could only be got with the zemindars' consent. Mr. Egerton to negotiate with them for surrender of forest lands on the terms he suggested.

MEMO.—In obedience to these orders, Mr. Egerton did obtain a considerable amount of waste and forest land by negotiation. In most cases he gave the community full ownership of the trees in an amount of forest proportionate to that of which they surrendered the ownership of the soil, and further abandoned on the part of Government the custom of prohibiting grazing in part of the forest. The zemindars also got a share of the price realized by the land when sold by auction.

8. This decision of 22nd April 1862 on the question of re-opening the Government claim to proprietorship of wastes in the last: it will be seen that the matter has six or seven times been decided by the Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor since settlement, and that such decisions have been three times forwarded for information to the Government of India.

9. A history of the system of forest conservancy now in force has been given above in paragraph 3. I may add here, however, that Mr. Bayley's rules were amended and added to by Major Lake, Commissioner, in 1859. Again, in 1862 the Lieutenant-Governor relaxed the rules in some respects: suggestions for some further alterations and relaxations were also made in February last by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, but they have not yet been carried into effect.

Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States' No. 11, dated 14th January 1859.
Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 226, dated 25th January 1859.
Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 322, dated 22nd April 1862, to Financial Commissioner.
Secretary to Government's No. 88, dated 15th February 1866, to Financial Commissioner.

J. B. LYALL,
Settlement Officer.

The 2nd March 1867.

A

Statement showing area and revenue assessed on Major Irrigation Works in the Punjab from the year 1907-08 *to* 1914-15.

Canals.	1907-08.		1908-09.		1909 10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15		Remarks.
	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Western Jumna Canal—Imperial.	685,135	18,66,035	602,199	15,66,202	483,320	13,64,859	5[illegible]6,273	20,90,487	679,175	25,01,590	745,187	28,90,915	705,898	[illegible]8,54,478	800,151	30,32,435	*Schedule of occupier's rate revised—*vide* Irrigation Branch notification No. 0250 R. I., dated 24th August 1910.
Sirhind Canal—Imperial.	788,301	26,91,845	589,527	21,09,863	491,284	20,14,897	562,011	23,97,877	1,022,572	41,83,031	956,083	38,51,267	867,732	35 05,781	795,546	30,96,580	
Upper Bari Doab Canal	9[illegible]7,516	30,51,0[illegible]8	1,039,477	33,90,436	939,849	31,96,966	1,009,333	35 23,942	1,108,711	38,08,640	1,139,905	39,74,021	1,093,777	38,57,650	1,166 658	43,23,453	
Lower Bari Doab Canal	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,938	2,41,183	148,016	4,97,331	Canal opened in 1913-14.
Upper Chenab Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	113,313	3,36,098	105,213	4,26,840	202,980	7,09,918	Canal opened in 1912-13.
Lower Chenab Canal	1,705,296	63,97,903	1,992,219	74,64,678	2,040,175	77,18,167	2,086,132	78,34,056	2,214 125	81,83,311	2,222,883	83,09,399	2,240,427	84,32,845	2,307,350	85 85,428	Schedule of lower rates under classes IV and V applicable to certain estates was sanctioned—*vide* Irrigation Branch notification No. 112 R. I., dated 30th January 1912.
Lower Jhelum Canal	543,529	16,72,857	617,696	21,26,294	640,163	22,54,663	674,327	23,68,280	697,495	23,85,673	783,645	26,55,134	8[illegible]3,219	27,59,715	799,801	27,51,571	Schedule of lower rates applicable to, certain estates was sanctioned—*vide* Irrigation Branch notification Nos. 408 R. I., dated 20th March 1912, and 438 R. I., dated 3rd April 1912.
Upper Sutlej Canals	193,853	2,30,762	3[illegible]8,094	4,27,532	307,556	3,61,357	255,233	3,13,839	135,203	3,26,829	308,267	3,89,776	277,479	4,20,848	424,065	5,39,017	
Sidhnai Canals ...	88,641	2,11,865	190,227	3,68,658	226,054	4,81,884	207,689	4,19,905	203,764	4,33,571	191,874	4,02,864	223,055	4,71,503	304,702	6,87,732	
Indus Inundation Canals.	133,753	1,02,990	198,091	1,91,873	187,762	1,64,770	246,921	2,36,861	215,905	2,42,199	175,484	1,76,623	198,131	2,00,321	157,298	1,92,651	Schedule of occupier's rate revised—*vide* Irrigation Branch notification No. 0376 R. I., dated 2nd October 1912.

*The revised rates sanctioned from 1910-11 were the then existing occupiers' rates, owners' rates and cesses consolidated into one occupier's rate. The effect of this is clearly shown in statement marked "B."

Appendix C—(*vide* answer to question No. 59).

B.

Statement showing area and revenue assessed on the Western Jumna Canal from the year 1907 08 *to* 1914-15.

(PREVIOUS TO SETTLEMENT THERE WERE OWNERS' RATES WITH CESSES AS WELL AS OCCUPIERS' RATES.)

Canals.	1907-08.		1908-09.		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		REMARKS.
	Area.	Revenue assessd.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue assessed.	Area.	Revenue. assessed.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Occupiers' rates ...	685,135	18,66,035	602,199	15,66,202	483,320	13,64,859	526,273	20,90,487	679,175	25,01,590	746,187	28,90,915	705,898	28,54,478	800,151	30,32,435	
Owners' rates ...	...	833,267	...	6,89,489	...	5,92,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) —41,810	...	(a) —50,032	...	(a) —57,818	...	(a) —57,090	...	(a) —60,649	
Total ...	685,135	26,99,302	602,199	22,55,691	483,320	19,57,691	526,273	20,48,677	679,175	24,51,558	746,187	28,33,097	705,898	27,97,388	800,151	29,71,786	
	Average rate per acre Rs. 3·90.						Average rate per acre Rs. 3·79.										

(a) Assignment to the District Board of 2 per cent. of the gross receipts from occupiers' rates by way of compensation for the abolition of cesses on owners' rate.

Appendix D.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT SHOWING FIGURES UNDER MAJOR HEADS FOR THE YEARS 1914-15 TO 1916-17.

NOTE.

THE Revised Financial Statement differs from the advance copy supplied to Hon'ble Members on the 6th March in the following respect only :—

Owing to an improvement in the receipts from the sale of waste land the revised estimate of the current year under the head I—Land Revenue has been raised by one lakh. In consequence the closing balance of 1915-16, and the opening and closing balances of 1916-17 have been raised by the same amount.

LAHORE : O. F. LUMSDEN,

The 11*th March* 1916. *Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

Revised Financial Statement showing figures

Heads of account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
	Rs 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
g balance	70,92	53,97	52,21	60,23
Provincial Revenue and Receipts.				
I—Land Revenue	1,42,28	1,44,22	1,40,87	1,33,37
V—Stamps	27,19	28,00	28,75	29,00
V—Excise	34,61	35,23	34,25	31,82
I—Provincial Rates	39	31	31	29
II—Income Tax	8,94	8,55	9,15	11,70
X—Forest	14,38	14,20	16,20	15,41
X—Registration	3,53	3,67	3,40	3,25
II—Interest	2,25	2,88	2,60	2,66
-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,88	6.78	5,40	5,28
B—Law and Justice—Jails	4,09	5,00	4,25	4,00
II—Police	1,73	1,67	2,24	2,82
X—Education	4,77	4,83	5,02	5,05
X—Medical	86	82	80	1,16
A—Agriculture	1,73	1,88	2,05	1,94
B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	7	23	23	29
II—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	83	70	1,05	1,00
II—Stationery and Printing	79	92	80	1,10
V—Miscellaneous	4,18	5.53	3,83	3,60
X—Irrigation—Major Works. Direct Receipts— Civil	3	1	1	...
Public Works ...	1,21,96	1,26,00	1 22,50	1,27,50
Indirect Receipts — Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	50,87	54 00	54,00	51,00
X—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation. Civil	3	29	12	12
Public Works	50	60	60	80
I—Civil Works ... Civil	2,03	1,96	1,69	1,63
Public Works	2,01	2,00	1,80	1,80
sfers between Imperial and Provincial (*vide* Appendix A).	40,13	36,78	43,42	36,85
Total Provincial Revenue and Receipts ...	4,76,06	4,87.06	4,85,34	4,73,44

under Major heads for the years 1914-15 to 1916-17.

Heads of account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
Provincial Expenditure.	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
1—Refunds and drawbacks	1,01	1,00	88	97
2—Assignments and compensations	38	39	38	37
3—Land Revenue	49,87	52,90	50,34	51,44
6—Stamps	86	96	87	87
7—Excise	1,08	1,24	1,19	1,30
10—Income Tax	6	8	6	14
11—Forest	8,89	9,86	9,66	10,00
12—Registration	1,22	1,29	1,23	1,24
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,86	2,10	2,04	2,05
18—General Administration	13,27	12,28	12,71	12,64
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	46,03	46,94	47,21	46,56
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails	15,86	17,32	18,11	18,28
20—Police	62,49	64,26	65,29	70.11
22—Education	42,20	44,66	44,44	42,76
24—Medical	28,23	22,73	19,58	16,69
26 A—Agriculture	11,46	11,72	11,62	12,86
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ..	1,01	1,72	1,30	1,62
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	22,62	23 91	23,28	25,34
30—Stationery and Printing	7,70	7,70	7,95	8,22
32—Miscellaneous	4,44	8,07	3,65	8,81
36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40
42—Irrigation—Major Works: Working Expenses—Civil ...	1	...	1	...
42—Irrigation—Major Works: Working Expenses—Public Works ...	43,98	44,71	50,50	51,50
42—Irrigation—Major Works: Interest on debt ..	35,39	35,66	36,54	37,38
43—Minor Works and Navigation: Civil	38	51	44	46
43—Minor Works and Navigation: Public Works ...	1,44	1,01	1,59	1,40
45—Civil Works ... Civil ...	21,19	14,51	13,55	13,58
45—Civil Works ... Public Works ...	70,44	62,71	51,50	40,27
Total Expenditure ...	4 94,77	4,91,64	4,77,32	4,78,26
Closing balance	52,21	49,39	60,23	55,41
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,46,98	5,41,03	5,37,55	5,33,67

APPENDIX A.

Memorandum showing the details of transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Contributions from Imperial to Provincial—				
RECURRING				
(1) Fixed adjusting entry	4,86	4,86	4,86	[illegible]
(2) In connection with the Famine Insurance Scheme ...	1,40	1,40	1,40	[illegible]
(3) Assignment for Education	4,25	4,25	4,25	[illegible]
(4) Further assignment for Education	3,38	3,38	3,38	[illegible]
(5) " " "	75	75	75	[illegible]
(6) Contribution for University	35	35	35	[illegible]
(7) Assignment for Sanitation	4,00	4,00	4,00	[illegible]
(8) Assignment for the improvement of the Sanitary services	22	22	22	[illegible]
(9) On account of the Imperial share of the sale-proceeds of sites for shops and residences in towns in the Punjab.	20	2,01	1,40	[illegible]
(10) For relieving Municipalities of Police charges	5,2[illegible]	5,22	5,22	[illegible]
(11) For remission of certain recoveries from local bodies	3,04	3,04	3,04	[illegible]
(12) Assignment in connection with the provincialisation of the salaries of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department.	1,00	1,00	1,00	[illegible]
(13) Provincialisation of the charges of the Camel Specialist	...	...		[illegible]
(14) Assignment in connection with remission of appropriations from cesses...	2,08	2,08	2,08	[illegible]
(15) Assignment to compensate Provincial Revenues for the loss of income from the recovery in stamps of fees for the inspection of records.	10	10	10	[illegible]
(16) Assignment to meet the expenditure for the grants of Rs 100 per annum each to the holders of titles of Mohamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-ulama.	1	1	1	[illegible]
(17) Assignment for a grant to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar ...	40	40	40	[illegible]
(18) Assignment for the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree	12	12	12	[illegible]
(19) In connection with the creation of the new Province of Delhi ...	13	13	13	[illegible]
(20) Assignment in connection with the surrender by the Local Government of Rs. 1 crore out of the Provincial balances.	3,50	3,50	3,50	[illegible]
	35,01	36,82	36,21	[illegible]
NON-RECURRING—				
(21) Grant to the Simla Municipal Committee for improvement of the sewage scheme.	3,30	...	...	
(22) To meet extra provincial expenditure owing to Delhi	1,36	...	...	
(23) To bring the net Provincial Revenue from Irrigation to 41 lakhs ...	...	...	6,85	[illegible]
(24) On account of the Imperial share of the contribution to the Walker Hospital, Simla.	4	4	12	
(25) For Archæological expenditure	16	...	12	[illegible]
(26) For maintenance and equipment of science laboratories of the Islamia College, Lahore (for 3 years).	26	30	30	[illegible]
(27) To meet non-recurring expenditure in connection with the provincialisation of the appointment of Camel Specialist at Sohawa.	...	...	...	
(28) Towards the expenses incurred by the Salvation Army in acquiring certain buildings in Simla.	...	...	5	
(29) Towards the cost of acquiring land in Dharmsala	20	...	...	
(30) Grant to Mayo Orphanage, Simla	3	...	...	
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION FROM IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL ...	5,35	34	7,44	[illegible]
	40,86	37,16	43,65	[illegible]
Contributions from Provincial to Imperial—				
RECURRING—				
(31) On account of change in classification of the charges of the P. W. Section of the Account Office.	23	23	23	[illegible]
(32) On account of the Provincial share of the enhanced receipts from Excise	...	15	...	[illegible]
(33) On account of the Provincial share of the enhanced receipts from Income-tax.	...	...	...	[illegible]
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION FROM PROVINCIAL ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]

MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER.

Part I.

THE first part of this memorandum deals with the general financial position of the Province in the current and ensuing years.

2. The following table affords a general view of the position :—

	1914-15.		1915-16.		1916-17.
	Revised.	Actuals.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)	(Rs. 1,000.)
Opening balance	70,92	70,92	53,97	52,21	59,23
Revenue	4,76,50	4,76,06	4,87,06	4,84,34	4,73,44
Expenditure	4,93,45	4,94,77	4,91,64	4,77,32	4,78,26
Closing balance	53,97	52,21	49,39	59,23	54,41

It will be observed that the total estimates of Revenue in 1914-15 were extremely accurate, small decreases under the heads *I—Land Revenue, XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law* and *XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails* being counterbalanced by increases under the heads *IX—Forest* and *XXIX—Irrigation—Public Works.* On the expenditure side the only considerable under-estimates occurred under the heads *20—Police* and *42—Irrigation—Major Works* and these were partially compensated by an overestimate under the head *45—Civil Works.*

Revised Estimates, 1915-16.

3. During the current year economy has been the order of the day. Fortunately the Province has been enjoying a series of prosperous years accompanied by growing income and liberal expenditure, so that the enforced check however much to be regretted in itself will not be so seriously felt. The Financial Secretary indeed sounded a note of warning when introducing the revised financial statement for 1913-14. Reference was made to the fact that spending departments had got into the habit of asking for more than they required and that an idea seemed to be prevalent that the more that was spent, the more would be received. Such a view is of course subversive of all principles of sound finance and it might almost be said of common sense. Too rich a diet is apt to foster all kinds of evils for which the best and safest cure is a course of partial starvation. The present financial position should, far from causing any despondency, be taken advantage of as affording a useful breathing space in which future lines of progress may be profitably mapped out. There is an element of solid truth in the old French adage *reculer pour mieux sauter* which is applicable even to the financing of a Province.

4. While the Revenue side of the Revised estimates presents no very marked features, the expenditure figures afford unmistakeable proof of the readiness with which the Province has accepted the invitation of the Government of India to co-operate in a policy of severe retrenchment. The current programme of expenditure was reviewed and grants sanctioned for works not yet commenced were as far as possible withdrawn.

5. In estimating the success attained one essential fact must be kept in mind: that the major portion of the expenditure is of a formal recurring

character and thus not capable of any reduction. Some heads indeed exhibit and must exhibit, steady growth year by year. As the Province developes the administration tends to become more complicated and specialised and consequently establishment charges must increase. As a corollary non-effective charges such as pensions constitute a heavier charge on the finances as time goes on and the burden cannot be lightened for any particular period. There are other heads too as regards which the extent of the expenditure is not wholly discretionary. Further burdens under the heads Police and Law and Justice can be forced upon a reluctant Government by the necessity of coping with an increase in lawlessness and crime, and it is much to be regretted that at a time when every effort is being made to husband financial resources, heavy extra charges have had to be incurred in connection with the enrolment of additional police and the establishment of special tribunals. Such expenditure is from the economic aspect largely or wholly unproductive but the maintenance of law and order is the primary function of Government and money must be found at whatever cost to meet such charges. It would be well, however, that the Province should remember that every such payment necessarily entails a corresponding diminution of funds available for other purposes and thus hampers the general progress of the community. The financial effect of misconduct is rather apt to be overlooked and there is perhaps no harm in thus emphasising this feature of the case. At any rate a reduction under these heads would be welcome not only for its own sake but because it would set free sums which could be applied to other more remunerative objects.

6. If allowance is made for expenditure, which, as explained above, it is not within the power of the Local Government to curtail, revised estimates which show a total decrease over the budget of nearly 14½ lakhs must be considered as highly satisfactory, from the economical as distinct from the economic point of view. The budget itself was framed under war conditions and with a view to reduce expenditure on new schemes as far as possible. The results now anticipated are therefore the more striking and could not have been attained without the cordial co-operation of the various spending departments. Naturally many promising projects have had to be temporarily abandoned and sacrifices have had to be made in other ways. But at a time like the present individual and departmental interests must be subordinated to the greater needs of the Empire and the disappointments which the revision of expenditure necessarily involved will, it is believed, be readily and cheerily accepted as part of the provincial contribution to the cause of humanity at large.

7. In last year's memorandum it was pointed out that the Revenue side of the Revised Estimates had been scarcely affected by the war, the reason being that the receipts were derived mainly from land so that trade conditions were of much less importance than the character of the seasons. There is nothing in the Revised Estimates of Receipts for the present year to suggest any modification of these remarks. It is true that the Revenue as a whole is expected to fall short of the anticipated budget figure by almost 2¾ lakhs, but the heads, which are mainly responsible for this deficit—*I—Land Revenue* and *XXIX—Irrigation*—depend largely on forces which are beyond human control. To assert that such heads are not in any way influenced by the war would not be entirely correct. For instance the embargo on cotton export is alleged to have had some effect in limiting the proceeds under the latter head. Under both heads, however, the real cause of the decrease is climatic and not commercial or political and will be found in the comparative failure of the rains in many districts of the Punjab and consequent reduction of the kharif crop.

8. Perhaps the head most closely affected by the war is *V—Excise*. The Budget figure allowed for a moderate increase over the actuals of the previous year and the opinion was expressed that the estimate was a very cautious one and would probably be exceeded. Latest advices, however, suggest that this modest figure is about one lakh too high. For this, however, the war cannot be held wholly responsible. No doubt

has been the removal of troops and consequent diminution in the number of customers. Moreover, there is little question but that the unsettled times reacted on the bidding at the excise auctions. But the effect of the enhancement of the duty on country spirit in reducing consumption cannot be overlooked while the continued efforts of Temperance Societies and Reformers must be allowed some share of the credit. The prohibition of the vend of liquor at certain large fairs has also contributed to the general result so that even in the case of Excise, the war has only been one of several factors.

9. A considerable reduction in the Revised Estimate will be noticed under the head *XXV—Miscellaneous*. This decrease is, however, counterbalanced by a similar diminution under the corresponding head on the expenditure side 32—*Miscellaneous*. It was not found possible to introduce the scheme under which the receipts and expenditure of the copying agency were to be provincialised, and consequently the provision made on both sides of the account has been cancelled.

10. The only other decreases which need be mentioned in connection with the Revenue side of the Revised Estimates are those under the sister heads of Law and Justice A and B. The deficit under the latter head is the direct outcome of the orders enjoining the strictest economy. Departments were obliged to curtail their supplies from the Jail Manufactories and the proceeds from the latter have naturally failed to come up to expectation. There is no very obvious explanation in respect of the decrease under the head XVI-A. The falling off will be found under the minor head "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures—Magisterial Fines." Crime has unfortunately not been diminishing as is evidenced by the large increase in the Jail population. In such circumstances the declension in fines seems somewhat mysterious. Some light may be thrown on this point in the next criminal reports but meanwhile the causes must remain in obscurity.

11. It will be observed that the Revised Estimates of transfers between Imperial and Provincial allow for an increase of about 6½ lakhs. The details are given in Appendix A from which it will be clear that the addition is almost entirely due to a payment to which the Province is entitled under the terms of the Provincial Settlement, which guarantees a minimum net revenue of 41 lakhs under the Irrigation heads exclusive of Land Revenue due to Irrigation. It is anticipated that next year also a similar, though smaller, payment will become necessary.

12. Other items on this side of the Revised Estimate which show an increase over budget expectations will be found under the heads *IV—Stamps*, *VIII—Income Tax*, *IX—Forest* and *XVII—Police*. The surplus under the last mentioned head is not, however, a subject for provincial self-congratulation as it originates in the imposition of an unusual number of punitive posts in villages which have earned this distinction for themselves by consistent misconduct. The Forest figures are of a more satisfactory character. The sales of turpentine and colophony were unexpectedly heavy and there was a strong market both for trees and firewood. A very cautious Budget had been framed under the head Income Tax on the expectation that the disturbed conditions might affect this source of income. The fear has proved to be without foundation as ordinary collections show decided progress while the results of the special assessment recently concluded at Jullundur suggest that this head is capable of considerable further expansion. The increase under the head *IV—Stamps* is derived mainly from the sale of Court Fee Stamps and it would appear that the high prices obtained for most forms of agricultural produce have encouraged what has been described as 'indulgence in the luxury of litigation.'

13. On the expenditure side, the Revised Estimates reflect in much greater measure the prevailing abnormal conditions. Reference has already

been made to the substantial economies effected in spite of several large unforeseen increases under various heads amounting in all to about 10½ lakhs. The causes which have led to extra expenditure under the heads 19—*A and B—Law and Justice Courts of Law* and *Jails* and 20—*Police* have already been touched on. The swollen figures under the two Irrigation heads are the result of a variety of unexpected charges which will be found described in detail under the respective heads in the second part of this memorandum.

14. The largest reduction is tabulated under the head 45—*Civil Works*. Whenever retrenchment becomes necessary, this head is naturally one of the chief sufferers because it comprises all such undertakings as new roads and buildings as well as improvements on those already constructed. A comparison of the actuals of 1914-15 with the figures now under consideration will at once make evident the drastic character of the curtailment. Very satisfactory progress had been made in recent years to supply the great deficiencies of this growing Province in the matter of roads and buildings, and in liberal grants to local bodies to improve communications. Government much regrets that this progress should have to be suddenly arrested but trusts that it will soon be found possible to proceed with the programme that has been worked out. The decrease under the head 32—*Miscellaneous* has been partially explained above in the reference to head *XXV—Miscellaneous* on the Revenue side. The balance not thus accounted for represents for all practical purposes the reserve of 3 lakhs, which was entered to meet unforeseen contingencies and has not been required.

15. Under the head 3—*Land Revenue*, the savings are due to the postponement of the scheme connected with the improvement of the clerical establishment and to the decision to defer the formation of the new district at Sheikhupura. The decreased figures under 24—*Medical* are the results of many reversions to military duty combined with the curtailment of grants under the orders enjoining the strictest economy. The cumulative effect of these reductions is, however, partially counterbalanced by the debit to this head of a sum of 2¾ lakhs representing the final contribution of Government to the King Edward Memorial Scheme originally provided under the head 45—Civil Works.

Budget Estimates, 1916-17.

16. In view of the need for the husbanding of resources it was decided to avoid, as far as possible, any drawal on the Provincial balance and the budget as originally framed showed a small surplus of revenue over expenditure and included some ten lakhs of new expenditure which had been distributed at a meeting of the Finance Committee. The failure of the winter rains however, materially affected the prospects of the entire unirrigated portion of the spring crops and it was found necessary to reconsider the whole agricultural position. Special reports were obtained from all District Officers and after much anxious deliberation, a reduction of 10¾ lakhs was accepted. Five lakhs were passed on to the Irrigation head, the balance being debited under the head I—*Land Revenue*. Rain has since fallen to some extent over the greater part of the Province and prospects are rather less gloomy. But it cannot yet be ascertained what percentage of the unirrigated crops is likely to come to maturity and the figures have not been altered. There is thus some hope that the estimates under this head will be exceeded, but on the other hand the present figures would have been very considerably lower had the district calculations been incorporated as they stood.

17. This heavy decrease in the estimated receipts led to further efforts to curtail the proposed expenditure. At a second meeting of the Finance Committee various projects were removed from the approved list and sums allowed for Reserves were diminished. The invidious task was so far

simplified by the recent directions to all departments to tabulate their schemes in order of urgency, but even this system cannot dispose of the questions which inevitably arise as to the comparative claims of proposals submitted by different Departments. Every effort was made to treat conflicting interests with fairness and eventually the new expenditure was reduced by about 80 per cent. With the assistance of one or two small additions on the Revenue side rendered possible by improved returns for the present year, the total deficit was finally brought down to the figure of Rs. 4,82,000. As the Budget provides for a Reserve of 5 lakhs which will not be touched provided events pursue a normal course, it is hoped that there will be no actual deficit at the close of the year.

18. The prevailing high range of prices of most forms of grains while affording satisfactory profits to the producer involve the Government in heavy extra expense in the form of compensation allowances for dearness of food. Though it is quite possible that the course of the next few months will see a drop to a more normal figure it has been necessary, for budget purposes, to assume that such compensation will be payable throughout the financial year. Some idea of the burden thus imposed on the Provincial finances may be obtained from the fact under one head alone, 20—*Police*, the provision on this account amounts to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

19. The amount to be received by transfer during the next year falls short of the revised estimate for the current year by over Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. A recurring grant of Rs. 31,000 on account of the provincialization of the Camel Specialist will become payable along with one or two minor sums, but an assignment of Rs. 2,80,000 has to be made by this Province in connection with the increased taxation under the heads *VIII—Income Tax* and *V—Excise*, while it is expected that Rs. 3,32 000 will suffice o bring up the Irrigation Receipts to the minimum of Rs. 41 lakhs as compared with this year's revised figure of Rs. 6,85,000. A smaller grant on account of the provincial share of the sale-proceeds of sites for shops and residences in new colonie s is also anticipated.

20. Exclusive of these transfers the Budget, which in view of the unsettled conditions is of a necessarily cautious character, assumes a decrease in receipts of Rs. 4,33,000. Only under two heads *VIII—Income Tax* and *XXIX—Irrigation* are any considerable improvements expected. Under *VIII—Income Tax* the enhanced rates on the larger incomes are expected to yield Rs. 2,25,000, but this amount will not, as explained above, be available for Provincial use. The efforts of the special assessing agency which will commence operations on the Lahore Division, with a view to placing Income-Tax work on a sounder basis will probably contribute a portion of the balance of the surplus showed under this head which allows also for ordinary growth. The larger areas which will receive assistance from the Lower Bari Doab and Upper Chenab Canals should materially assist the receipts under the head *XXIX—Irrigation Major Works* while the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals also should show improved returns as this year's harvest was affected by the ravages of boll-worm.

21. The estimate under the head *IX—Forest* while representing a considerable increase on this year's budget does not attempt to reproduce the phenomenal figures of the Revised Estimates. One of the main factors in the latter—the sale of firewood in Colony areas -must steadily diminish owing to the progress made in clearance work. The decreases under the heads *I—Land Revenue* and *XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works—Indirect Receipts* have already been explained. The deficit under the former head has been accentuated by the adoption of lower figures in connection with the sales of Government estates.

22. Despite the fact that this year's budget under the head Excise was supposed to be extremely cautious, it has not been found possible even with the assistance of the enhancement on the duties on malt liquor and

'foreign' spirits to approach the figures then assumed. All the causes which have affected the revised may remain in operation during the ensuing year with equal or greater force, while the additional duties may tend to discourage the consumption both of malted liquor and of foreign spirit, especially at a time when harvest prospects are not very bright. The extra revenue obtainable from the increased taxation has been estimated at Rs. 55,000.

23. On the expenditure side, it has not been found possible to keep below the Revised Estimates of the present year. The Budget, however, allows for a drop of no less than 16½ lakhs as compared with the actuals of 1914-15. When allowance is made for the large number of recurring charges and to the steady growth of expenditure *pari passu* with the development of the Province the figures leave no room for doubt that the shears have been applied most rigorously. The head 45—*Civil Works*, for instance, is a mere shadow of its former self.

24. The main increases as compared with the revised estimates of the present year may be briefly explained. The additional expenditure allowed under the head 3—*Land Revenue* is mainly accounted for by a special payment of compensation under the Chos Act in the Ambala District. The comparatively large enhancement under the head 10-*Income Tax* is due to the proposed entertainment of a special assessing staff in the Lahore Division. It is expected that the scheme will prove to be remunerative and that the extra expenditure will be more than covered by increased receipts. Under the head 20—*Police*, the anticipated rise is partly connected with the introduction of the scheme under which the pay of constables and head constables will be raised and partly the result of the causes which led to the increase in the Revised Estimates. Under the head 26-*A—Agriculture* extra provision has been made for experimental tube wells—a matter of great importance to the community—while part of the addition is covered by the grant of Rs. 33,000 on account of the provincialization of the Camel Specialist. The head 29—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions* merely allows for ordinary growth, while the reserve of 5 lakhs is responsible for the difference under the head 32—*Miscellaneous*.

25. Apart from the reduction under the head 45—*Civil Works* to which reference has already been made, the decreases under the heads 19-*A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law*, 22—*Education* and 24 *Medical* may be briefly mentioned. The latter is explained by the omission of the non-recurring grant of 2¾ lakhs which was made during this year to the King Edward Memorial Committee. The smaller figures under the head Education are due to the unavoidable curtailment of building grants to local bodies. It must not, however, be forgotten that even the present budget figure corresponds with an average of 22·81 lakhs for the quadrennium ending in 1911-12 and that it contemplates the employment of the whole of the special grants from the Government of India. The hope that the Special Tribunal will complete its labours before the end of the present financial year and that further expenditure of a similar nature will not be required next year has led to the change for the better under the head 19-*A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law*.

26. A reform of some importance has been introduced in regard to the method of distributing recurring educational grants to local bodies. Under the system previously in force the grants made over to local bodies in any given year were based on the actual expenditure incurred during the previous year calculated according to the provisions of Article 101 of the Punjab Education Code. The system had two serious disadvantages. In the first place Government was committed in advance to a liability the extent of which it had no means of gauging. The essential unsoundness of such a position from the financial point of view need not be laboured. In the second place in the absence of departmental control an even expansion of educational facilities could not be

tricts and municipalities. Under the scheme now adopted these difficulties will disappear. Elaborate calculations have been worked out to show the average annual liability of Government under all heads in the case of each of the following classes of schools :—Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys, Primary Schools for Boys, Primary Schools for Girls and Hostels. On the averages thus obtained a consolidated amount representing the cumulative liability will be shown in the budget of the ensuing year and will become payable as soon as the estimates have been sanctioned. All proposals in connection with grants for new schools will be placed on the schedule of new expenditure and will thus come within the purview of the Finance Committee. The provision which is sanctioned will be available as soon as the budget estimates have been approved, though in their case payment will not be made until reports have been received from the departmental Inspectors that the new schools have actually commenced work. Should any local body fail to open the school before the 1st October the grant will *ipso facto* lapse.

27. The only other point that need be mentioned in this part of the memorandum is the provision of 3½ lakhs for Colony roads. The development of these new colonies is a matter of great importance to the Province and it was felt that progress would be seriously impeded if the expected grant for communications was postponed. The sum mentioned has consequently been made available for distribution in the areas that are being brought under colonization in the Districts of Montgomery, Multan and Gujrat.

28. In order to meet a desire for earlier information which was expressed by some Honourable Members of Council last year, this memorandum is, as an experiment, being presented with the advance copies of the revised Financial Statement, and the figures with which it deals are those of the second edition of the estimates only. A note will be prefixed to the finally revised copies of the Financial Statement, which will be furnished to Honourable Members by the 12th March, explaining the principal changes made in the 3rd edition of the estimates. A promise made by Mr. Mant in the course of the discussion of the budget last year has also been redeemed by appending to the revised Financial Statement a list of all important reappropriations to meet either new charges for which no provision was made in the budget, or excesses over the estimates in the case of new projects for which the provision made was insufficient. The reasons for these reappropriations and for reappropriations to meet excesses over the provision for ordinary charges are described in detail in the second part of the memorandum, which has been drafted by Mr. Parsons, Under-Secretary, Financial, and explains the estimates of revenue and expenditure under the various major heads, and also the important variations under minor heads. Following the usual practice it does not separate the Provincial from the Imperial share under divided heads but deals only with the gross figures. A slight change has been made in the form of the second part by incorporating the figures under major and minor heads in the body of the Memorandum, in lieu of relegating them to a supplementary statement at the end. It is hoped that this arrangement will enable Honourable Members to follow the figures more readily.

Part II

REVENUE.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000.	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Ordinary revenue ...	3,36,95	3,50,28	3,46,71	3,31,07	
Sale of Government estates...	8,22	11,58	7,62	5,00	
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land tax.	30,18	25,00	23,00	23,00	
Assessment of alienated land less quit-rents—service communications.	1,73	1,72	1,69	1,70	
Rents, etc., of fisheries ...	9	10	9	9	
Miscellaneous ...	9,14	7,77	8,63	7,89	
Total	3,86,31	3,96,45	3,87,74	3,68,75	
Deduct.—Portion of land revenue due to Irrigation transferred to XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works.	1,01,74	1,08,00	1,08,00	1,02,00	
Net total shared ...	2,84,57	2,88,45	2,79,74	2,66,75	
Deduct.—Imperial share—one-half.	1,42,29	1,44,23	1,39,87	1,33,38	
Provincial share—one-half ...	1,42,28	1,44,22	1,39,87	1,33,37	

When the estimates were presented to the Council last March, the prospects of the coming *rabi* harvest were excellent, the prices of wheat and other food grains were exceptionally favourable to cultivators, and on the assumption of a normal *kharif*, it was expected that suspensions of land revenue would be well below the average, and that a large part of the outstanding arrears would be recovered. The anticipations with regard to the *rabi* were more than realised, and at the end of September little was left for recovery from the balances of previous years: but a scanty monsoon ruined the hopes of a normal *kharif*, large suspensions became necessary, especially in the Ambala, and parts of the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions, and some delay in introducing new demands in the Lahore and Gujranwala Districts has also affected the receipts from fixed collections. In consequence, the revised estimate of these collections shows a deterioration of Rs. 8,72,000. The areas under fluctuating assessment did not, however, suffer to the same extent from the failure of the monsoon, and though part of the betterment obtained by the *rabi* demand was lost in the *kharif*, fluctuating collections are expected to be Rs. 5,15,000 in excess of the forecast, leaving a net decrease of Rs. 3,57,000 in ordinary revenue. The purchase of proprietary rights in the older colonies has been proceeding more slowly than was anticipated, and there is a decrease of Rs. 3,96,000 in the estimate of receipts from the sale of Government estates: now that the larger and better part of the land has already been acquired by colonists, a progressive decline is inevitable in this source of revenue, but it is difficult to gauge its rate with exactitude, and in the current year it is possible that buyers have been holding off, in order to devote their savings to the purchase of squares in the new colonies. Under "sale-proceeds of waste lands" the decrease of two lakhs in the estimate is to be attributed to default by purchasers at the original auctions of land in the Montgomery colony at which the bidding was speculative. Though at the recent auctions in January last only some 14,500 acres were sold

earnest money has prevented any diminution in the receipts this year on this account. Miscellaneous revenue is expected to yield an increase of Rs. 86,000 chiefly from the rent of land leased for a single year in colony areas.

No alteration has been made in the credit transferred to the head XXIX—Irrigation, and the revised estimate accordingly shows a total decrease of Rs. 8,71,000.

Though the revision of assessments in various districts is expected to add five lakhs next year to the receipts from fixed collections, and Rs. 2,84,000 will be transferred from the fluctuating to the fixed land revenue roll in the Sialkot District, the budget estimate of these collections is enhanced by only Rs. 1,20,000. The failure of the winter rains will make it impossible to recover the full demand especially in the tracts in the south-east of the Province which suffered more particularly from the poor monsoon, and will also prohibit the recovery of as large a portion of the arrears of the previous harvest as might otherwise be expected. In areas under fluctuating assessment, the absence of sufficient rainfall is likely to reduce the out-turn appreciably, and a *rabi* considerably below the average must be anticipated, in place of the bumper crop of last year. The estimate of fluctuating collections has therefore been lowered by Rs. 16,84,000, of which Rs. 2,84,000 are accounted for by the transfer already mentioned. A progressive decline of Rs. 2,62,000 has been assumed in the receipts from the sale of Government estates, and under "sale-proceeds of waste lands" it has not been possible to allow for any advance on this year's figure; though an instalment should be received of the purchase money due for land auctioned this year, there are indications that the market is glutted by the offer of as much as 20,000 acres at one time, and in order to prevent a slump of prices, it will probably be advisable to restrict the area offered in 1916-17 to 10,000 acres. Smaller receipts are probable from rents and grazing dues, owing to the progress of colonisation, and from mutation fees owing to the termination of settlements, and there is consequently a fall of Rs. 74,000 in miscellaneous revenue.

The decrease which has been assumed in fluctuating collections affects the credit afforded to the Irrigation Department, and the amount transferred to XXIX—Irrigation has accordingly been reduced by six lakhs, leaving a net decrease of Rs. 12,99,000 in the receipts which are classified under this head.

IV—STAMPS.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Sale of general stamps ...	17,21	17,95	17,75	17,85	
Sale of court-fee stamps ...	34,91	36,00	37,40	37,80	
Sale of plain paper to be used with court-fee stamps.	75	78	77	77	Not open to discussion.
Duty impressing documents	1,21	1,00	1,17	1,17	
Fines and penalties ...	29	26	40	40	
Miscellaneous ...	1	1	1	1	
Total ...	54,38	56,00	57,50	58,00	
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half.	27,19	28,00	28,75	29,00	
Provincial share—one-half	27,19	28,00	28,75	29,00	

Decreases of Rs. 10,000 each are expected in the receipts from bills of exchange and other general stamps, but in both cases the revised estimate is considerably in advance of the actuals of 1914-15, and there is little or no

indication of an adverse effect of the war on these sources of income. A large additional sum of Rs. 1,40,000 is expected from the sale of court-fee stamps, as litigation has received an impetus from the excellent *rabi* harvest of 1915-16, and the high prices which cultivators have been able to obtain for their produce. The decline in the income from duty on impressing documents has been rather less rapid than was anticipated, and Rs. 14,000 more should be brought in by fines and penalties owing to a more careful scrutiny to prevent under-stamping of documents.

The budget for next year allows for moderate increases in the receipts from general and court-fee stamps: in view of the agricultural position it has been thought advisable to assume a smaller growth under these heads than is now normally obtained. Elsewhere there are no alterations.

V.—EXCISE.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	62,07	61,07	58,88	54,99	
Acreage on land cultivated with poppy.	22	22	1	1	
Transit duty on hill opium ...	54	56	56	75	
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium.	6,34	8,58	8,97	7,81	
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous.	4	2	8	8	
Total ...	69,21	70,45	68,50	63,64	
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half.	34,60	35,22	34,25	31,82	
Provincial share—one-half ...	34,61	35,23	34,25	31,82	

In spite of a cautious budget the effect of the war on receipts from excise was under-rated, and the revised estimates forecast a deterioration of just under two lakhs. The sale of foreign spirits and beer has been diminished by the absence of troops in the various theatres of war, and the proceeds of license fees and duty on these beverages are likely to be Rs. 2,85,000 less than the estimate: beer has been the chief sufferer, and is expected to bring in little more than two-fifths of what was originally assumed. The budget made allowance for a reduction in the consumption of country spirit in consequence of the increase in the issue price, but the high prices of food grains, which have ruled throughout the year, have limited the purchasing capacity of consumers, especially in the towns, and owing to smaller issues from distilleries still-head duty is now estimated to yield Rs. 24,50,000 instead of Rs. 25,48,000. The income from drugs other than opium is also placed Rs. 63,000 below the budget figure. These decreases are partially counteracted by a rise of Rs. 1,12,000 in the estimated receipts from license fees for the sale of country spirits, and of Rs. 1,15,000 in the income connected with the sale of opium. Bidders at the auctions of country liquor and opium shops in 1915-16 betrayed less apprehension than might have been expected of the effect on sales of the enhancement in issue prices, and in the case of opium their optimism has been justified by an increase in issues which has led to a rise of Rs. 39,000 in the estimated gain on the sale-proceeds of excise opium. The only other alteration of importance is a reduction of Rs. 20,000 in the estimated receipts from acreage on land cultivated with poppy due to a revision of the arrangements for dealing with opium produced in Kulu.

In view of this year's experience, it is necessary to budget with caution for the receipts from foreign liquors and beer, and though the new duties are expected to bring in Rs. 1,10,000, the increase over the revised estimate is placed at only Rs. 19,000 in anticipation of a further decline in consumption. The poor results of the recent auctions of country liquor shops show that licensees are now awake to the effect on their profits of smaller sales, and Rs. 1,92,000 less are expected from license fees. At the same time the causes which have checked the consumption of country spirit this year are likely to continue with cumulative force in 1916-17, and a reduction of Rs. 3,58,000 in the estimate of still-head duty premises a further drop of about fifty-seven thousand gallons in the issues from distilleries. On the other hand, there was a large increase in the aggregate of the bids for opium shops, and Rs. 1,45,000 more should be obtained next year from this source: even in straitened circumstances the opium eater is rarely able to reduce his consumption of what has become to him a necessity. The estimates under "gain on sale proceeds of excise opium" allow for a moderate increase in the quantity sold, but, on an investigation of the present cost of producing excise opium, the portion of the issue price which is transferred on this account to the purely Imperial head II—Opium, has been raised by the Government of India from Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 11 a seer, and there is consequently a net reduction of Rs. 1,16,000 in the estimated receipts under this head. The income from transit duty on hill opium is swollen by the duty levied in Kulu which takes the place of the acreage duty hitherto in force.

VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Rates and cesses on lands ...	39	31	31	29	Not open to discussion.

Owing to the release of a number of estates from the Court of Wards a fall of Rs. 2,000 is expected in the receipts next year.

VIII.—INCOME-TAX.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16 Rs. 1,000	Budget 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Income-tax	17,88	17,10	18,30	23,40	Not open to discussion.
Deduct.—Imperial share—one-half ...	8,94	8,55	9,15	11,70	
Provincial share—one-half ...	8,94	8,55	9,15	11,70	

(The old title of Assessed Taxes has been abandoned as income-tax is now the only source of receipt under this head).

The budget of the current year was admittedly framed on cautious lines in view of the uncertainty which existed as to the effects of the war on assessments. The receipts up-to-date show that any fears on this point

were illusory, and it has been possible to raise the revised estimate to a figure which shows an advance of Rs. 42,000 on the actuals of 1914-15.

Of the increase of Rs. 5,10,000, which has been budgeted for next year, Rs. 60,000 are expected from the normal growth in this source of revenue which will be accelerated to some extent by the appointment of a special assessing agency to revise assessments in the large towns of the Lahore and Jullundur Divisions. The balance of Rs. 4,50,000 is due to the enhanced rates at which the tax will be levied in accordance with the decision recently announced in the Imperial Legislative Council.

IX.—FOREST.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	3,62	3,67	3,97	5,85	
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	9,14	9,28	10,90	8,02	
III.—Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	54	28	32	23	
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	2	3	4	3	
V.—Miscellaneous	1,06	94	97	1,28	
Total ...	14,38	14,20	16,20	15,41	

The earlier months of the year have been noticeable for a welcome growth in Forest revenue, and the figure now accepted for the revised estimate is two lakhs in advance of the sanctioned budget. The Resin Division is responsible for the increase of Rs. 30,000 in the receipts obtained by Government agency: the demand for colophony has been brisk, and prices have ruled high, partly owing to the use of this commodity in the manufacture of munitions of war, and partly because imports from America have been impeded by the difficulty and expense of obtaining freight. The chief source of additional income is, however, the timber removed by purchasers. The market has been firm: a larger number of trees have been sold in the Rawalpindi, Kangra, Kulu, Bashahr and Lahore Divisions: and good amounts have been procured from the sale of firewood in the areas under clearance prior to their colonisation. Under the Miscellaneous heads a refund of the payment made by the Forest Department for rights in Baoli Lehna Singh leads to an increase of Rs. 3,000.

Sales of larger quantities of timber by the Rawalpindi and Lahore Divisions, of firewood from the Changa Manga plantation, and of colophony from the resin factory, are expected to swell the receipts obtained directly by Government agency to the extent of Rs. 1,88,000 next year, while the miscellaneous head shows an increase of Rs. 31,000 due to leasing of land in the Chichawatni and Khanewal plantations which are not yet ready for afforestation. But these increases are more than counterbalanced by a drop of Rs. 2,88,000 in the revenue expected from timber removed by purchasers and of Rs. 9,000 in the realisations from drift wood. Almost all the land required for colonisation purposes has been cleared and much smaller sales of timber are probable in the

X.—REGISTRATION.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Actuals, 1914-15	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
Fees for registering documents ...	2,68	2,75	2,56	2,44	
Fees for copies of registered documents ..	63	70	66	64	
Miscellaneous	19	22	18	17	
Total ...	3,53	3,67	3,40	3,25	

The receipts from registration have been hit by the stagnation of business consequent on the war, and though the budget was framed on cautious lines it is now likely to prove too high by Rs. 27,000.

A continuance of the depression must be expected in 1916-17 and the estimate accordingly assumes a further decline of Rs. 15,000 in the receipts.

XII.—INTEREST.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000.	
Interest on loans to municipal and other public corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,05	1,43	1,39	1,25	
Interest on loans to land-holders and other notabilities.	2	2	1	1	
Interest on advances to cultivators ...	1,09	1,30	1,13	1,29	
Interest on miscellaneous loans and advances.	7	5	4	3	
Interest on advances to Co-operative Credit Societies.	2	8	3	8	
Total ...	2,25	2,88	2,60	2,66	

Last year cultivators were enabled by good harvests to repay a larger portion of the outstanding advances than had been expected, while the advances taken in the earlier months of the present year were small. These circumstances account for Rs. 17,000 of the decrease of Rs. 28,000 shown in the revised estimate: the balance is due to the delay of certain municipalities in taking up loans, and to smaller anticipated payments of interest by co-operative credit societies.

The estimates for 1916-17 anticipate a fall of Rs. 14,000 in the receipts from interest on loans to municipalities which have had to be restricted this year in view of the financial position. But large advances to cultivators after the partial failure of the monsoon and winter rains causes an increase of Rs. 16,000 in the estimate of the interest recoverable from them, and more substantial payments of interest are due next year from co-operative credit societies.

XVI-A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	28	20	17	17	
Court-fees realised in cash	4	5	6	5	
General fees, fines and forfeitures ...	4,53	5,43	4,06	4,01	Not open to discussion.
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	1,00	1,08	1,06	1,03	
Miscellaneous	3	2	5	2	
Total ...	5,88	6,78	5,40	5,28	

The receipts of the earlier months of the year have falsified the assumptions on which the budget was framed that there would be a continuance of the growth in the income from magisterial fines which marked the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 : possibly the need for stern measures to repress disorder has led to the substitution of sentences of imprisonment in cases where previously a fine might have been imposed. The revised estimate consequently anticipates a fall of Rs. 1,42,000 in the receipts from this source, slightly counterbalanced by a rise of Rs. 5,000 in the income from other fines and fees.

A number of small decreases result in a budget for 1916-17 less by Rs. 12,000 than the revised estimate. Magisterial fines are expected to remain stationary.

XVI-B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Jails	17	15	20	15	
Jail manufactures	3,92	4,85	4,05	3,85	
Total ...	4,09	5,00	4,25	4,00	

The enforcement of economy in Government offices has been accompanied by smaller sales of jail manufactures, and the original estimate, which was possibly too sanguine, has now been reduced by Rs. 80,000. Extra-mural employment in Rawalpindi is expected to lead to an increase of Rs. 5,000 in the receipts from hire of convicts.

Next year's budget expects a further decline of Rs. 25,000 chiefly

XVII—POLICE.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS
Police supplied to Railways	...	...	...	...	
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons.	1,06	1,10	1,59	2,18	
Cash receipts under the Arms Act ...	...	...	...	...	
Fees, fines and forfeitures	40	35	42	41	
Superannuation receipts	1	2	1	2	
Miscellaneous	26	20	22	21	
Total ...	1,73	1,67	2,24	2,82	

Of the increase of Rs. 57,000 which is shown in the revised estimates, Rs. 46,000 are expected from recoveries on account of punitive police: the preservation of order in the Province has demanded the location of a number of new posts. The balance of the increase occurs under miscellaneous fees and fines.

The cost of the new punitive posts will be recovered for the full twelve months in 1916-17 and the increase of Rs. 58,000 in the budget estimates is due entirely to this cause.

XIX—EDUCATION.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16, Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Fees, Government College, General ...	60	65	61	62	
Fees, Schools, General	3,49	3,50	3,70	3,75	
Ditto, Special	15	15	15	15	
Miscellaneous	53	53	56	53	
Total ...	4,77	4,83	5,02	5,05	

The fees of secondary schools are expected to yield an additional Rs. 20,000 this year. The budget allows for a moderate growth in this source of income.

XX—MEDICAL.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Medical School and College fees ...	20	20	20	20	
Lunatic Asylum receipts	13	10	14	14	
Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons ...	...	1	...	...	
Miscellaneous	53	51	46	82	
Total ...	86	82	80	1,16	

Lunatic asylum receipts are expected to show an increase of Rs. 4,000 over the sanctioned budget: but sales of quinine packets were small owing to the comparative freedom of the year from a malaria epidemic, and a small decrease of Rs. 2,000 has been entered under the head as a whole.

It is estimated that Rs. 30,000 will be obtained next year from the receipts of the Plague Equipment Depôt at Jullundur: the transactions of the depôt, which have hitherto been taken to an advance head, will be brought on to the public accounts from the 1st April next. The balance of the increase of Rs. 36,000 in the estimates for 1916-17 is due to the adoption of a normal figure for the sale of quinine packets.

XXI-A—AGRICULTURE.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Agricultural receipts	68	69	81	74	
Veterinary receipts	1,05	1,19	1,24	1,20	
Total ...	1,73	1,88	2,05	1,94	

An additional Rs 5,000 is expected from experimental farms, where the receipts have been coming in well; the income of the Lyallpur Agricultural College is also likely to exceed the estimate by Rs. 6,000, partly owing to new admissions. Under the Veterinary head an increase of Rs. 7,000 is anticipated in the receipts of the Hissar Cattle Farm, from which considerable stock has been sold this year.

The decrease of Rs. 11,000 in the budget estimate for 1915-16 is almost entirely due to the transfer of the receipts from the Bruceabad Farm to the Land Revenue head. The arrangements in connection with this estate have come under review in the current year: it has not for many years been carried on as a farm; and it has therefore been decided that the income should be treated as an ordinary receipt from the lease of Government lands.

XXI-B—SCENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Examination fees	2	3	3	3	
Miscellaneous	5	20	20	26	
Total ...	7	23	23	29	

The Central Weavery at Lahore is expected to obtain an income of Rs. 6,000 next year. There is no other change in the estimates.

XXII—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Contributions for pensions and gratuities	22				

The amounts credited on account of the capitalized value of pensions to local fund servants have been larger than was expected this year: and there has also been an increase in the contributions paid for the leave and pension allowances of officers deputed to foregin service.

XXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914 15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
...	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Stationery receipts	...	...	...	...	
Sales of Gazettes and other publications	5	6	5	5	
Other Press receipts	74	86	75	1,05	
Total ...	79	92	80	1,10	

The decrease of Rs. 12,000 in the revised estimate is mainly due to smaller receipts from Jail Presses. It has been arranged that these presses shall take over a larger part of the printing work of the Director of Land Records, and a rise of Rs. 30,000 has accordingly been budgeted for next year.

XXV—MISCELLANEOUS.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised. 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Unclaimed deposits	34	80	25	25	
Sale-proceeds of Darbar presents ...	...	...	1	...	
Sale of old stores and materials ...	3	3	5	2	
Sales of lands and houses	44	30	30	57	
Fees for Government audit	25	18	13	13	
Contributions	22	15	15	...	
Rents	4	3	5	9	
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	23	21	21	22	
Miscellaneous	2,60	3,82	2,64	2,31	
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers.	1	1	1	1	
Treasure trove	...	...	...		
Extraordinary items	2	...		...	
Total ...	4,18	5,53	3,83	3,60	

As far as can be ascertained, the net receipt from unclaimed deposits is likely to fall Rs. 55,000 below the estimate: there are wide fluctuations from year to year in the amounts which are credited on this account. The decrease of Rs. 1,18,000 under the head Miscellaneous is due to the postponement of the scheme for amalgamating the Copying Agency and Copying Department.

Next year, an additional sum of Rs. 27,000 is expected from the sale of lands and houses, chiefly from the proceeds of part of the site for the new market in Montgomery. But the budget is deprived of Rs. 5,000 recovered this year from the Gurgaon District Board as arrears of the contribution from the local rate, and smaller receipts are expected from the sale of copies.

XXIX—IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Direct receipts— In charge of Civil Officers (owner's rates).	6	1	3	...	
Imperial share—one-half	3	...	2	...	
Provincial share „	3	1	1	...	
Direct receipts— In charge of Public Works Officers.	2,43,92	2,52,00	2,45,00	2,55,000	
Imperial share—one-half	1,21,96	1,26,00	1,22,50	1,27,50	
Provincial share „	1,21,96	1,26,00	1,22,50	1,27,50	
Indirect receipts— Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation (transferred from I—Land Revenue).	1,01,74	1,08,00	1,08,00	1,02,00	
Imperial share – one-half	50,87	54,00	54,00	51,00	
Provincial share „	50,87	54,00	54,00	51,00	
Total ...	3,45,72	3,60,01	3,53,03	3,57,00	
Imperial share—one-half	1,72,86	1,80,00	1,76,51	1,78,50	
Provincial share „	1,72,86	1,80,00	1,76,52	1,78,50	

(1) The budget estimate of direct receipts in charge of Public Works Officers assumed that *rabi* assessments, of which the prospects were excellent, would bring in 142 lakhs, allowing for extension of irrigation on the new canals: while a normal *kharif* harvest would provide 101 lakhs, and 9 lakhs would be obtained from miscellaneous revenue. The budget anticipations with regard to the *rabi* have been realised, the actual collections to the end of November amounting to Rs. 1,41,30,000 : but owing to the scanty monsoon, the area irrigated in the *kharif* harvest was restricted, the low price of cotton led to the substitution of other crops which pay a smaller water rate, and on the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals such cotton as was sown was damaged by boll-worm. At the same time, the revenue from extended irrigation on the new Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals has not come in as well as was expected, and only 8 lakhs are likely to be obtained from miscellaneous sources. For these reasons, a fall of seven lakhs is anticipated in the revised estimate.

A recovery of ten lakhs is expected in the budget for 1916-17. To some extent this is due to the adoption of normal estimates of the receipts on the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals: the area irrigated on the former canal in the present *rabi* is exceptionally large. The increase is, however, mainly to be attributed to the extension of irrigation on the new canals, and it would have been placed at a higher figure but for the partial failure of the winter rains, which has suggested a cautious estimate.

(2) For the reasons given in dealing with the head I—Land Revenue

XXX—IRRIGATION—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs 1,000	REMARKS.
In charge of Civil Officers ...	3	29	12	12	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	50	60	60	80	
Total ...	53	89	72	92	

(1) *In charge of Civil Officers.*—The receipts from water rate on the Nammal Dam and Canal, which the budget anticipated to be Rs. 11,000, are being brought to account under the Public Works head; and a decline of Rs. 6,000 is expected in the estimated revenue from the *bunds* in Karnal and Gurgaon. The budget for 1916 17 calls for no remarks.

(2) *In charge of Public Works Officers.*—The revised estimate allows for receipts, now placed at Rs 20,000, from the Nammal Dam and Canal: but a decrease of the same amount is expected in the revenue from the Shahpur Provincial Canals, owing to the necessity for large remissions and an insufficient water-supply in the *kharif*.

The increase of Rs. 20,000 in the budget for 1916-17 is due to the expectation that normal conditions will prevail on the Shahpur Canals next year.

XXXI—CIVIL WORKS.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
In charge of Civil Officers ...	2,03	1,96	1,69	1,63	
In charge of Public Works Officers	2,01	2,00	1,80	1,80	
Total ...	4,04	3,96	3,49	3,43	

(1) *In charge of Civil Officers.*—The abolition of the toll at the Shahdara boat bridge accounts for Rs. 20,000 of the decrease of Rs. 27,000 shown in the revised estimate, and the loss caused by the removal of the toll-bar on the Simla-Mashobra Road was under-rated to the extent of Rs. 7,000.

The decrease of Rs 6,000 in the estimate for next year is merely nominal, and is due to the transfer of the income from rents to the head XXV—Miscellaneous

(2) *In charge of Public Works Officers.*—The reduction of Rs 20,000 in the revised estimate is due to smaller anticipated sales of produce.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial.

The alterations which lead to an increase of Rs. 6,64,000 in the revised estimate of the amount transferred to Provincial revenues are not numerous. Owing to the decline in the revenue, and the growth in the charges, of the Irrigation Department, Rs. 6,87,000 become due under the guarantee which provides that the net Provincial receipts from irrigation shall not fall below 41 lakhs, and small assignments of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 12,000, respectively, have been made in the course of the year for the Walker Hospital at Simla, and Archæological expenditure The Government of India have moreover given Rs. 5,000 for the foundation of a sericulture school at Simla, an institution to which support is also being accorded from Provincial revenues. On the other hand the Provincial share of the receipts from the sale of shop sites in the colonies is expected to fall Rs. 61,000 below the estimate.

Next year Rs. 3,53,000 less are expected to be required under the guarantee relating to Irrigation receipts, and the estimate of the sale proceeds of shop sites shows a further decrease of Rs. 34,000. An assignment of Rs. 2,80,000 will be made to Imperial revenues in order to restore to the Government of India the Provincial share of the enhanced taxation under the heads "V—Excise, and "VIII—Income-Tax." Some small grants made this year will not be repeated. The only further alteration of importance is an assignment of Rs. 33,000 to meet the cost of provincialising the appointment of Camel Specialist, and there is a net reduction of Rs. 6,57,000 in the budget estimate.

EXPENDITURE.

1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

Head of account.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Revenue refunds—Provincial	1,01	1,00	88	97	

Somewhat smaller refunds than usual are expected this year under the Land Revenue and Stamps heads. The estimates for 1916-17 revert to a normal figure.

2.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

Head of account.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16 Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Assignments and compensations—Provincial.	38	39	38	37	Not open to discussion.

3.—LAND REVENUE.

Head of account.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS
Charges of district administration.	23,34	27,56	24,50	26,08	
Survey and settlement ...	10,65	8,80	8,74	8,51	
Land records and registration	15,79	16,42	16,98	16,75	
Allowances to district and village officers.	9	12	12	10	
Total ..	49,87	52,90	50,34	51,44	

For reasons which have already been mentioned in the first part of the memorandum it has not been possible to proceed this year with the formation of a new district at Sheikhupura or with the revision of clerical establishments in Deputy Commissioners' offices: and the failure to spend the sums of Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 75,000 allotted to these schemes is responsible for the bulk of the reduction in the estimated charges of district administration. A saving of Rs. 1,09,000 is also expected in the cost of officers employed on ordinary district work, owing to deputations which have led to the debit of their salaries to other heads, and to the utilisation of only Rs. 7,000 out of the grant of Rs. 24,000 for improving the pay of Naib Tahsildars. Slow progress in re-afforesting the slopes of the Hoshiarpur Siwaliks accounts for a decrease of Rs. 12,000 in the estimated cost of Forest

practically the whole of the sum of half-a-lakh allowed for colonising small tracts in Lyallpur and Gujranwala will lapse the outlay in Kangra is likely to fall short of the estimate by Rs. 13,000, and the cost of Professional Survey Parties is placed Rs. 31,000 below the budget, probably because work has been curtailed by the departure of Survey Officers on military duty

These and a few less important variations secure a reduction of Rs. 3,62,000 in the figure of the original estimates: but the continued high range of food prices has rendered inadequate the appropriations for grain compensation allowances, and these allowances are now expected to absorb an additional sum of Rs. 1,06,000, more than half of which is required by the department of Land Records. The net decrease in the revised estimate is therefore Rs. 2,56,000

Although, in the expectation that there will be a gradual decline in the level of prices, Rs. 48,000 less are provided next year to compensate Government servants on low pay for dearness of provisions, it has been necessary to budget for enhanced expenditure of Rs. 1,10,000. The increase occurs entirely in the charges of district administration. Allowance has been made for a more normal proportion of absentees on deputation, and the cost of officers' salaries shows a consequent increase of Rs. 38,000. Rs. 13,000 are provided for the purchase of land which will form part of the site of the new market at Montgomery, and Rs. 12,000 for the construction of godowns, in connection with a scheme for subsidizing contractors to undertake the supply of commodities to officers and their establishments when touring in the Canal Colonies. It is hoped that this measure, if successful, will remove much of the inconvenience at present caused to the people by the visits of Government officials to their villages. The chief increase occurs, however, in the amount provided for expenditure on Forest reserves, where the figure adopted for the budget of 1916-17 is no less than Rs. 98,000 higher than the Revised Estimate: practically the whole of the extra grant is required to buy out the grazing and browsing rights of villagers on the slopes of the Siwaliks in Hoshiarpur and Ambala, which are being afforested to prevent the ravages of *chos*. Apart from the reduction in the provision for grain compensation allowances, the cost of Survey and Settlement is expected to show a small decrease of Rs 14,000, of which Rs. 9,000 will be obtained in the expenditure on Professional Survey Parties. Though settlement operations in the Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat and Shahpur Districts will shortly come to a close, considerably greater expenditure will be incurred in Ambala and Kangra, the re-settlement of Dera Ghazi Khan will commence next autumn, and a re-survey of the Thal is to be undertaken in Mianwali. The reduction in Land Records charges is entirely due to a smaller provision for grain compensation allowances to kanungos and patwaris.

6.—STAMPS.

Head of account.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Superintendence ..	25	24	27	30	
Charges for the sale of general stamps.	70	71	70	69	
Charges on sale of Court-fee stamps.	26	27	27	27	
Discount on plain paper	7	10	9	6	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores.	43	59	41	42	
Total ..	1,71	1,91	1,74	1,74	
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half.	85	95	87	87	
Provincial share—one-half ...	86	96	87	87	

The saving of Rs. 17,000 shown by the revised estimate is due to a more favourable contract with Messrs. De la Rue & Co.

7.—EXCISE.

Head of account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
District executive establishments.	1,87	2,20	2,08	2,29	
Distilleries	28	29	31	31	
Total ...	2,15	2,49	2,39	2,60	
Deduct—Imperial share—one half.	1,07	1,25	1,20	1,30	
Provincial share—one-half .	1,08	1,24	1,19	1,30	

A reduction of Rs. 10,000 has been procured in the grant originally sanctioned for the special detective establishment owing to the absence on six months' leave of the officer in charge of the operations. Elsewhere no alterations of importance have been made in the revised estimate.

The budget for 1916-17 provides for the detective establishment throughout the year at an additional cost of Rs. 12,000, and the grant for rewards has been raised by the same amount. A saving of Rs. 3,000 is expected under contingent heads.

10.—INCOME-TAX.

Head of account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 195-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Collection of income-tax ...	13	17	13	28	
Deduct—Imperial share—one-half.	7	9	7	14	
Provincial share—one-half ...	6	8	6	14	

A small reduction of Rs. 4,000 is anticipated by the revised estimate, as no new special revisions of assessments have been undertaken this year.

Rs. 15,000 have been provided in the budget of 1916-17 for a special assessing agency in the larger towns of the Lahore and Jullundur Divisions. This agency is expected to effect not only ... [illegible]

11.—FOREST.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
A.—Conservancy and Works—					
I—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	81	1,38	1,19	2,34	
II—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	7	7	8	7	
III—Confiscated drift and waif wood	19	13	24	11	
IV—Revenue from forests not managed by Government.	...	...	...	...	
V—Rent of leased forests and payments to share-holders in forests managed by Government.	87	51	52	52	
VI—Live and dead stock ...	20	20	25	47	
VII—Communications and buildings	1,19	1,12	1,03	55	
VIII—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forest.	63	1,21	1,39	82	
IX—Miscellaneous	16	9	13	12	
Total Conservancy and Works ...	4,12	4,71	4,83	5,00	
B—Establishment—					
I—Salaries	1,39	1,50	1,41	1,42	
II—Establishments	2,20	2,30	2,12	2,21	
III—Allowances	77	93	90	93	
IV—Contingencies	41	42	40	44	
Total Establishment ...	4,77	5,15	4,83	5,00	
Total ..	8,89	9,86	9,66	10,00	

A sum of Rs. 51,000 spent on the acquisition of land subject to landslides in Dharmsala has now been brought to account under this head, while measures, calling for additional outlay of Rs. 14,000 are being taken to clear off heavy arrears of fellings in the Changa Manga plantation. The collection of a large quantity of drift timber on the Sutlej has also led to an increase of Rs. 11,000 over the original estimate, but this expenditure will eventually be recovered by the levy of salvage fees from the traders concerned. On the other hand, the progress of expenditure indicates that the Forest Department will not be able to spend Rs. 30,000 out of the grants at its disposal for various operations: and the net increase in the revised estimate under Conservancy and Works has been further restricted to Rs. 12,000 partly by effecting economies in resin tapping, and partly by postponing expenditure to the extent of Rs. 28,000 in view of the need for retrenchment during the war.

Establishment charges are expected to require Rs. 32,000 less than the estimate chiefly owing to the absence of a number of gazetted officers on deputation and to vacancies in the cadres of subordinate and clerical establishments.

By the rigorous exclusion of all expenditure which is not likely to be immediately remunerative the budget for 1916-17 has been kept to a figure only Rs. 34,000 in excess of the revised estimate. In order to obtain the larger receipts for which the revenue head takes credit, extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,15,000 is allowed on timber removed by Government agency: this is required in the main for the exploitation of a greater quantity of wood in the Rawalpindi and Lahore Divisions, and for the

extension of the resin business which has given promise of a good return this year. About Rs. 32,000 have also been provided under live and dead stock for a new tramway at Changa Manga: as it is intended, if possible, to obtain the rails and rolling stock from the Irrigation Department, the construction of the tramway should not entail any considerable net expenditure from public revenues, and it will enable large savings to be made in the charges for cartage of timber. Under all other heads of Conservancy and Works smaller outlay is expected, the chief saving being caused by the absence of the special charge for acquiring land in Dharmsala. Establishment charges show an increase of Rs. 17,000: the savings in the sanctioned cost of the various cadres are not likely to be so large next year.

12.—REGISTRATION.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised 1915-16	Budget, 1916-17	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1000	
District charges ...	1,22	1,29	1,23	1,24	

The reduction in the revised estimates is expected in establishment charges.

13. INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget 1915-16	Revised, 1915-16	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Interest on Provincial Advance and Loan Account	1,86	2,1	2,04	205	Not open to discussion.

The figures in these estimates represent the interest paid by the Provincial to the Imperial Government at 3½ per cent. on the mean outstanding balance of the Provincial loan and advance account. Owing to large repayments of advances by cultivators in 1914-15, and to the restriction of loans to municipalities this year in view of the financial position, a decrease of Rs. 6,000 in interest charges is expected in the revised estimate. It has not been possible to permit municipalities to take up loans in 1916-17, except for most urgent purposes, and interest charges are, therefore, likely to remain practically stationary.

18.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor ...	96	96	96	96	
Staff and household expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor.	70	54	67	62	
Expenditure from contract allowance ...	25	18	20	18	
Tour expenses	1,36	60	59	60	
Legislative Council	6	8	6	7	
Civil Secretariat	3,58	3,48	3,67	3,67	
Financial Commissioners ...	2,59	2,54	2,58	2,62	
Commissioners	2,95	3,02	3,15	3,00	
Civil office of account and audit ...	82	88	88	92	
Total ...	13,27	12,28	12,71	12,64	

The appointment of an officer of the Indian Civil Service in place of a Military Officer as Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has thrown a charge of about Rs. 8,000 on these estimates, and the balance of His Honour's furniture allowance, amounting to Rs. 6,000, is also being spent this year. The cost of the Civil Secretariat shows an increase of Rs 19,000 over the sanctioned budget owing to the wide distribution of newspapers to tahsils and schools : this measure was adopted in order to check the spread of unfounded rumours by the dissemination of accurate knowledge regarding the progress of the war. The cost of Commissioners is expected to exceed the original estimate by Rs. 13,000 owing to leave allowances and to the appointment of an Additional Commissioner for a short period in the Rawalpindi Division.

The budget for 1916-17 varies but little from the revised estimate. There is a reduction of Rs. 5,000 in staff and household expenses, owing to the absence of the special expenditure incurred this year from the furniture allowance, and of Rs. 15,000 in the cost of Commissioners, owing to the omission of provision for leave allowances or an additional officer. The expenditure of the Financial Commissioners' Office shows an increase of Rs. 9,0 0, due to the necessity for advertising the auctions of Government lands in Montgomery and Multan.

19-A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Chief Court ...	5,06	5,02	4,91	4,	
Law Officers	3 88	3,24	3,60	?,22	
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	17,70	18,09	17,56	18, 2	
Courts of Small Causes	52	54	52	5	
Criminal Courts ...	18,00	19,15	19,7	19,02	
Refunds ...	87	90	85	86	
Total ...	46,03	46,94	47,21	46 56	

But for the necessity of paying an additional sum of Rs. 45,000 in compensation for dearness of provisions, some saving should have been obtained in the budget grant under the head as a whole in place of the excess of Rs. 27,000 exhibited by the revised estimate. The trial of the Lahore Conspiracy cases has led to increases aggregating Rs. 36 000 in the salaries of Law Officers and the charges for conducting Government suits, while Rs. 85.000 are expected to be spent on the Special Tribunal appointed under the Defence of India Act. Owing to the prevalence of crime the estimated cost of diet and road money to witnesses in Criminal Courts has risen by Rs. 12,000. But as an off-set to these additional charges substantial savings are likely to be procured in the salaries of officers and their establishments. The revision of clerical establishments in Civil and Sessions Courts, for which the budget provided Rs. 51 000, has not been brought into effect, and a lapse of Rs. 14.000 is also expected in the grant for Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners under this minor head, owing to vacancies caused by the promotion of some officers of this class to act as District and Sessions Judges. The salaries of Criminal Court magistrates will require Rs. 77,000 less than the estimate for the reasons given under the head "3—Land Revenue," from which a moiety of the cost is transferred : and a saving of Rs. 9,000 is expected in the expenditure on the salaries of Judges of the Chief Court. There is a number of other variations which affect the distribution of the total charges among minor heads, but they are not of sufficient importance to require individual comment.

Rupees 16,000 less have been entered in next year's budget for grain compensation allowances, and Provincial revenues will also be relieved of the expenditure on the Lahore Conspiracy cases which has swollen the revised estimates under Law Officers and Criminal Courts by Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 85,000, respectively. But the salaries of district and sessions judges and of gazetted officers in Criminal Courts are expected to absorb an additional Rs. 37,000, while Rs. 15,000 are required for three new appointments of subordinate judges which have recently been sanctioned, and in view of present conditions it has been deemed advisable to make somewhat more liberal provision for certain items of contingent charge, such as diet money of witnesses. The net decrease in the budget is therefore reduced to Rs. 65,000.

19-B.—Law and Justice.—Jails.

Heads of account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	Remarks.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Jails	14,24	15,01	16,34	16,36	
Jail manufactures ...	1,62	2,31	1,77	1,92	
Total ...	15,86	17,32	18,11	18,28	

An unusually large jail population and the prevailing high prices of food stuffs are the chief causes of the additional expenditure of Rs. 1,33,000 which is expected to be incurred this year on jails. Mainly for these reasons dietary and bedding charges have risen by Rs. 98,000 and Rs. 21,000, respectively, a further sum of Rs. 15,000 is needed for grain compensation allowance, and the cost of medicines and hospital equipment is likely to exceed the estimate by Rs. 12,000. More frequent transfers than usual have been necessary to avoid over-crowding, and transfer charges absorb an extra Rs. 15,000. On the other hand, a saving of Rs. 22,000 should be secured in the expenditure brought to account under this head, by the appointment of officers of the Indian Civil Service as superintendents of the central jails at Multan, Montgomery, and Lahore. There has also been a smaller demand for jail manufactures on the part of Government departments, and in consequence a decrease of Rs. 55,000 in the estimated cost of raw material.

In present conditions no considerable reduction is to be expected in the expenditure on jails, especially as stocks of food stuffs are low, and the budget for 1916-17 practically repeats the revised estimate. Rs. 15,000 more will be spent on the raw material of jail manufactures.

20—Police.

Heads of account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget 1916-17.	Remarks.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Superintendence ...	2,10	1,86	2,23	1,90	
District executive force ...	52,62	53,93	55,71	59,24	
Special Police	1,19	1,23	1,35	1,41	
Railway Police... ...	4,35	4,33	3,19	4,53	
Criminal Investigation Department.	2,01	2,61	2,60	2,76	
Cattle-pounds	14	17	14	18	
Miscellaneous	8	12	7	9	
Refunds	...	1	...	...	
Total ...	62,49	64,26	65,29	70,11	

Though the distribution of the budget grants for ordinary charges has undergone a good deal of modification, and in particular travelling expenses are expected to cost more and the pay of the force, owing to vacancies, less than was at first assumed, the increase of Rs. 1,03,000 in the revised estimate is the outcome of a few main changes. Compensation for dearness of provisions demands an additional sum of Rs 1,93,000, but the recovery of arrear payments amounting to Rs. 1,24,000 from Railway Companies will effect a substantial reduction in the net expenditure on Railway Police : these recoveries could not be completed last year. Owing chiefly to the employment of a number of officers on special duty there is an increase of Rs. 37,000 in the estimated cost of superintendence.

The budget of 1916-17 forecasts an increase of Rs. 4,82,000 in expenditure, of which, in spite of a reduction of Rs. 68,000 in the amount provided for grain compensation allowance, no less than Rs. 3,53,000 occurs in the cost of the District Executive Force. For reasons which have already been touched upon in the first part of the memorandum, immediate action is necessary to raise the pay of constables and head-constables, and a round sum of Rs 3,00,000 is appropriated to meet the net cost of this measure. It is hoped that one of its effects will be to diminish the difficulty which is now experienced in recruiting up to the full sanctioned cadre, and Rs 34,000 have been added to the estimate of the ordinary pay of the force. It has also been found possible to allot Rs. 30,000 for the inception of a scheme to reclaim criminal tribes : the proposals for effecting this desirable reform were formulated by a small committee before the war began, and though they entail expenditure which in present conditions Government is not in a position to incur, the grant provided will enable the preliminary work of investigation to be carried out. Rs 59,000 more are required for punitive police, but the expenditure is balanced by an increase under the receipt head. Under the remaining minor heads there is little which calls for comment. Allowing for some small additions to the force on recently opened branch lines, the cost of Railway Police reverts to a normal figure in the absence of the special recoveries expected this year : and under Superintendence it has been thought sufficient to provide for the sanctioned cadre, without an addition on account of officers on special duty.

22—EDUCATION.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
University	2,25	86	88	88	
Direction	82	91	79	83	
Inspection	2,98	3,71	3,20	3,30	
Government Colleges, General.	1,83	1,69	1,79	1,78	
Government Schools, General	7,81	7,73	8,12	8,61	
Government Schools, Special	3,78	4,31	4,13	4,74	
Grants-in-aid	21,42	23,92	24,00	21,07	
Scholarships	1,10	1,02	1,18	1,15	
Miscellaneous ...	21	51	34	39	
Refunds	...	...	1	1	
Total	42,20	44,66	44,44	42,76	

The variations from the original estimate are not as a whole of importance. The appointment of an Assistant Director of Public Instruction, for which Rs. 6,000 were provided, has not yet been created, and further savings have been obtained in the cost of Direction through the tenure during part of the year of the post of Director by an officer on a lower salary. Under Inspection, the grant of Rs. 42,000 for increasing the inspecting staff will not be

utilised, and the existing staff has not been up to its full strength. Rather more than was expected has been spent on the furniture and equipment of Government Colleges and Government Schools, General, and under the latter head the fortuitous savings of Rs. 20,000, which were anticipated in the salaries of Masters, do not now appear likely to be realised. The estimated cost of Government Schools, Special, shows a reduction of Rs. 18,000, chiefly owing to a vacancy in an appointment of Vice-Principal. Under Miscellaneous, the decrease is due to the transfer to the head "24—Medical" of the expenditure on the medical inspection of male pupils

In the budget for 1916-17 a special grant of Rs. 20,000 has been entered for the equipment of Government Schools, General, while, principally on account of annual increments, the establishment charges of these schools are swollen by approximately the same amount. Under Government Schools, Special Rs 23,000 have been alloted for grants for training classes and Rs. 18,000 for a new Normal School at Gurdaspur. The alterations which lead to a decrease of Rs. 2,93,0 0 in the provision for grants-in-aid require more detailed explanation In accordance with the system hitherto in force, whereby the grants of one year are determined by the expenditure incurred by the recipients during the previous twelve months, increases of Rs 29,000 and Rs. 79,000, respectively, are required in the allotments for maintenance grants to aided schools, and to local bodies for primary and middle schools. In addition to these sums, Rs. 25,000 have been provided in order to continue, as far as the present financial situation permits, the extension of primary education: this amount will enable local bodies to open a hundred and twenty-five new primary schools, apart from any schools which they may be prepared to finance entirely from their own resources On the other hand, it has not been possible to maintain the provision for building grants at the liberal figure which it has reached in recent years, and the allotment for this purpose shows a decrease of about 4 lakhs.

It only remains to add that as the assignments from the Government of India for the improvement of education have now been exhausted, the whole of the extra provision aggregating Rs 1,33,000 for recurring grants, and the provision of Rs 1,11,000 for building grants will fall on provincial revenues proper.

24—MEDICAL.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs 1,000	Budget, 1915-16 Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Medical establishments ..	4,26	4,37	3,65	4,12	
Hospitals and dispensaries...	6,31	8,07	5,38	2,13	
Sanitation and Vaccination	11,93	9,20	4,64	4,02	
Grants for Medical purposes	2,51	2,80	2,39	2,77	
Medical School and College	2,50	2,61	2,75	2,86	
Lunatic Asylums ..	50	44	52	52	
Special hospitals ...	16	17	19	20	
Chemical Examiner ...	6	6	8	7	
Refunds	...	1	...	...	
Total ...	28,23	22,73	19,58	16,69	

The figure adopted for the revised estimate is Rs. 3,15,000 below the sanctioned budget. A sum of Rs. 2,73,000, required to complete the contribution from Provincial revenues to the King Edward Memorial Scheme, has been debited to the head Hospital and Dispensaries, and the excess under this head has only been limited to Rs. 2,31,000 by the decision of the Government of India, that Provincial revenues should not bear the cost of providing accommodation for wounded Indian troops: Rs. 47,000 were appropri-

Rs 8,000 are also expected in the expenditure, on the Medical School and College, and the Lahore Lunatic Asylum: in the former case the increase occurs principally in the cost of salaries, and in the latter it is due to higher diet charges. Under the other main heads, there are large decreases The cost of Medical Establishments is expected to be Rs. 72,000 less than the estimate owing to the further reversion of Commissioned Medical Officers to Military duty, and their replacement in some cases by uncovenanted officers on lower pay, while largely from the same cause the expenditure on plague under grants-in-aid shows a decline of Rs. 41,000. Finally, there is a decrease of Rs 4,56,000 in the estimated outlay on Sanitation and Vaccination To the extent of Rs. 20,000, this is due to the departure on Military duty of the officers holding the appointments of Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and Chief Malaria Medical Officer; practically the whole of the balance is accounted for by a reduction of the grants made to local bodies for expenditure on sanitary schemes. As soon as it became evident that all possible steps must be taken to restrict expenditure from Indian revenues, Rs 4,26,000 were withdrawn from the grant of eight lakhs placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board for the purpose of distribution. For various reasons this course will entail less inconvenience than might at first sight be expected As was explained in last year's memorandum, it has been laid down as a general rule that local bodies must themselves bear half the cost of the schemes which they put forward, and they ordinarily find it necessary to raise their share by taking a loan from Government. But present conditions have imposed an imperative obligation on Government to restrict the amount of its advances from public revenues, and in default of any other source from which the sums required to finance the various projects can be made up, any grants given by Government could not be utilised immediately, but would lie idle in the balances of Municipal Committees and District Boards. At the same time, much of the material employed in sanitary works can only be obtained from Europe, and owing to high freights and other causes, its cost is at present almost prohibitive, even if, in view of conditions in England, it is possible to obtain it at all. Finally it may be remarked that as the amount withheld was debitable to the assignment given by the Government of India for the improvement of sanitation, its withdrawal amounts merely to a postponement of expenditure on this object and does not involve any ultimate reduction in the expenditure on sanitary schemes.

Rupees 29,000 have been entered in the budget of 1916-17 under Medical Establishment for the provincialisation of Civil Surgeons' Clerks, and to the extent of Rs. 19,000 fuller provision has been made under the same head for the salaries of Assistant Surgeons. Under Hospitals and Dispensaries, the reduction of Rs, 3,27,000 is due to the absence of the grants for the King Edward Memorial Scheme (Rs 2,73,000), the Dharmpur Sanitarium (Rs. 30,000) and dispensaries in Kangra (Rs. 24,000) which figured in the revised estimate. It has only been possible to allot three lakhs for sanitary projects, in place of the sum of Rs 3,74,000 expended this year. Somewhat larger provision has been made under grants-in-aid, as the course which plague will take is uncertain, and under Medical School and College, the increase of Rs 11,000 is due to the employment of additional establishment in the opening of the new school. Other variations are unimportant

26-A—AGRICULTURE.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000.	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000.	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000.	REMARKS.
Agriculture	5,18	5,24	5,03	5,89	
Veterinary charges	5,35	5,78	6,04	6,37	
Co-operative Credit ...	93	70	55	60	
Total ..	11,46	11,72	11,62	12,86	

(a) *Agriculture.*—Owing to slower progress than was anticipated, Rs. 11,000 are likely to lapse from the grant for experimental tube wells, and Rs. 13,000 from the grant for purchasing well-boring apparatus. No other variation is of importance.

Next year, the pay of Agricultural Assistants, in accordance with the full sanctioned scale, requires an additional Rs. 26,0 0, Rs. 57,000 more are provided for agricultural experiments chiefly in connection with the sinking of tube wells, Rs. 13,000 are allotted to complete the improvements in the Lahore Zoological Gardens, and an extra Rs. 12,000 for Station Gardens. But the Bruceabad Farm Estate in Dera Ghazi Khan is in future to be managed under the ordinary lease rules, and this estimate is relieved of the charges relating to the farm which amount to about Rs. 18,000.

(b) *Veterinary.*—Owing to the scarcity of fodder, the estimate of the cost of feeding animals at the Hissar Cattle Farm is likely to prove inadequate by Rs. 60,000, but the net addition to the estimate has been limited to Rs 26,000 owing to vacancies in the cadre of Veterinary Assistants, and to the presence of only one officer of the Civil Veterinary Department on training in the Punjab, instead of the two provided for in the budget.

Rupees 38,000 less are allotted next year for the feed and keep of animals in the Hissar Cattle Farm, but this reduction is counterbalanced by a number of increases under establishment heads where provision has been made for full cadres. The increase of Rs 33,000 in the Budget is due to the inclusion of the charges on account of the Camel Specialist at Sohawa, which will be provincialised from the 1st April onwards.

(c) *Co-operative Credit.*—The rapid growth of the Co-operative Credit movement has made it necessary to add to the superintending staff, and two Assistant Registrars have been appointed during the last half of the year at a cost of approximately Rs. 13,000. But a sum of Rs 19,000 representing the share of the expenditure on the Registrar's office which is due to work in connection with Joint Stock Companies has been transferred from this head to "26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments," and owing further to an increase in the amount recovered from Societies on account of the cost of the inspecting staff, the revised estimate is placed Rs. 15,000 below the sanctioned budget.

The budget for 1916-17 which provides for one Assistant Registrar throughout the year shows an increase of Rs. 5,000 due to smaller recoveries from Co-operative Credit Societies. The payments this year included a considerable sum on account of arrears.

26-B—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
Scientific—					
Imperial Institute ...	...	1	...	1	
Provincial museums ...	10	10	11	8	
Donations to Scientific Societies.	5	...	...	...	
Labour and Emigration—					
Emigration ...	...	...	...	...	
Inspector of Factories ..	13	13	13	13	
Statistics—					
Gazetteers and statistical memoirs	6	3	1	1	
Registration of Railway traffic.	8	8	8	8	
Provincial statistics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

26-B—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Miscellaneous—					
Examinations ...	2	2	3	2	
Steam Boilers Inspection establishment.	...	11	11	11	
Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.	...	1	...	1	
Fisheries ...	27	34	27	26	
Grant for Industrial Settlement.	12	11	12	11	
Encouragement of industries.	13	50	21	40	
Miscellaneous ...		26	2	18	
Registrar, Joint Stock Companies.	...	...	19	20	
Refunds ...	...	1	1	1	
Total ...	1,01	1,72	1,30	1,62	

In the revised estimate three items only call for remark. No application has been received by Government for assistance in starting new industries, and Rs. 29,000 are expected to lapse from the grant for this purpose: under Miscellaneous, charges amounting to Rs. 13,000 for the Electrical Engineer and his establishment have been transferred to 45--Civil Works, and a grant of Rs. 12,000 will not be made over to the Punjab Games Association this year. But the cost of the office of the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, now transferred to this head, is estimated at Rs. 19,000.

Provision has been made in the estimates for 1916-17 for an increase of Rs. 19,000 in the expenditure on encouraging industries, for a grant of Rs. 14,000 to the Punjab Games Association, and for a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Salvation Army who are starting a sericulture school at Simla.

29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Superannuation and retired allowances.	20,02	21,00	21,44	23,00	
Commuted value of pensions	1,88	2,25	1,00	1,50	
Compassionate allowances ..	34	31	40	39	
Gratuities	32	30	38	39	
Pensions for distinguished and meritorious services.	6	5	5	5	
Refunds ...	...	...	1		
Total ..	22,62	23,91	23,28	25,34	

The earlier months of the present year have been marked by a growth in ordinary pension charges even more rapid than was assumed by the budget

figure of twenty one-lakhs. The revised estimate of these charges has accordingly been raised by Rs. 44,000, while corresponding increases of Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 8,0 0 are expected in the expenditure on compassionate allowances and gratuities. Rupees 1,25,000 are, however, expected to lapse from the grant of Rs. 2,25,000 for the commutation of pensions.

The serious inroads which non-effective charges are making on Provincial resources show no signs of diminishing, and it has been necessary to provide in next year's budget for increased expenditure of Rs. 1,56,000 on ordinary pensions. A more normal figure, showing an increase of Rs. 50,000 over the revised estimate, has been adopted for commutation of pensions.

30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Stationery purchased in the country.	1,27	1 47	1,30	1,48	
Government Presses ...	3,01	2,79	2,72	2,89	
Printing at private presses ...	33	42	34	40	
Lithography ...	77	90	97	80	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	2,32	2,12	2,62	2,65	
Refunds	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,70	7,70	7,95	8,22	

Smaller purchases by Civil and Sessions Courts and the Police Department account for the decrease of Rs. 17,000 in the revised estimate of stationery purchased in the country, but it has been necessary to add Rs. 50,000 to the grant of the Inspector-General of Prisons for printing paper obtained from Central stores for supplies to other departments. The machinery of the new Secretariat Press was bought last year and the allotment of Rs. 25,000 provided for the purpose in this year's estimate will not be utilised. On the other hand, the sums required for grain compensation allowance and contingent expenses have been higher than was expected, and the net reduction in the revised estimate of Government Presses is limited to Rs. 7,000.

The expenditure on Government Presses in 1916-17 is expected to be Rs. 17,000 greater than this year From motives of economy, the amount allotted for the purchase of new type in the Secretariat Press has been reduced by Rs. 10,000, but the charges of Jail Presses show an advance of Rs. 27,000. These presses are to undertake from the 1st April next a considerable portion of the Director of Land Record's printing which has hitherto been given to private contractors : and a return equivalent to the extra expenditure has been budgeted for under the receipt head.

The variations from the revised estimate under stationery purchased in the country, and lithography are due to a different distribution of charges between the two heads.

32.—MISCELLANEOUS

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915 16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Rents, rates and taxes ...	2	2	3	2	
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages and allowances to Language Examination Committees.	11	7	14	10	
Donations for charitable purposes.	1,04	4	3	3	
Charges on account of European vagrants.	5	6	5	6	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	5	9	4	5	
Petty establishment ...	2,78	4,00	2,68	3,02	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off.	3	2	2	2	
Miscellaneous charges for treatment of patients at Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.	18	17	15	15	
Contributions	4	5	7	10	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	11	3,14	33	5,15	
Miscellaneous refunds.	2	10	10	10	
Annual stipends to holders of literary titles.	1	1	1	1	
Total ...	4,44	8,07	3,65	8,81	

The amalgamation of copying departments and agencies has again been postponed, and there is accordingly a reduction of Rs. 1,32,000 in the cost of petty establishments, corresponding to the decrease shown under the revenue head. The reserve of three lakhs provided by the Local Government for emergencies has not been utilised, and Rs. 15,000 are expected to lapse from the grants of Commissioners for small darbars. Rather more officers than usual have shown themselves proficient in Oriental languages.

In the budget for 1916-17 a margin of five lakhs has been provided for unforeseen contingencies, and there is an increase of Rs. 87,000 in the allotment for copying agency establishment.

36.—REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	REMARKS.
Reduction or avoidance of debt	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	

The usual amount set aside to meet expenditure on famine has been entered in both estimates.

42—Irrigation - Major Works.

Heads of account.	Actuals, 1914-15. Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1915-16. Rs. 1,000	Revised, 1915-16 Rs. 1,000	Budget, 1916-17. Rs. 1,000	Remarks.
Working expenses – In charge of Civil Officers—					
Owner's rates refunds	2	...	1		
Imperial share—one-half	1	...	...		
Provincial share ,,	1	...	1		
Working expenses—In charge of Public Works Officers.	87,96	89,42	1,01,00	1,03,00	
Imperial share—one-half	43,98	44,71	50,50	51,50	
Provincial share ,,	43,98	44,71	50,50	51,50	
Interest on debt ...	70,79	71,32	73,07	74,77	Not open to discussion
Imperial share—one-half	35,40	35,66	36,53	37,39	
Provincial share ,,	35,39	35,66	36,54	37,38	
Total ...	1,58,76	1,60,74	1,74,08	1,77,77	
Imperial share—one-half	79,38	80,37	87,03	88,89	
Provincial share ,,	79,38	80,37	87,05	88,88	

(1) It has been necessary to make a large addition of Rs. 11,58,000 in the revised estimate of Working Expenses. In the course of the year, the outfall of the Upper Jhelum Canal at Khanki was discovered to be developing a deep scour, and immediate outlay became necessary to protect the headworks and retain control over the Chenab River. Extra allotments were needed for the upkeep of the banks of the Triple Project, as a breach in any of the high embankments of the Upper Jhělum Canal would have been disastrous, especially in a year of drought; and extensive work had also to be undertaken to secure the Sirhind Canal from danger by floods. Owing to the postponement of capital expenditure, a larger share of the cost of establishments becomes debitable to this head, and the estimate of establishment charges is up Rs. 3,10,000.

Though provision has only been made in next year's estimates for works which must be undertaken for the proper maintenance of the canal system, the budget shows an increase of two lakhs. Other urgent projects take the place of the special works which have swollen this year's outlay. Rs. 6,25,000 are provided to complete the training works at Khanki, and Rs. 2,25,000 for the protection of the foreshore and similar works on the Upper Jhelum Canal. In the latter case the expenditure is necessary in order to prevent damage to the head regulator by erosion, and to the canal siphons from torrent water. A risk of breaches owing to the action of torrents is also the justification of a provision of Rs. 1,25,000 for special training works on the Sirhind Canal. At the same time, a considerable increase of expenditure is required on the maintenance of the recently opened canals of the Triple Project.

(2) Owing to the higher rate which has now to be paid by Government for its borrowings, Rs. 1,75,000 have been added to the revised estimate of the charges for interest on debt. Next year fifty lakhs are allotted for capital expenditure, and there is consequently a further increase of Rs. 1,69,000 in interest charges.

43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	s. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
In charge of Civil Officers ...	38	51	44	46	
In charge of Public Works officers.	1,44	1,01	1,59	1,40	
Total ...	1,82	1,52	2,03	1,86	

(a) *In charge of Civil Officers.*—The revised estimate shows a reduction of Rs. 7,000 chiefly from the transfer to the public works head of expenditure incurred on the Nammal Dam and Canal.

The budget of 1916-17 is relieved of special charges amounting to Rs. 10,000 for the Kitchin Canals in Montgomery, and about Rs. 13,000 less are required for the repairs of embankments in Gurgaon. But an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 for five years has recently been sanctioned to improve the Grey Canals in Ferozepore, and the budget consequently shows a small increase of Rs. 2,000.

(b) *In charge of Public Works Officers.*—The increase in the revised estimate is due to the inclusion of expenditure on the Nammal Dam and Canal, to which a sum of about Rs. 38,000 has been devoted in addition to the grant transferred from the Civil head, and to some urgent and unforeseen works in connection with the Haveli Weir Surveys and drainage investigations in the Western Jumna Canal Circle.

The absence of the charges for these special works leads to a decrease of Rs. 19,000 in the budget for 1916-17.

45—CIVIL WORKS.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.	REMARKS.
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000	
In charge of Civil Officers	21,19	14,51	13,55	13,58	
In charge of Public Works Officers ...	70,44	62,71	51,50	40,27	
Total ...	91,63	77,22	65,05	53,85	

(1) *In charge of Civil Officers.*—Owing to the call for retrenchment, the sum of Rs. 55,000 allotted for grants to District Boards for general purposes has not been distributed, the Koti and Keonthal Darbars have not drawn the amounts, aggregating Rs. 23,000, provided for payments in connection with the Simla Extension Scheme, and the expenditure on petty construction and repairs is expected to be Rs. 11,000 less than the estimate. Other variations are unimportant

The estimates for next year undergo little alteration. Rupees 47,000 have been provided for payment to the Koti and Keonthal Darbars, but some of the smaller grants made this year will not be repeated. Rupees 3,50,000 have again been allotted for colony roads.

(2) *In charge of Public Works Officers.*—Establishment charges show an increase of Rs. 14,000 and the cost of repairs an increase of Rs. 41,00 : the large reduction of Rs. 11,21,000 in the revised estimate occurs entirely in the expenditure on original works. Rupees 2,73,000 for the King Edward Memorial Scheme, which were placed under this head, have been transferred to the head "24—Medical," but the balance represents an actual curtailment in the outlay on communications and buildings during the year. When instructions were received last October to observe all possible economy, the grants for practically all projects on which construction had not already begun were withdrawn from the Public Works Department, and the activities of the Department have subsequently been confined to completing such works as had been started.

Next year it is necessary to pursue the same policy and the grant for original works shows a further reduction of Rs. 11,02,000. Only Rs 5,42,000 have been provided for new works, chiefly for small departmental works, or improvements to roads of military importance: and the programme contains no project of sufficient size to deserve individual mention. Establishment charges are expected to rise by Rs. 9,000 as few works will be undertaken for extraneous authorities and there will be little to recover by way of contributions: there is a normal increase of Rs 29,000 in the estimated cost of repairs. On the other hand, with little work in progress, the cost of tools and plant, and suspense charges is likely to decrease by Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 14,000, respectively.

PROVINCIAL BALANCES.

In the estimates laid before the Council last March, it was assumed that at the opening of the current year, the Punjab Government would have a balance of Rs. 53,97,000, and at its close a balance of Rs. 49,39,000. The actual opening balance was Rs. 1,76,000 worse than the forecast and a deterioration of Rs. 2,72,000 is indicated in the revenue of the year as a result of the modifications in the estimates which have been discussed above. But, owing in the main to the steps which have been taken to enforce a policy of retrenchment, a reduction of Rs. 14,32,000 is expected in the expenditure of 1915-16, and the closing balance is therefore placed at Rs. 59,23,000. This figure includes the following balances of the assignments given by the Government of India for special purposes:—

				Rs
For Education	...	...	...	9,000
For Sanitation	...	...	...	9,67,000

The expenditure of 1916-17 is expected to exceed the revenue by Rs. 4,82,000, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5 ,41,000. The estimates allow for the expenditure of the balance of the assignment for education, and of Rs. 1,50,000 from the assignment for sanitation, but the latter assignment will be swollen by the recurring grant of four lakhs which is received from Imperial revenues. From the closing balance there must therefore be deducted —

(1) Rs. 12,17,000 representing the unspent balances of the assignment for sanitation ;

(2) the prescribed minimum balance of ten lakhs ;

leaving a free balance of Rs. 32,24,000 which will be available for expenditure on general purposes, as soon as the financial condition of India permits.

LAHORE:
The 5th March 1916.

O. F. LUMSDEN,
Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Statement of re-appropriations exceeding Rs. 10,000 which have been sanctioned by the Local Government in the course of the year.

Serial No.	Nature of demand.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	Purchase of newspapers and other measures for disseminating information relating to the War.	16,467
2	Additional grants to meet fees paid to Counsel in conspiracy and dacoity cases.	88,680
3	Salary of the non-official member of the Special Tribunal appointed under the Defence of India Act.	30,000
4	Expenditure on account of—(1) River training works at Khanki on the Lower Chenab Canal (2) Special repairs and staunching of banks on the Upper Jhelum, Lower Bari Doab and Upper Chenab Canals (3) Torrent works on the Sirhind Canal and (4) Works on the Indus Inundation Canals.	6,59,000
5	Improvements on the Nammal Dam and Canal in the Mianwali District.	17,600

(*N. B.*—Purely formal re-appropriations due to changes in classification, or deviations from the estimate of the actual expenditure on ordinary charges are not included in this statement.)

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[illegible] supplementary appropriations ... Rs. 10,000 which have been sanctioned by the [illegible] ... of the year ...

Rs.	Nature of demand.
[illegible]	Purchase of newspapers and other measures for the collecting information relating to the War.
[illegible]	[illegible] quarters [illegible] for a [illegible] Counsel [illegible] and [illegible] cases.
[illegible]	Salary of the non-official member of the Special Tribunal appointed under the Defence of India Act.
[illegible]	Expenditure on account of (1) River training works at [illegible] on the Lower Chenab Canal (2) Special repairs and [illegible] of [illegible] on the Upper Jhelum, Lower [illegible] and Upper Chenab Canals (3) Temporary works on the Sirhind Canal and (4) Works on the Indus Inundation Canals.
[illegible]	[illegible] on the [illegible] Canal in the [illegible] District.

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PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Government House, Lahore, at 10-30 A.M., on Tuesday, the 14th March 1916.

PRESENT:

His Honour Sir MICHAEL FRANCIS O'DWYER, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sardar SUNDAR SINGH, Majithia, Sardar Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY, C.S.I.

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[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

The Hon'ble Khan ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLAUD ALEXANDER BARRON, C.I.E., I.C.S,

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON DIACK, C.V.O., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. OSWALD FARQUHAR LUMSDEN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir BAHRAM KHAN, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BAKHSHI SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja YUSUF SHAH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS ROBERT JOHN WARD, C.I.E., M.V.O., M.I.C.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur HARI CHAND.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES CURRIE.

The Hon'ble Lala KASHI RAM.

The Hon'ble Raizada BHAGAT RAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Nawab IBRAHIM ALI KHAN of Kunjpura.

The Hon'ble Mr. EDWIN WOODALL PARKER.

The Hon'ble Mr. HENRY DUFFIELD CRAIK, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN of Shamsabad.

The Hon'ble Colonel HAROLD HENDLEY, M.D., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAM GRACEY, I.C.S.

RESOLUTION ON *THIKRI PAHRA.*

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—Your Honour,—The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

"That this Council recommends that the expenditure under '20—Police' sub-head district executive force, be reduced by Rs. 1,00,000 or such adequate sum as might be fixed by Government, and that the said amount be utilized for the distribution of fire-arms in selected areas for the use of *thikri pahra* and work in co-operation with the district officers and police in the prevention of dacoities.

[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

"The Hon'ble Members will observe that an answer has been given by Government to a question put by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal on the same subject yesterday, but I hope that the Hon'ble Members will have seen the difference between the question that was put yesterday and the resolution that I am now proposing. What I ask in this resolution is a recognition of the benefits that are to be derived by the co-operation of the village communities by the adoption of the system of *thikri pahra.* I am leaving it to the Government and district officers to make their selections of the villages in which such an experiment could be safely carried out. I leave all the details to be settled by district officers and by the officers of the Government and the police. I do not ask its wholesale introduction at once nor that it should be made applicable to all the villages in the Punjab. With these remarks I proceed to make a few observations in support of the resolution.

"The above resolution was suggested to me by the Hon'ble Finance Member in his remarks on the increase of expenditure in paragraph 5 of his printed memorandum. May I, Sir, digress for a moment in this connection and express my sincere appreciation of the new arrangement of circulating to the non-official Members of this Council the second edition of the Financial Statement and the Explanatory Memorandum? For this necessary reform our thanks are due to Government, and I may be permitted to say to the Hon'ble Mr. Mant who has been translated to a wider sphere of activity.

"I was saying, Your Honour, that the resolution was suggested to me by the Hon'ble Finance Member's remarks on increased expenditure in paragraph 5 of his Printed Memorandum. After referring to the heavy extra charges incurred in connection with the enrolment of additional police and the establishment of special tribunals, the Hon'ble Finance Member appears to blame the province for these and similar charges. I do not certainly admit the blame, and this is not the occasion to rebut the charge. But I agree that such expenditure is from the economic aspect largely or wholly unproductive, and ought to be reduced. I feel sure I voice the opinion of my unofficial colleagues in this Council in deploring the increased expenditure under police as much as Government does. The Hon'ble Finance Member says: 'The province should remember that every such payment necessarily entails corresponding diminution of funds available for other purposes and thus hampers the progress of the community. The financial effect of misconduct is rather apt to be overlooked, and there is perhaps no harm in thus emphasizing this feature of the case.' These are the remarks of the Hon'ble Finance Member. I do not desire on this occasion to offer any remarks on the soundness or otherwise of this view of the matter. My object in referring to these remarks is that there are ways of obviating extra burdens of this kind, and one of them is by taking the people into confidence and inviting their co-operation more largely than heretofore and more systematically than has yet been done. I have no doubt in my mind that in proposing to expend a larger sum of money on the Police in the ensuing year Government sincerely believes it can render the administration of the department more efficient and successful than it has been. But the question suggests itself what has been the history of the growth of expenditure in the Police Department in this province?

"In the year 1852 the Punjab had a police force of about 15,000 officers and men, costing less than 20 lakhs of rupees. With this force they were able to keep internal peace, to quote the official language 'from the borders of Sind to the foot of the Himalayas, from the banks of the Sutlej

[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

to the banks of the Indus, and this with an army of 50,000 men mingled with the ranks of society and countless adherents and servants of the late Government wandering unemployed about the country when the most influential section of the population were still animated with feeling of animosity and revenge against their conquerors and of dislike of the change of institutions.' The quotation is taken from a blue book. Surely moral progress in the Punjab since these words were written has not been negligible. Education has progressed by leaps and bounds, and various religious societies have sprung up about the country. People have learnt to have infinitely greater respect for law and order than they had at the time those words were written. Nevertheless the fact remains that serious crimes of a kind, particularly dacoities, have been increasing, and causing more and more disquiet every year to the people, in particular to the Hindus, who are in a minority in the western district of the Punjab. The cold weather dacoity has become an annual visitant, much more regular than the plague itself, and the people in villages have been somehow unable to control their own bad characters. When local rowdies uncontrolled by their own headmen throw in their lot, as is often the case, with trans-frontier robbers, the situation becomes one of great anxiety both to the people and to the police.

"I imagine it is mainly for this reason that the stipendiary police have not always been able to take preventive measures. I do not deny their success in some cases nor do I forget the measure of success that has attended their detective efforts in other cases. But the outstanding fact is that the policeman generally steps in after the helpless villagers have been plundered and the dacoits have made good their escape. A legitimate inference from this is that somehow the policeman is not in touch with the people and knows little or nothing of the plots and intrigues of rural bad characters. It is only the people of the village who could be expected to know the movements of the shady characters in their village ; and if assisted to defend themselves, they will by their unity and preparedness, be quite able to frustrate the schemes of the bad characters and the trans-frontier robbers. That the district police themselves cannot do this effectively is more than inferable from the history of their successive failures during the last several years.

"As I have already submitted, the police force of this province at time of great anxiety to Government and people alike was no more than 15,000 and its cost not more than Rs. 20,00,000 per annum. The present strength of the police is a little less than 21,000, but its cost is more than three times the cost of the force in 1852. The tax payer, I respectfully submit, is entitled to ask whether the police of our time are at last three times more efficient. Whatever the answer is, there can be little doubt that with this additional expenditure the police have been unable to cope with the annual recrudescence of cold weather dacoities. In 1910 the number of recorded dacoities excepting those in which murders are committed was only 48. The number then rose to 100 in 1911 and this included the figures from the Delhi province. In 1912 the number of true dacoities cases recorded increased to 115, exclusive of Delhi province. In the next two years there occurred a small decrease, but the figure still stands at 109, almost three times the figure of 1910. Your Honour will permit me to state in this connection that in 1910 when we had only 48 dacoities the total cost of police amounted to $53\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. In 1914-15 the cost rose to $62\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or about 19 per cent, but the dacoities have by no means decreased 19 per cent. I feel, Your Honour, the tax payer has not received his money's worth from the police reform incidental to the increased expenditure.

[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

If that is so, where is the certainty that a further increase of 3½ lakhs for which provision has been made in the next year's budget will result in any improvement whatever? I think there is none, and for obvious reasons I venture to submit that money itself will not and cannot accomplish the desired reform.

"Your Honour, the measure of peace which we enjoyed in the year 1852 when the police cost was one-third of its present figure proves to my mind beyond doubt that money will not and cannot accomplish the desired reform. What is lacking in the police scheme of preventive operations of to-day is the human element. This element, I respectfully submit, existed in the year 1852, but is absent to-day, and this is the only difference between the circumstances of that year and those of to-day. Your Honour, at the time of introduction of the British Rule in this province the self-governing village communities still existed. The sense of communal responsibility of the villager was intact, making him a very useful and powerful factor for the police work of his village. Considerations of honour and a sense of self-respect and also of personal safety and of the safety of his relatives induced him to risk his personal safety for common good. These afforded him occasions for the display of personal valour and encouraged him to rally at the call of duty round the village headman. This human element, I respectfully submit, gave to the village a measure of communal protection and with their villagers provided them with a police force of their own which made dacoities of the description now taking place with impunity an impossibility. Your Honour, the accounts of the Hassan Shah dacoity which appeared in the *Tribune* of 7th instant were fresh to my mind when I read the remarks of the Hon'ble Finance Member which suggested to me the resolution which I am now proposing. Those accounts the details of which make one's blood curdle show, that if it is possible in these days for a crime of this description to take place in a village under the protection of the mighty British Government and its powerful police, I was going to say that it is the human element which must be lacking in the police scheme of preventive operations and the accounts given in the *Tribune* (and I believe they are in the main correct) prove what I say. Those accounts show that neither the villagers nor the police were able to protect the unfortunate victims of the crime. It is said that in this dacoity two men were killed, three were seriously injured and are lying in a precarious condition in a Government hospital. There were several women injured and maltreated, and yet neither the villagers nor the police who were said to have been present at a distance of about half a mile from the village were able to prevent the crime. Your Honour, such a crime should be made impossible in future.

"I was speaking of the absence of the human element in the scheme of the police preventive operations, and this absence I submit makes the police more or less a machine hardly fit to bring in the human factors to its work. Your Honour, I will be excused when I say that the police as now constituted, *i. e.*, unsupplemented by police powers of the self-governing village communities of old, in a manner divorced from those communities, have failed and failed sadly in preventing these dacoities. When they have failed are we not justified in asking that the village communities should have restored to them their former communal responsibilities? These responsibilities they discharged so well in the past and there is every reason to believe they will discharge them better in the future when assisted with the advice and co-operation of our district officers. The system of village police is as old as the country itself. This has been prominently mentioned by the Police Commission in their report. The Government of India have clearly accepted the recommendation of the Commission who state that it is of paramount importance to develop and foster the village agency for police work. The ideal recommended is not, however, that of a village police subordinate to the district police, but

[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

one with co-ordinate functions and subordinate to the village headman, the supervision and control of the headman being vested in the Deputy Commissioner and other district officers subordinate to him. My object, Your Honour, in moving this resolution is that people should be made self-reliant and made to realise their communal responsibility, not only for the protection of the village, but also for effective co-operation with the district police. This two-fold object can be secured by training the villages for the duties of *thikri pahra* and by making them really efficient in the use of fire-arms which is very essential to cope with the armed gang of dacoits. Without fire-arms they will be no match to the armed gangs, while with them and the strength of their unity they can defy any gang of robbers.

"I may state here that if such a system existed in the villages, I am sure that if a police officer were within earshot of the guns that were being fired as at Hassan Shah on the 26th of February last, and if the police officer knew that assistance would be available in the village, he would probably go to the spot in time. There is a great deal of truth in the statement sometimes made that the police very often consider that probably they will not be up to the strength which is required against a gang which is looting or plundering or murdering in the village, and probably it is this that sometimes keeps a police officer of high courage and ability from going when he finds that failure is certain. I do not mean to cast any slur upon any individual police officer or on the police force in general. On the other hand, I am prepared to join in all the praise that has been offered for their work and for what they have achieved. But where they fail and not for any fault of their own, I submit it is for the Government to find out the causes and remedy the defects.

"I feel encouraged in moving this resolution by the warmth of welcome given to the *thikri pahra* system, in the Government resolution on the last police administration report. The resolution says: 'His Honour is glad to observe the success which has attended the *thikri pahra* and *naka-bandi* system of patrolling in certain districts of the province. This system is at present of a voluntary nature and depends for success on the local assistance rendered by the villages in which it has been introduced. His Honour is not sure whether the time has not arrived to place this system on a more definite legal footing, and he will be prepared to consider this question if submitted separately.' I am sure the public greatly appreciate the terms in which Government have welcomed popular co-operation in these matters. But I submit popular co-operation as such should always be on a voluntary basis and uncontaminated by legislative restraints. People would always esteem it an honour to render voluntary assistance to their village community and to their Government, but when once legislative restraints are imposed the pleasure and the charm of communal honour will disappear. I would suggest that the scheme embodied in my resolution be tried experimentally in selected areas on a voluntary basis for a certain number of years.

"Let the Deputy Commissioner approach the village headman and ask him to undertake to prevent the dacoities in his village in the best manner he can—ask him what assistance he will want from the Deputy Commissioner and let the Deputy Commissioner give him that assistance including the supply of sufficient number of fire-arms with such restrictions as the Deputy Commissioner may choose to impose. Let the details be settled by the village headman himself in consultation with other elders of the village. Let them all jointly undertake that duty, and if they perform it to the satisfaction of the authorities during the period of the experiment the honour of the achievement belongs to the whole community.

[*Mr. Craik; Lala Kashi Ram ; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah ; His Honour the President.*]

Before I resume my seat, Your Honour, I wish to say a few words in connection with the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Member who was yesterday explaining a portion of the subject touched by this resolution that is how the increase which was proposed would be utilised. If I was right in following the Hon'ble Member I understood him to say that the increase was necessitated and that it was considered desirable to increase the salaries of the force, *i.e.*, officers and men."

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik : —" I said, rank and file."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Thank you for the correction.

" Your Honour, I submit very respectfully that this is no time for introducing this increase. Your Honour is probably aware what would have been the effect of dacoities and lawlessness in villages, had not your strong arm reached there to protect the country from its consequences. If that measure of the powers of self-Government regarding the police work of the village which formerly existed in those village communities existed and if there were no causes which as a matter of fact produced the estranged feelings between members of the village communities, I am sure a large number of crimes would not have been committed and the danger to the country would not have been as it was. I submit very respectfully that the increase to the rank and file may be deferred for one or two or three years, and during this period I submit that the co-operation of the village communities might be tried, and the sum which is to go for the increase of the salaries of the rank and file may be utilised to the best advantage for securing that co-operation and made effective by supplying fire-arms. With these remarks I commend this resolution to the favourable consideration of Your Hŏnour and of this Council."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Your Honour,—In supporting this resolution I may be allowed to remark that the system of *thikri pahra* which according to my humble information has been tried in some of the villages in the province with success specially in tahsil Nawashahr of the Jullundur District is expected to be a more satisfactory arrangement of watch in villages during night than the present system of chowkidara according to which the chowkidar has manifold duties to perform and can spare very little time for the guard and watch of the village. But the guard and watch of villages and detection of crime being a part of the Police administration and any expenditure in organizing the system of *thikri pahra* being caused by the head '20—Police' there is no necessity of transferring any amount from head 2 to any other head. I, however, while advocating the extension of *thikri pahra* system to all the villages of the province and supporting the resolution to this extent, am not in favour of reduction by any specific amount the item of police expenditure given in head 20."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah : —" Your Honour,—I oppose this resolution. My friend the Hon'ble Member has only tried to show the dark side of the picture, but I regret to say that he has failed to show the bright side of the picture ; we all remember what valuable services the district executive police have rendered."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour,—I wish to ask if I have said anything against what the police have done."

His Honour the President :—" The Hon'ble Member is describing the other side of the picture."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah :—" Your Honour,—During the last year when the Punjab had been disturbed by the vile and mischievous designs of returned emigrants the district executive police force more than justified their existence and utility with the result that a

[*Nawab Sir Bahram Khan ; Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh.*]

dangerous situation was promptly and effectually controlled for which all peace-loving inhabitants of the province are grateful.

"In view of the present needs of the country, it will be most inadvisable to reduce the strength of the police force and thus curtail their utility. I consider that if this step is taken it would prove highly detrimental to the administration of this province.

"*Thikri pahra* is a purely voluntary system of watch and ward, encouraged no doubt by the authorities, with the sole object of protecting the people and their property. It is merely self-help.

"So far fire-arms have not been distributed free of cost to anybody in any district of the province for the purposes of *thikri pahra*. In Amritsar, where a very perfect system of *thikri pahra* is in force and has given most excellent results no fire-arms have been distributed to the people free of charge. A few specially designed short-barrelled shot guns are, however, being sold out at a fixed price to selected persons for self-protection, under the usual license granted by the district magistrate.

"I therefore oppose this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Bahram Khan spoke in Urdu, a translation of which is as follows:—"Your Honour,—I agree with my Hon'ble colleague, Lala Kashi Ram, in his proposal regarding *thikri pahra*, but I disagree with him about the distribution of fire-arms on the ground that the zamindars appoint persons for *thikri pahra* by turns. These persons are such in whom no confidence can be placed. I have personal experience of it. I also do not agree with him that the estimates under head 'Police' be reduced to meet expenditure on this account as the management of the police is very satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh :—"Your Honour,—I think I must also oppose this resolution, not because I am not in favour of checking the growth of lawlessness, but I find that it will be almost impossible to carry out this resolution. In the first place it will be almost impossible, difficult if not impossible, to save one lakh of rupees from the head 'Police.' Government must be obviously ready with the scheme. It means that this scheme will have to be hampered or stopped, which will impair the efficiency of the police administration. All this increase, I have no doubt, is being incurred for the check of the serious offences against person and property. Therefore in a way by the acceptance of this resolution the object of the Mover of the resolution will be defeated. In the next place I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Nawab Bahram Khan that it will not be possible to give fire-arms to these persons who are called upon to defend themselves on a voluntary basis. The matter is one to which nobody is more alive and keen than Your Honour's Government. Every attempt and every step have been taken, and I am sure will be taken if need be, to prevent the occurrence of these dacoities, and therefore I submit that at this time, special time, the duty of this Council ought to be to strengthen the hands of Government in every way possible. Therefore I submit, Sir, that this is a resolution which obviously cannot be accepted."

[*Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan* ; *Sardar Sundar Singh* ; *Lala Hari Chand.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan :—" Your Honour,—The resolution which my Hon'ble colleague, Lala Kashi Ram, has moved is one which implies partial, though not total, failure of the police to protect the people from the ravages of the dacoits. One of the arguments which he has advanced is that people in the villages, knowing more than the police officers, are more likely to take measures and efficient measures, to protect themselves than the police are able themselves to do. I think that his arguments rather recoil on the Mover himself, because if the people are aware of the movements of bad characters they ought to co-operate with the police and furnish them with information which would enable them to carry on their duties in a more efficient manner. Your Honour, the Mover is certainly not correct when he says that the Government has selected certain villages or areas in which fire-arms have been supplied to the people for their self-protection. I think this has been done only because of certain urgent and special reasons in those areas, especially where the returned emigrants were more likely to create trouble. After the skilful and masterly control of the situation by Your Honour, there is no further reason to advocate that policy. Your Honour, the police force which has done such eminent work and such successful work in this province is deserving of all credit. In my last year's budget speech I had the occasion to give credit to this force for their self-sacrificing spirit and devotion to duty, such as has not been shown so far in any other province of India. Your Honour, in these circumstances instead of hampering the police by supplying arms to the people and creating a dual authority, the police as proposed in the budget of the Finance Member ought to get an enhancement of numbers and increase of salary. With these few remarks I oppose this resolution."

The Honb'le Sardar Bahadur Sundar Singh :—" Your Honour,— I am afraid, Sir, I cannot support my Hon'ble friend the Mover of this resolution. There is one thing that strikes me just now and that is that the Hon'ble Mover is not well versed in the use of fire-arms. He does not know that the majority of the people in the Punjab at the present moment are not well versed in the use of fire-arms. It is only the military class who knows the use of fire-arms. If you arm these people in the villages who do not know how to use a gun, I think it will be very difficult to keep those guns with those men. They would be taken away by the dacoits who would use them against the villagers themselves. There would have been some sense in saying that some latitude might be given and some fire-arms might be given to the reservists in the villages, who may be expected to know something of the use of fire-arms, and that for that purpose the village authorities be requested to do something in the matter. But to reduce the expenditure on police in order to give fire-arms to villagers, who do not know how to use them, would be giving a chance to the dacoits to take away the arms from them. I should have been glad to support this resolution, if the Hon'ble Mover had said something that Government might do something in training some of these villagers in the preliminary use of the fire-arms, so that they might be useful in the later stages, sometimes when need be to serve in the army. But to give fire-arms to the people who do not know how to use them would not be a right thing and a good policy. Therefore, I am afraid I cannot support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand :—" Your Honour,—I quite agree with my friend the Hon'ble Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan and Sardar Sundar Singh that the police have done good services. This, of course, I speak from my personal experience. Now the question is whether arms should be given to the *thikri pahra* or not. I think there cannot be any objection if as an experiment arms are given to some of them, and then we should see if this system is properly carried out. So far I support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusuf Shah :—" Just, Your Honour, with your permission, I might say a word. My friend the Hon'ble Mover said that the *thikri pahra* is working satisfactorily in the Amritsar District. Even there fire-arms have not been given free. There they have been only sold to selected persons under the license of a magistrate with the consultation of the Superintendent of Police. In my humble opinion to give away fire-arms free would be an unwise policy as far as I can think."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram :—" Your Honour,—I agree with the Hon'ble Members who have spoken at this time and I am also ready to offer my quota of praise to the work of the police during the last seven years. But, Your Honour, the history of several dacoities has disclosed a lamentable state of helplessness of the people, and it has been found that wherever any organisation, howsoever small, existed it has to a great extent checked the lawlessness and the dacoits and rioters have invariably failed in carrying their nefarious work to a successful finish.

" The institution of *thikri pahra* tends to inspire a confidence in the mind of the people and its usefulness will be greatly enhanced in checking crime, if it came generally to be known that the villagers were armed with arms.

"My Hon'ble friend cannot mean that there should be a lavish distribution of guns and revolvers to the villagers.

" The purpose will be served and effectiveness secured if approved persons who could be depended upon were given fire-arms.

" To start with such a large sum as one lakh may not be required, but in order to encourage this organisation a beginning must be made.

" The Hon'ble Mover of the resolution simply proposes a scheme which tentatively might be adopted without casting any slur upon the police."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—" Your Honour,—The Hon'ble Mr. Kashi Ram has drawn a comparison between the year 1852 and the present time, but he has forgotten to mention that during the intervening period the social and commercial advance of the province has been very great and that population has very largely increased since. If 15,000 policemen were sufficient in 1852, 21,000 the number which is, I think, employed now is to say the least a very modest one. As a matter of fact I consider myself that the force is quite inadequate for the requirements of the province at the present time. And anybody who knows that a thana has probably 30 or 40 villages in its jurisdiction and has 10 men to look after those 30 or 40 villages spread over many square miles will at once admit that the task is a very great one and that the present police force is inadequate in that respect. I also consider that it is absurd to continue to pay a constable Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 a month, when you cannot get even a labourer on less than 8 or 10 annas a day for unskilled labour, and we are paying our constable at a rate at which it is impossible to draw adequate men or the best men. I know for a fact from my own personal experience that the police are finding it difficult to find recruits to fill vacancies amongst their number. I understand that this increase of pay which is to be given is being partly paid by reducing the police force. The numbers are actually being reduced under the scheme. I think I am right in saying that if that be so it is highly to be regretted. I think 3 lakhs is a very modest increase for a force of 21,000, especially if this is given to the constables. I think, Your

[*Mr. Currie; Mr. Craik; Lala Kashi Ram; His Honour the President.*]

Honour, the constable should be paid very much more if you expect honest work and good work, and even my friends who criticise the police force very often will realise that better paid men will be more efficient and will not be open to corruption. At present the men are not properly paid. I am entirely against any system of irregular police in the form of *thikri pahra*, unless it is done by some system such as duplicating the chowkidari system at the expense of the people. If the *thikri pahra*, is worked in the 33,000 villages of the Punjab, we shall have a large force of armed men eventually. I am entirely against the resolution put by the Hon'ble Mover, and I suggest that no such action be taken as proposed in the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Currie :—"I associate myself entirely and whole-heartedly with the Hon'ble Mr. Parker's remarks."

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik :—"Your Honour,—I think it is pretty obvious from the debate to which we have just listened that the general sense of this Council is very strongly against the Hon'ble Mover's resolution. Incidentally it has been gratifying to listen to an almost universal tribute of praise for the work which has been done by the police force during the past year."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"I beg to be excused for interrupting. If my remarks have been understood in any form to associate myself with any idea in any way derogatory to the police or to the way in which they are doing their duty, or if I have said anything which has led any Hon'ble Member to consider my criticism or remarks in that light, I am prepared to say that I give my quota of praise to the police so far as their work goes, but so far as that work falls short of our expectations and so far as that work has failed to achieve some of the chief objects in certain respects and has failed to check the dacoities, it is only then that I ask Government to consider some measures to supplement the powers of the police so that that work should be well done in future."

His Honour the President :—"The Hon'ble Member in his closing remarks can dwell on this aspect of the case."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"I meant I should not be misunderstood."

His Honour the President :—"I do not think the Hon'ble Member is misunderstood."

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik :—"I quite appreciate the Hon'ble Member's position in the matter. At the same time I am justified in pointing out that his attitude is inconsistent. He contends that the police work is not efficient and yet he wants to reduce the cost of the police and keep their pay at the present rate which is now very low, and which as I have explained yesterday is not sufficient to attract recruits at the present juncture. I was particularly impressed by the mention in the debate by Sardar Gajjan Singh of Ludhiana. I suppose there is not a single Member in this Council who has a more intimate knowledge of the working of the police from what I might call the criminal's point of view. The Hon'ble Member is a leader of the local bar, has represented the accused in several, practically every sessions case, for a great many years and has represented very ably, and has fought a great many stout fights

with the police. It is therefore peculiarly gratifying to hear from him a tribute to the excellent work which the police are doing in the suppression of crime. I think most of the points raised by the Hon'ble Mover in his speech have been already fully met by the speeches of the Hon'ble Members who spoke subsequently on the subject. But I should like to add a word or two about the Hon'ble Mover's comparison with the conditions of 1852. That comparison strikes me as particularly fallacious, not only has population and crime enormously increased since then, but it must be remembered that prices have probably more than trebled since that date and the wages have gone up I should say even more than three times. Then the Hon'ble Mover asks the question is the police force three times as efficient as it was in 1852 ? Well, I don't know whether there is anybody here who was born in 1852. But there are very few present here who will not agree with me that in the various parts of the Punjab the efficiency of the police has very largely increased, and I have no hesitation in saying that the police is at present a very reliable force, very much more efficient than it was 20 or 30 years ago.

"The Hon'ble Mover has complained that the police were lacking in what he calls 'human element.' I confess I am not quite clear what the phrase means in this connection, but I understand that it is the factor of remaining in touch with the people themselves. I remember at Delhi some years ago there was a very celebrated Kotwal, who, I think the Hon'ble Members will admit possessed that 'human element.' He was closely in touch with the criminals of his city and his methods distinctly displayed what might be called the human element. They were somewhat rough and ready and yet crime and the criminals of that city lived in a wholesome state of apprehension. At the same time I do not think I ever remember a police officer who was more subject to abuse and calumny than that Kotwal. But he survived it and ended his days in honour and general respect. But while he was on duty he was continually being prosecuted on charges of corruption and similar breaches of the law.

"With regard to what the Hon'ble Member said about the necessity for enforcing the idea of communal responsibility for the suppression of crime. He is in a very serious misapprehension in regard to this. Government completely agrees with the Hon'ble Member that it is desirable to associate the people in the suppression of crime, and it has done a great deal already to bring this about. At the same time it must be remembered that communal responsibility for the prevention of crime almost necessarily connotes communal responsibility for breaches of the law. If we are to make the people responsible for the prevention of crime, I think we are also entitled to make the communities responsible for the breaches of the law.

"In regard to the financial aspect of this resolution, I need hardly say perhaps that Government cannot accept it. As I explained yesterday the extra provision which the Hon'ble Member proposes to reduce by a sum of one lakh, is to be devoted entirely towards increasing the pay of the rank and file of the force and to bring it more into accord with the increased cost of life. If we reduce that provision we run the very serious danger of impairing the efficiency of the force. I think I told the Council yesterday that the recent figures for recruitment displayed a somewhat serious state of affairs. In addition to that the men who join the police force are at present inclined to stay in it only for a year or two or at the utmost three years. So they have no opportunity of rendering themselves fully efficient. Then as regards the purpose to which the Hon'ble Member proposes to devote the sum of one lakh of rupees. From the wording of his resolution he appears to think that the

[*Mr. Craik; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.*]

thikri pahra system is a system in which fire-arms are distributed to the villagers. That I may explain is not correct. In the ordinary circumstances and in normal times Government is very strongly of opinion that it is best to meet and cope with organised crime with the assistance of an organised and disciplined force under responsible leaders. At the same time Government quite acknowledges that exceptional circumstances demand exceptional remedies and I would briefly explain to the Hon'ble Members what has been done in that respect. In the Council meeting a year ago Mr. Thompson in answer to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand told the Council that Government has recently directed the free issue of arms licenses in the Lahore and Jullundur Divisions which were at that time in a somewhat disturbed state owing to the activities of the returned emigrants. I regret that I have not the precise information, but I understand the number of licenses in both these divisions have largely increased in consequence of these orders. At the same time Government seriously considered the possibility of distributing fire-arms, but unfortunately the scheme to give effect to that came to nothing for reasons quite beyond the control of this Government. The Hon'ble Members will have perhaps understood that at the present time the demand for fire-arms has very largely exceeded the supply. That applies not only to Europe and other spheres of war, but also to India, and we found it impossible to get fire-arms in anything like adequate quantities to distribute to these men. There were, however, a considerable number of service weapons and Martini-Henris, and those Government directed should be distributed to selected persons, such as Zaildars, reliable headmen and retired officers of the Indian Army, and I understand that a good deal has been done since. In the western Punjab and in the frontier districts, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Multan, where there had been serious outbreak of dacoity during the year, similar action was taken, and attention was called to this by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in his recent tour in that part of the province. I find that in April last year a question was asked in this Council, I think it was by the Hon'ble Mover himself regarding the number of licenses distributed in these three districts, and the answer showed that up to the end of April last year there were over 300 licenses for fire-arms which had been distributed since the outbreak of lawlessness. I have no doubt they have very largely increased since then. I trust that the information which I have given to the Hon'ble mover will convince him that Government is not apathetic in the matter of associating the people with it in the suppression of crime, and that they have in those parts of the Province, where exceptional measures were called for, taken adequate steps to give the people themselves an opportunity of resisting armed and organised crime by armed force. If the Hon'ble Member thinks that Government is apathetic or unsympathetic in this matter, I can assure him that he is mistaken. Government has already done what I have explained, and they are always glad to do anything that lies in their power to assist the people to co-operate with the armed forces of order in the suppression of crime."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das:—"Your Honour, for the maintenance of peace and for the check of serious crime additional police are very badly needed. The recent political dacoities in this province have proved that owing to the paucity of the police dacoities and disorder could not be immediately checked. We have been urging and beseeching Government for protection against dacoities, and it would now be inconsistent on our part to oppose the increase in the police force. Under these circumstances I oppose this part of the resolution. But at the same time I beg to recommend that *Thikri Pahra* should be encouraged as much as possible."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour, from the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Members who have chosen to oppose me on this resolution it appears that they attribute to me something which I never said before this Council. They seem to think that I am here to discredit the police. I have tried my best in the opening speech I have made, and also by asking Your Honour's permission to interrupt one or two speakers to make myself clear on the point. I again take this opportunity to submit that no such misunderstanding should occur. On the other hand, I am anxious that the Hon'ble Members should clearly understand that my speech at this time is not to weigh the merits and demerits of the police and the police administration as a whole, but to ask the Government to consider the desirability of making use of an element of police protection that existed in the village communities of old and remnants of which are still there. It is that and the utilisation of that element that I am advocating. If in those circumstances I have assumed that a certain description of crime has increased and is increasing, I submit that I may be pardoned if I say that the constitution of the police, as I have said, divorced from all assistance from village communities, has failed. It is only in that limited respect that I have tried to explain what I mean. I hope there will be no further misunderstanding on the point. As regards the attitude of the Hon'ble Members, I take the Hon'ble Khwaja Yusaf Shah in fact as supporting me when he says that in the district of Amritsar not only has the trial of *Thikri Pahra* proved successful, but that it is a very useful system. He has also admitted that in the trial of that system the giving of fire-arms was considered necessary, although he has submitted that the arms were not distributed free. I have not asked that the arms should be given free. I have stated in my original resolution that the arms should be given with such restrictions as the Deputy Commissioner may choose necessary to impose. I am not going to deal with the details as to how the system is to work if the principle is acknowledged. It would, of course, I know, be worked with all the safeguards that ought to be taken and which the experience and intelligence and administrative skill of our District Officers and the heads of the administration might think necessary. All these details must be left to the administration. All that I want to say is that the natural element of power for the purpose of preventing dacoities from which we are now suffering is there for the purpose of being utilised, and we ask the Government to utilise it. I have also tried to make myself clear that I do not impute to Government that they are not desirous of and are not utilising the association of the people in helping the administration. On the other hand, I know that wherever Your Honour has gone, Your Honour has in your public and private declarations, in your acts of rewards and other similar acts, been inviting that co-operation from time to time. The question is whether the attitude of Government should not be translated into some systematic effort, and I pray that assistance should be given in such a manner that it should not be possible to withdraw that effort unless it is found to be mischievous or as a matter of fact it is found not to answer its purpose. But if it is found to answer its purpose, I am sure Your Honour's Government will agree with me that it is necessary to put it on some systematic basis. On the other hand, I have also quoted Your Honour's Government's resolution upon *Thikri Pahra* itself, and I appreciate the terms of that resolution, and as a matter of fact I am encouraged in bringing forward this resolution by the knowledge of the sympathetic attitude of the Government towards this question. All that I want is to take an opportunity of impressing upon the Government the lines upon which I think it should be done. Your Honour's Government has probably considered that some legislation would be necessary on that point, and Your Honour has invited proposals in that resolution for the consideration of Government if I have understood the resolution aright, and it is in that spirit that I am approaching Your

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Honour, and have placed before Your Honour my views that no rules and laws should be introduced for the purpose of dividing the responsibility of these village communities, and as a matter of fact what I am anxious to impress upon Government is that so far from making any attempt to divide responsibility the responsibility should be on the village community and the headmen assisted by all the leaders, and that only in those village communities in which the Deputy Commissioner knows that those powers and responsibilities are not likely to be abused. I am not for the wholesale introduction of the system. I want that it should be introduced only in certain important villages with the necessary restrictions and qualifications.

"As regards the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Parker I submit that he also has in a manner supported the resolution when he says that the police is inadequate. It is exactly what I have said. Because the police is inadequate and because the numbers of police cannot be augmented to such an extent as to allow a sufficient force to be located in every village which is liable to be visited by the dacoits, I submit that it would be a desirable thing to supplement the efforts of the police by the introduction of this system. We want to utilise the agency of the villagers themselves that they should be in a manner enrolled as honorary police. That is what I mean. Your Honour will, I hope, make proper allowance for the imperfection of language of those who have not the same command as the Hon'ble Members whose mother tongue it is. I hope I was not very wrong in making use of the expression 'human element' because I could not get hold of a better expression. I have tried my best to show what that human element is. There are certain factors of human nature which induce a man to risk his life for the purpose of common good, when that part of the human character is properly made use of, and I have tried to explain how that element could be found in a village community which is not found in a police officer. What I was trying to impress upon Government is that the police as a whole is wanting or has not made use of that element. Of course if Your Honour can think of a better word or if the Hon'ble Members could suggest a better word, I will be very glad to adopt it. So far as regards the attitude of the Hon'ble Members towards this resolution, only the Hon'ble Mr. Bhagat Ram has understood me aright, and I thank him for the remarks which he has made, and perhaps he has tried to explain my position somewhat better But in so far as the objection relating to the present low scale of salaries is concerned I submit I am right in placing before Your Honour that everywhere there is a demand for economy, especially since the War has commenced. There is that demand in England. I am told the public servants, schoolmasters, Inspectors, and of course I cannot enumerate all the kinds of officials, have allowed their salaries to be reduced. Is this the time when here we should go on increasing salaries? I submit the increase in salaries is unnecessary, but I want to be clearly understood that I do not advocate one system of retrenchment or another, and I am not very positive and particular as to the one lakh of rupees being given for this system. I submit that any sum that Government considers sufficient might be allotted for this purpose. I am prepared to accept any sum that Government may consider necessary for making a beginning to give a proper trial to this scheme. All that I am anxious for is that a proper and systematic effort should be initiated. With these remarks I leave this for Your Honour's consideration."

His Honour the President.—"Gentlemen, the debate which we have just listened to has been most instructive and the opinions expressed have been most encouraging. As showing that all sections are ready to assist

Government in the very necessary task of checking lawlessness and crime. The debate has also been instructive in this sense that we have had an almost general recognition that the police force in recent years has shown an increased capacity for discharging its duties for the protection of the public, and there is also a general recognition that the pay of the police force in its lower grades at present is inadequate. It is very desirable if we are to retain an efficient police force that we should increase the pay of these grades. The general discussion on the resolution has to a certain extent, if I may say so, been confused by the fact that the resolution embodies two distinct propositions. In so far as the Hon'ble Member and his supporters have recognised the value of *Thikri Pahra* and its assistance to the police and to the administration, to that extent the resolution has the whole-hearted support of Government, but in so far as the Hon'ble Member proposes that the extended use of the *Thikri Pahra* should be made by reduction of the sum which it is proposed to devote to the improvement of the pay of the police, to that extent the Hon'ble Member must recognise that his proposition has met with little support. I am entirely at one with the Hon'ble Member that the success of the police in coping with crime can never be complete until the people are associated with them. I think I am also right in saying that in recent years the police are devoting themselves more and more to securing that co-operation. We have from day to day notable instances of the extent to which the people themselves are ready to risk their lives and property in resisting the gangs of dacoits. As the Hon'ble Member has pointed out Government is only too glad to encourage this by rewards and approbation, but I agree with the Hon'ble Member that we have not attained finality in this respect, and that every measure by which we can secure an increased degree of co-operation from the people will be welcome. Therefore in so far as the Hon'ble Member proposes that the *Thikri Pahra* system should be extended and should be used as a means of supplementing police effort, I think not only Government but all members who have spoken on the subject are at one with the Hon'ble Member that we should support that idea. The Hon'ble Member maintains that the most effective method of encouraging *Thikri Pahra* would be the judicious distribution of arms with necessary safeguards to those who are entrusted with the *Thikri Pahra* system. Well, that is a matter which, as has been pointed out, has received and is receiving special attention from Government. There is no doubt that the villagers would be encouraged to resist gangs of dacoits if they were possessed of weapons and if there were people in the villages who were prepared to use those weapons. Here a danger arises, a danger which has actually been referred to by the Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh. We are all aware that during the campaign of lawlessness in the Punjab last year the chief object of the lawless population, anarchists and others, was to secure the possession of arms. We know that the great Ferozeshahr murders which occurred in the Ferozepore District, near the home of the Hon'ble Mover, took place because the gang was interrupted when on its way to the Moga Tahsil to loot the police station for firearms. We know also that in the Manawala case where certain members of His Majesty's forces were murdered, the object of the anarchists was to secure arms. They realised that once they were in possession of a large supply of arms, they would be able to cope effectively with the Police and the people who joined the Police to resist them, and their efforts were mainly unsuccessful for two reasons, firstly, that they did not succeed in securing the arms necessary to accomplish their purpose and, in the second place, because the people in Ferozeshahr and in Manawala and the surrounding villages turned out and vigorously resisted them, pursued them and were successful in arresting and bringing them to justice. These I consider to be a notable instances out of many which show that the Hon'ble Mover has gone too far in saying

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that at the present time the people are paralysed and are not encouraged to support the administration. In these two instances, the people themselves took the initiative in turning out and in supporting the forces of law and order. But to turn to my subject. We have to recognise these difficulties in the distribution of arms. We are willing to distribute arms, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Craik, where the necessity for them is established and where the people are found ready and able to use them. But we have to remember that if we do not exercise a very judicious distribution of arms, the possession of arms may merely provoke the dacoits and others in order to secure the arms. In the neighbouring Province of North-West Frontier we see daily instances where gangs of dacoits from across the border attack the Police or the villagers simply to secure fire-arms. Therefore we have to be careful that arms are only supplied in those places where we know the people will use them and where they are not likely to fall into the hands of the dacoits. As the Hon'ble Mr. Craik has pointed out, Government during the last year has again and again directed the attention of local officers to the necessity of distributing arms and encouraging the people to purchase arms in disturbed areas, and this has been done on a large scale in the Jullundur and Lahore Divisions and also in Muzaffargarh, Jhang and Dera Ghazi Khan. I may point out that the other day when I was in Isa Khel, which owing to its close contiguity to the border was frequently looted, I found that the local people were anxious to obtain arms and the arms were given to them by Government. They had employed Chaukidars and retired soldiers for their protection against dacoities. I think the Hon'ble Member will recognise that Government is most anxious to encourage the system of *Thikri Pahra* and in so doing is willing to grant the arms at its disposal or to encourage their purchase, as has been shown to be the case in Amritsar, to enable the people more effectively to repulse the attacks of the dacoits.

" Asto the second part of the Hon'ble Member's motion *viz.*, that the expenditure under the head Police be reduced by one lakh or such adequate sum as might be fixed by Government, and that the said amount be utilised for the distribution of fire-arms in selected areas for the use of *Thikri Pahra*, the Government must oppose it. I think that the general feeling in this Council is that the question of adequately remunerating the Police is a separate matter and an urgent matter, and that the present is not the time to whittle away the provision which has been made for this essential object. The extra provision made in the budget, as has been pointed out, is for the increase in the pay of the rank and file and not of the higher ranks, not in the gazetted ranks, not even for the Sub-Inspectors. Part of that increase has been met, though the Hon'ble Mr. Parker seems to think that we are unwise in doing so, by a reduction of the Police in quieter districts where crime has not shown signs of increase, and this reduction I may say makes it more necessary to pursue the policy which we are endeavouring to carry through by associating the people with the Government in the prevention and repression of crime. What I suggest therefore is that the Hon'ble Member should amend his resolution to this effect that this Council recommends the extended use of the *Thikri Pahra* system in co-operation with the district officers and the Police in the prevention of dacoities and omit the portion relating to the suggestion to cut down the estimates. If the Hon'ble Member will accept this amendment to his resolution, Government will be pleased to accept it, otherwise Government must oppose any proposal for the reduction of the provision made for the very necessary increase in the pay of the police."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram.—" Your Honour, I understood from the remarks which Your Honour has made that Your Honour is in favour of the limited use of arms in the system of *Thikri Pahra*. What I want to impress is that in the places and villages which are open to the visitation of armed gangs of dacoits you cannot make the *Thikri Pahra* effective unless you give them arms. I am prepared to amend my resolution to this extent that it should read—

'That this Council recommends the distribution of firearms in selected areas and the extended use of the *Thikri Pahra* system in co-operation with the district officers and the Police in the prevention of dacoities'."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY REDUCTION IN COST OF DIRECTION AND INSPECTION.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" The resolution which I have the honour to propose runs as follows :—

" That this Council recommends to Government that the estimates of expenditure under 22—Education—Direction and Inspection—be reduced by Rs. 50,000 and the amount so saved be allotted to the starting of one hundred more new Primary schools in the ensuing year wherever people undertake to provide building accommodation free of cost or in hired buildings.

" Your Honour I take this opportunity of pointing out that there are two omissions in the printed copy. I hope it will be admitted that the two corrections that I have made are merely verbal, and I may be allowed to discuss the resolution as I have now read it. That is to say, the word ' direction ' after education was omitted and the word ' more ' before Primary schools was omitted. I hope I am not altering the resolution to any material extent, and I would be permitted to go on with what I have read.

" I find from the explanatory memorandum under head 22—Education that the Hon'ble Finance Member has provided a sum of Rs. 25,000 for 125 more Primary schools during the next year. While thanking Government for the provision of this amount I beg leave to show that the number of new schools provided for is not by any means adequate to meet the felt needs of this province in regard to primary education. I mean to say that the supply of new schools should bear a reasonable proportion to the crying demand of the people therefor.

" In my Budget speech on the 22nd of April last I called the attention of the Government to the small proportion of the expenditure from provincial funds on primary education. From the reply given yesterday to my question on the subject I find that the figures are exactly as I quoted.

" The explanation and annotation do not alter the position materially. The rate of progress is proportionate to the amount allotted for the opening of new schools, I mean new primary schools. If this fact is recognised there is not much difficulty in shewing that public funds should more and more be devoted to meet recurring charges on maintenance rather than on building and equipments. I do not mean to say that grants specially earmarked for

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expenditure of a non-recurring character could be spent on schemes of expansion requiring increased recurring expenditure. What I mean is that Government should kindly consider whether it is financially sound and whether it is just to the tax-payer that the surplus revenue in a year of prosperity should be spent on luxuries like palatial buildings and flawless equipments when the vast majority of our boys and girls of the school-going age go without the necessaries for intellectual training. It is not clear from the reply vouchsafed yesterday what portion of the increased expenditure of 2¾ lakhs has been spent on primary education. I do not wish to raise a controversy today as regards the statistical value of a division in expenditure under Collegiate High School and primary education, whatever the actual increase per annum on primary education be.

"A sum of Rs. 2¾ lakhs or even 3 lakhs distributed over colleges, high and middle schools, and over the primary schools will practically be intangible for any definite advance towards mass education. As a matter of fact I find from the official narrative, page 16 of the Progress of Education published last week by the Government of India that the rate of progress is the slowest in the Punjab. During 1915 the increase in the number of pupils in the primary schools of the Major provinces is as follows:—

Madras	55,328
Bengal	18,778
United Provinces	10,351
Punjab	8,006
Burma	20,567
Assam	13,684
N-W. F. Province	3,342

Our boast has been —thanks to the efforts of the several denominational schools and colleges and the public spirit of the Punjabis, Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs—our boast hitherto has been that we are ahead of the United Provinces in point of education. But judging from the above figures and the strenuous efforts now put forth by the Government and the people across the Jumna, it appears that it will not be long before our Hindustani brethren will outstrip us in the educational race. Even Assam, backward Assam, is stealing a march over us in this respect. I am not aware whether the Punjab Government has prepared any scheme of expansion in respect of primary education. But I submit the rate of progress suggested by an increase of 8,000 pupils per annum only makes our unprogressiveness all the more glaring. We have nearly 3 million boys and girls of the school-going age who have not been brought under the influence of education. At the rate of 8 or even 10 thousand more pupils a year, it will take 100 years to pass one million not to say 3 million children through our primary schools. The need for quickening the pace of progress is thus obvious. More funds are necessary for the purpose and must be found.

The increased Provincial funds allotted for education are at present largely expended on direction and inspection, and consequently little money is left for starting more schools, primary or secondary. In recent years the Government has sanctioned a new post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction costing, I believe, upwards of 6,000 rupees, exclusive of travelling allowances and hill journey allowances and contingent expenditure. If the need of

this officer was not felt this year, surely we can get on without him for some years to come. The cost of Inspectors of Schools has, I believe, increased by several thousands, and I here speak subject to correction. The number of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools has been increased from 2 to 6 and the cost swelled by several hundreds of rupees, although the number of girls' schools has not certainly been increased in anything like the same proportion.. From a scrutiny of the Civil List I gather that the number of Inspectors was in 1915-16 increased from 6 to 11 or 12. This is hardly the occasion for me to raise a debate on the wisdom of the policy of appointing 2 senior Inspectors in one division, one Indian and one European, but the fact remains that the Directorate and Inspectorate have become practically top-heavy owing to the multiplicity of these appointments to the detriment of the progress of primary education.

"Now, Your Honour, I beg to submit that this is hardly the time to multiply these highly paid posts and starve primary and secondary education. It seems to me that a better way of economising expenditure is to cut down expenditure on direction and inspection and devote the amount thus saved for the starting of more schools, and by that means quicken the rate of progress. I do not mean to propose any very revolutionary scheme in this respect. It is not a very great thing to save Rs. 50,000 out of the total grant of more than 4 lakhs of rupees which the Hon'ble Finance Member makes in the estimates for the ensuing year.

"Before I sit down a word or two is necessary for explaining why I consider that we can do without spending large sums of money on buildings. The village boys and girls who spend most of their time in the open air do not care for heat or cold, and are on more friendly terms with the elements than we the town-bred folk. They live with their parents in the poorest and ill-ventilated houses, and they do not seem to suffer in health at all. There is thus no need to spend available funds on costly school buildings. In most cases the villagers will be ready to find suitable accommodation for a school free of cost as they are successfully doing in far-off Travancore, but failing that it would not be difficult to hire a decent building in a village and carry on the school there. Our Pandhas carry on their teaching work on the bare ground under a Pipal tree, and I cannot understand why our Department of Education cannot do that at least so far as the purpose of extending primary education is concerned. During the last three years we were working under the commands of His Majesty the King Emperor, and we have, I understand, made substantial progress out of the sum granted by His Majesty at the Delhi Durbar for the extension of primary education. What I want is that this Council should consider the desirability of impressing upon Government the necessity of quickening the pace of progress of elementary education. The provision of 125 new schools which has been made this year, I submit, compares unfavourably with the figures given by my Hon'ble friend for the preceding three years, *viz.*, 1,400 new schools. I do not understand why this number, about 500 per year has been cut down to 125 for the next year. I submit that the expenditure can be reduced if we reduce these highly paid posts in number, and that I submit appears to have been recognised. An article in *The Times* of London on Education has suggested this principle, and it is understood it has been well received by the School Board in England. You must increase the standard rate of progress in primary education and reduce the cost of direction and inspection. With these remarks I commend the resolution to the consideration of the Hon'ble Members. There is one more remark that I should like to make before sitting down. I have taken Rs. 50,000 for the opening 100 new schools, whereas I find that the Government have calculated Rs. 200 per school. My calculation was taken at Rs. 500 per school. Of course I am not acquainted with the details by which the Finance Member has worked out his figure, but I understand that he has put down the figure 200 on

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account of the fact that he was giving that as a grant to local bodies for the purpose of starting new primary schools, and probably it is on this account that he expects that these will be supplemented from the revenues of the local bodies. Although I have put my estimate at Rs. 50,000 for 100 new schools, the resolution asks Government only to add 225 new schools during the year instead of 125 only as proposed by the Honb'le Finance Member. With these remarks I commend the resolution to the favourable consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah :—"Your Honour,—I regret I have to oppose my Hon'ble friend again. Your Honour, I am also in favour of the extension of elementary education, but at the same time I am strongly of opinion that if Government is approached on the subject, there are three deciding factors which should be seen to first. In the first place we should see whether funds are available over and above what is actually needed for running existing institutions without impairing their efficiency in any way ; the second point is that these schools should be opened in those localities where people have evinced a general desire for them. And the third is, last but not the least, whether the department is in a position to spare the services of efficient and able teachers to work in these schools. In the absence of inspectors, I consider that to make any attempt in this direction would be futile and would serve no good purpose. My friend, the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram, wants to take away Rs. 50,000 from the funds under the heads Direction and Inspection and apply the same to opening new schools, which he puts down at 100. This will certainly interfere with the efficiency of the existing institutions. I regret therefore that I cannot support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das: "Your Honour,—The resolution which has just been moved by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram, recommending the curtailment of Rs. 50,000 from the budget estimates for inspection of schools and praying that the sum be utilised for the establishment of one hundred new primary schools stands on a slightly different footing from the other resolutions with regard to the budget that have been moved in this Council yesterday and to-day. This resolution does not benefit one department at the expense of another ; what it urges is this that the question of furthering primary education should be given preference over the proposal or increasing the inspectorial staff. This is a principle which I feel sure no fair-minded person can gainsay.

"Your Honour, it has been the declared policy of the Punjab Government to give primary instruction preference over every other question connected with the Department of Education. Sir Louis Dane repeatedly gave expression to such sentiments. It is, however, painful to find that of late primary education is not receiving that amount of attention at the hands of the Punjab Education Department which the importance of the question would demand. It would appear from the narrative of the progress of education in India just issued by the Imperial Government that during 1915, the Punjab, of all major provinces of India, showed the lowest increase in the number of pupils receiving instruction in the primary schools of the province. Our provincial increase is only one-seventh of that made by Madras in the same year. This is a regrettable sign and I would request my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Godley to be so good as to take early and effective steps to remove this reproach. The number of pupils of the school-going age in the Punjab is about thirty lakhs, while our annual rate of progress in expansion of education is 8,000 only. This rate of increase is, I am afraid, much less than the number of children born every year. In this way it will be quite clear to Hon'ble Members that the majority of children in the Punjab will have to go without any instruction whatever year after year. In

this connection, I may add that education per scholar in the Punjab is already, as I pointed out in my budget speech two years ago, more costly as compared with other provinces. From the educational statements laid on the table by the Government of India in the Imperial Legislative Council on 9th March 1914, it appeared that while the provinces of Madras, Bengal, Burma and the Central Provinces and the Frontier Province spent per scholar on an average 10 to 11 rupees per annum, Bombay and the United Provinces spent 14 to 15 rupees, and the Punjab 18 to 20 rupees. For this reason, since large funds cannot be made available for education, the result is that the benefit of education remains confined to a narrow circle. The Hon'ble Member in charge of education two years ago admitted that the cost of education in the Punjab was higher. He also admitted that in this province we spent more freely on staff and equipment. We were told this higher expenditure is not a cause for criticism or complaint. Your Honour, our province is far from being the richest province in India, and I beg to submit we cannot afford to spend freely on inspection, staff and equipment. Our first aim should be to extend educational benefits as widely as possible. If other provinces which are considered to be ahead of us in culture, advancement and progress, spend less on equipment, etc., there is no reason why this province which in many respects is still regarded as a backward province should be so lavish in this respect. The motion of the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram is very reasonable, though I personally am of opinion that Rs. 50,000 is much too large a sum for opening 100 more primary schools. The Finance Member budgets Rs. 25,000 for opening 125 new schools, calculating at the same rate Rs. 20,000 I hope would be quite sufficient for the purpose. I hope the Hon'ble Mover will not press for a reduction of Rs. 50,000 and nothing less. If the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department makes a reduction or say Rs. 20,000, this motion would not have gone in vain. It may perhaps be urged that very few places would undertake to provide building accommodation free of cost or in hired buildings. That may possibly be true. But I think it would be well if Government made a provision in the budget as prayed for in this resolution. Such a provision would surely act as an incentive and should the people, however, fail to avail of it, the Government would be at liberty to resume the allotted sum after the close of the year. Lastly, it may be urged that there is a dearth of teachers. I don't think such will be the case. Even if it were, money diverted would remain unspent and may be resumed at the close of the year as pointed out above. With these remarks I cordially support the principle of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—"Your Honour,—The Hon'ble Mover of this resolution has dealt with a large number of subjects in connection with education. By adding the word 'direction,' he has changed the form of the resolution, and if the word is inserted in this way another head has come in, and this may alter the whole discussion of the question. I need hardly add that I could not go into such matters here as the relative importance of inspection, buildings and so forth. I gave the Hon'ble Member some of the figures yesterday and some of the information which he required, and he appears to think that that information is questionable. That information and the figures were supplied from the provincial reports.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" I did not mean that the figures given by the Hon'ble Member were wrong. I did not mean that they were wrong I said that they were reconcilable."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—" The resolution as it stands is that the estimates of expenditure under Education and Inspection be reduced by Rs. 50,000 and the amount so saved be allotted to the starting of one hundred more new primary schools in the ensuing year. To this resolution a word has been added since, 'direction.' I am in entire agreement with the Hon'ble Member in that

[*Mr. Godley ; Lala Kashi Ram ; His Honour the President.*]

part of the resolution in which he desires that the number of primary schools should be increased and that more money should be devoted for this purpose from whatever source it is possible to give it. But when he comes to rob Peter to pay Paul, he takes away from the very necessary head 'inspection' to increase the number of primary schools, and there I am entirely unable to follow him. I quite admit that the rate of progress should be quickened, but at the same time I would like the Hon'ble Member to consider that the rate of progress at nearly 500 primary schools in the last three years is perhaps not so bad, at any rate it is a great advance on anything previous. I would also like to invite attention to the fact that in quoting figures he quoted one after another to show the figures of attendance of last year. He does not say whether these figures of attendance are in the case of boys. He says that this represents the annual progress. But they are the figures for one year. You must take a number of years. The figures for the last three years would be 20,000 and not 8,000. The Hon'ble Member has endeavoured to take the year 1915, but I take three years. One year may be exceptional, there may be famine and other similar reasons. On the other hand we cannot expect a uniform rate. I regret I have not seen the Government of India figures. My figures were taken from our own reports. The Hon'ble Member wants to demonstrate on the basis of these figures that the rate of progress in the Punjab is slower than that of other provinces. I think he said that the number of additional pupils last year in the United Provinces was 10,000 while in the Punjab it is only 8,000. If this is the case, it is rather a curious argument on which to found the statement that the rate of progress was slower in the Punjab. The Hon'ble Member might have considered the difference in population before saying 8,000 in the Punjab is less than 10,000 in the United Provinces, and similarly throughout. However I do not propose as I said before to take up the time of the Council with any dissertation on figures. We all agree that the rate of progress in the case of primary education needs stimulating by every possible means. The only question here is whether the particular method proposed by the Hon'ble Member is possible. He proposes to take away Rs. 50,000 from the head 'inspection' apparently under the impression that a sum in excess of requirements has been provided under that head. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that he is mistaken on that point. What exactly was done is this that in preparing the budget for the year 1915-16 an additional provision was made for the increase of certain inspecting officers, the appointment of whom had been sanctioned under the scheme to which the sanction of the Secretary of State has been received. However, owing to the present financial conditions it was found impossible to carry that scheme out in its entirety. In fact only one additional inspector has been employed. A similar provision was made in the budget for the ensuing year, and this addition has also been curtailed by Rs. 30,000 and the existing provision is just sufficient to pay the salaries, etc., of the existing staff. Therefore, if the Council were to accept this resolution, it would mean that Government would be asked to dispense with the services at short notice of a large number of very deserving officers for no adequate reason. This would, of course, be a breach of faith to which Government would not possibly consent. Here I may—perhaps I am taking too much time—briefly refer to the constitution of the existing staff. First of all there is the district inspecting staff."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram:—"With Your Honour's permission I would say, will the Hon'ble Member suggest whether there is any other head from which the sum could be taken."

His Honour the President:—"That does not arise from the resolution. The resolution commends the consideration of a particular head, and it is for the Hon'ble Member to deal with that head."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—" I merely deal with this part of the proposals that the amount provided under the head ' inspection ' be reduced by Rs. 50,000. The existing staff is composed of district inspecting branch – one District Inspector in each district and altogether there is a staff of 28 District Inspectors and 52 Assistants. They are of course responsible for the promotion of primary education, etc. The number of primary schools in the last year in 1914-15 was about 5,400 primary schools for boys ; 60 schools are sufficient to warrant the appointment of one Inspecting Officer. According to that calculation in the Punjab we should have 90 District Inspecting Officers, whereas we have 80. The second branch is called the Divisional Inspectors. The Divisional Inspector is for each Division with Assistants. This branch I ought to explain is not sufficient to cope with the increased number of schools, especially secondary schools, and now there are 400 secondary schools in the province. The Divisional Inspectors have the greatest difficulty in accomplishing the task assigned to them, and it has been recognised for many years past that some relief should be afforded and the sanction of the Secretary of State has already been accorded to the appointment of additional inspectors. At present under that scheme one additional inspector has been employed, but there is a great need for the appointment of others. However in the budget for the ensuing year no such provision has been made, and as I have already explained the proposal of the Hon'ble Member would amount to asking for the discharge of certain officers already employed. Now I understand from the Hon'ble Member's remarks that he considers that the expenditure on the inspecting staff and on direction generally is excessive. I think he made the remark that the department was overloaded at the top. I do not think that the Hon'ble Member is aware that there is no country in the world where an organised system of primary education exists where it is not also recognised that such system cannot be carried on efficiently without competent supervising staff. In England and Wales, for instance, a sum of nearly half a million is expended on administration and inspection. However I do not propose to quote such figures which are irrelevant. I should like to mention the amounts which are spent in other provinces. Our figure is I think something over Rs. 3,30,000, in Burma the amount spent on education in 1914-15 is just short of Rs. 5,45,000, in Bihar and Orissa it just exceeds 5 lakhs, in the United Provinces it is Rs. 4,41,000, in Bombay it is Rs. 6,13,614, in Bengal the last figures of 1913-14 were $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and in Madras it was Rs. 8,35,000. Compared with these figures the Hon'ble Member will admit that our Punjab does not err on the side of excessive expenditure. *Primâ facie* there is no force in the argument that we in this province have run up expenditure under this head to an unwieldy figure. The question as regards inspectors is not merely a financial one at all. Whatever proportion the amount spent bears to the total, the total sum is not the most important feature of the question. The inspectors are not merely financial agents. They are not to be compared to the managers or supervisors of commercial firms. They are entrusted with various functions such as advising, supervising and not merely controlling the educational system in the province. That question was raised in this Council in the year 1913, when the Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal asked : ' In view of the facts that the inspecting staff of the Education Department are inadequate to supervise efficiently the large number of schools under their supervision, and that their work is rapidly increasing with the extension of education, will the Government consider the desirability of making an addition to the number of the inspecting staff.' The reply was ' the matter has engaged the attention of Government for some time, and provision has been made in the budget for the appointment of 12 additional Assistant District Inspectors of Schools.' But Mr. Shadi Lal was not satisfied, and in the ensuing April 1913, he made a speech in which he said : ' At the last meeting I asked the Hon'ble Member a question in connection with the inspecting staff of schools. I urged upon him the desirability of making some addition to that staff. In answer to that question

[*Mr. Godley ; Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Lala Kashi Ram ; His Honour the President.*]

he said that in the present budget provision has been made for 12 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools. So far as it goes it is satisfactory, but I am not sure whether this meets the situation which I had in view. My point was this : there are at present 5 Inspectors of Schools for the five divisions, and so far as my knowledge goes these five Inspectors of Schools are not in a position to cope with the increased work which has fallen on them. The number of schools has increased very much during the last few years, and I am almost certain that it is very difficult for them to efficiently discharge the duties which the department requires of them. I would commend this aspect of the question to his consideration.' These are Mr. Shadi Lal's words. Mr. Shadi Lal was not likely to make an assertion without weighing his words. If that was true in any degree in 1913, how much more true is it two years later in 1915, by which time a very large number of additional schools have been opened. In fact during these two years 1,126 new schools have been opened. The number of schools has been increasing every year, and there is no doubt that the present staff is insufficient to cope with the increased work.

" I do not think I need take up more time."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram :—" Your Honour,—I support the first part of the resolution in so far that one hundred or even larger number of new schools may be started, but I oppose that part of the resolution in which diversion of Rs. 50,000 is suggested by the Hon'ble Mover of the suggestion. It must be remembered that education without good guidance may not be conducive to that happy result which the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution has in view.

" Education is very essential, but education without proper direction would be dangerous. I would object to any retrenchment under this head for I know that the present staff cannot properly cope with the work which is entrusted to it."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour,—I am under the necessity again of clearing my position that I am no enemy of the inspectors or the directors of the department, but the unfortunate position in which we find ourselves always is that if we propose some extra expenditure on a branch of the administration or on a department for the improvement of the interests of the public, we have to suggest some way to find out the funds. We must be within the four corners of the budget. I asked the Hon'ble Member if he could suggest or help me by suggesting another head, from which the amount could be taken, because that could only be done by the experienced officers of Government and by the heads of departments. However there should be no misunderstanding on the point or that I am attacking salaries of my Hon'ble friend or of his subordinate staff. All I want is that something should be done to add to the number which is now proposed for the new primary schools. I never meant that my remarks should be interpreted otherwise. Now as regards the figures, I am afraid the difficulty is that I have taken one publication as my guide, while the Hon'ble Member has referred to some other publication."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley:—" I have said throughout my figures are to be found in the Provincial Educational Reports. The Hon'ble Member has access to these reports."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Of course I had not the opportunity of comparing them with the Government of India publication."

His Honour the President :—" Obviously for provincial purposes it is always convenient to refer to provincial figures for which the Member in charge is responsible, whereas in the case of comparisons with other provinces the Hon'ble Member should refer to the Government of India publication."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"I am not disputing the correctness of his figures. Both figures may be reconcilable. My Hon'ble friend has stated that the number 8,000 is wrong, though he has not attempted to show how he has got his figure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—"I quoted only the annual rate. I have given the annual rate on the average of the last three years. 60,000 for three years would give us 20,000 for each year."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"I submit that when I am giving the figure for one year it is not fair to question the accuracy of that figure by quoting an average of last three years. Both figures are correct.'

His Honour the President :—"In matters of this kind it is only fair to take an average of a few years, 3 or 5 years, in preference to one year."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"I am prepared to take this figure of 20,000. Even then, Your Honour, you should calculate how many years it will take to provide 3 million people with schools instead of the 300 years given in my figures.

"Then as regards the Inspectorate and Directorate. My figures are subject to correction. I have gathered them from the Civil List. The Inspectorate and Directorate staff stands at a figure of 99 instead of 80, and the details are as follows :—

Inspectors—11 or 12.

Inspectresses—6.

Assistant Inspectress—1.

Assistant Inspectors—12.

District Inspectors—28.

Assistant District Inspectors—40.

"My figure comes to 99 instead of the 80 which the Hon'ble Member gives. But again I submit these figures are liable to correction. I am taking these figures simply to show that this is a branch of education which need not be made the subject of a large amount of expenditure but as I have already said, if the amount could be found from another head, I have no objection.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of education said he agreed that the rate of progress of education should be greater, but I have not understood what he meant when he said that he was agreeing with that portion of my resolution which requires that the rate of progress should be enhanced and that the number of primary schools should also be increased to more than 125. Was he suggesting that the amount should be forthcoming from some other head? I tried to get that information from the Hon'ble Member, but failed. Anyhow that information ought to be given to decide the matter. All that I want at this time is this : I am not at all suggesting that Government should at once remove the Inspecting Officers with a view to get money for the starting of new schools. But there is another way. What I submit to the Council and for the consideration of Government is the desirability of transferring, as occasions arise or opportunities offer themselves, the officers in the inspectorate to the tutorial staff, amalgamating the duties of inspectors of two or more districts, and devote the amount thus saved for the increase of primary schools on the lines suggested in the resolution. Similarly hill and travelling allowances may be cut down and the savings devoted to the object suggested. These are only one or two instances out of several for effecting a

[*Lala Kashi Ram; Colonel Hendley.*]

saving without dispensing with the services of a single officer. When a vacancy occurs, you should consider the advisability of imposing the duties of that post on another officer or of combining the inspection of one or more districts under one officer. If the number of schools is increased, of course more time will be spent on inspection, but ordinarily the increase will be of this nature. Supposing in a district where there are 100 schools now, you increase the number by 100 and make it 200, the area of inspection of the two hundred schools will not be increased. It is only the number of schools that would be increased. The increase will be within the same area, so that it would entail no very large addition of time or travelling on account of this number of schools. This is a question again which, I submit, the expert heads of the Department are in a position to decide, whether it is not possible to use the same inspectors if you increase the number of schools and to what extent the increase of the inspectorate would be required for these 100 or 200 schools. This must be left to them. But this is a point upon which the public must have some information in order to see whether it is not possible to do with the same inspectorate and directorate even with the increased number of schools. With these remarks I commend this resolution to the favourable consideration of Your Honour and this Council."

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, REGISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for Registration of Medical Practitioners in the Punjab said:—Your Honour I beg leave to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for Registration of Medical Practitioners and move that the Report and the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

"The constitution of the Council gave the Select Committee very considerable difficulty. It was felt that while no class of practitioners should have its claims ignored yet one could not be given an advantage over another. It had become quite clear that claims put forward by certain bodies were far in excess of any pretension they might have to represent the interests of the medical profession of the Punjab as a whole and of the public, and it is just this that those who have supported such claims have failed to appreciate. It was the work of the committee, however, to keep this severely in view, at the same time allowing for conditions peculiar to India or the Punjab.

"The claim for the Council to nominate its own President came mainly from two societies: these, however, proposed a Council so constituted that his appointment would have been arranged for by the one or the other. While it is very doubtful if either of the bodies in question would care to press this point if the constitution each had asked for were not conceded there could be no doubt it was necessary that this appointment should be removed from all suggestion of a spirit of rivalry or faction in the Council itself.

"The opposition to Government's appointing a majority to the Council has, I am sure, been due to a misconception of the position. As I have already said it is essential that the Council should represent the profession as a whole, and do what you will in framing electoral units, when consulting the supposed conflicting interests of the different classes in the Punjab, you will not get the desired result unless Government has the power of redressing by nomination any marked inequality in the representation. The Select Committee believed, however, that Government would not lose this position, which is necessary to the future working of the Council, by accepting a figure short of a majority, nor by being forced to choose one of the number from a definite class—the independent private practitioner. The Government only reserves freedom of action as to the selection of the President and four others.

"I may say that Government accepts these proposals of the Select Committee and also those for the election of the remaining seven members with

[*Colonel Hendley.*]

the exception that it suggests the omission of the words 'or qualified to be registered' at clause 5 (*c*). The large Sub-Assistant Surgeon class has been removed from the original clause 5 (*f*) and placed separately in order that it should not swamp the votes of other classes—the Military Assistant Surgeons and all other Medical Practitioners not coming under any of the other categories in clause 5. The Council is a Medical Council, but nonetheless there has been some opinion expressed in favour of placing upon it men, preferably of the legal profession, who have no acquaintance with the medical profession from inside. The English Council has no such members, but it appoints its legal advisers, and this the Punjab Council will be able to do under clause 10 (2). I pass on, leaving certain other alterations proposed by the Select Committee as sufficiently explanatory of themselves, to the discussion that has taken place on the last paragraph of clause 13.

"Out of much that has been said two definite questions arise—why not define what is infamous conduct in a professional respect and why not allow an appeal to the Chief Court?

"My answer to the first question is that the Medical Council can only define this as representing the profession—neither this Council nor the Select Committee are so constituted that they can do so without interfering with part of the work for which the Council is being constituted. The difficulty lies in the fact that the infamy of any particular professional act must depend not on the mere performance of the act, but on the particular circumstances under which the act is performed.

"May I ask how you are going to give definitions of the effects of circumstances which can only be known when they arise, and if you attempt to do so can you, do you think, bind the Council by any such definitions?

"We have been supplied by a well-known legal gentleman practising in the Punjab with a definition given by the Master of the Rolls; it does not, I am afraid, bring us any nearer to what is asked for, while the two modifications he proposed to attach to the definition would in my opinion raise difficulties that no Medical Council would face.

"As to an appeal to the Chief Court, I should point out that there is no appeal to any Court in England, the only appeal of any kind is to the Privy Council, not, however, to the Judicial Committee of that Council.

"The English people are said to be eminently practical, if they are so was it likely that they would require ordinary Civil Courts to hear appeals on cases to try which it was considered necessary to constitute such a very special body as a Medical Council with such very special powers? It seems to me that those who ask for an appeal to the Chief Court are either too doubtful of their own conduct to trust it to the scrutiny of their fellow practitioners, or wish to defeat the aims for which the Council is being constituted by subjecting its decisions to the rigid operations of the Penal Code. I think we cannot do better than rest content with the appeal as it is. Government is very unlikely to permit of any injustice either technical or otherwise being done, and that seems to me to be all that is essential. Some misconception appears to have arisen in connection with clause 21. It naturally follows on clause 20 which gives the Local Government power to alter the schedule. It can only alter this if it obtains information through the Medical Council of a character which will enable it to form an opinion so that if a University or a school wants to come on to the schedule or one already on ceases to retain the confidence of the profession, the Council will set in motion the machinery provided under the Act. No doubt this machinery can be made to serve other purposes, but none that can possibly be said to affect injuriously the status or dignity of any institution with which the Council is likely to come into contact.

[*Colonel Hendley ; Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Gracey ; His Honour the President.*]

"With these remarks, Your Honour, I present the Report of the Select Committee, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour, before proceeding with the amendment standing in my name in clause 3, I wish to make it clear that I am not in agreement with the principle of the Bill, and that in submitting this amendment to the Council it is only with a view to bring the Act into conformity with the wishes of those who would have the Act passed, and as the Act as a matter of fact is following upon certain Acts that have been passed in the other Presidencies, I am sure that this Council would also probably consider it safe to pass it, and probably the Government have taken up the consideration of this Bill on the suggestion of the Supreme Government. It is only with that limited intention that I move this definition. It should not be considered that in any way I am associating myself with the principle of the measure, though with the object of the measure I am in complete agreement. I do not know, Sir, whether I should state all the reasons which I have against the measure now or reserve them for a later stage."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey :—" I think the discussion at present is on the amendment."

His Honour the President :—" Yes, I think that is so."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Now the definition I propose to insert in the Bill is that—

"'Medical practitioner' means any person practising the Western methods of allopathic medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery, but does not include the practitioner of the homeopathic, Ayurvedic or Yunani systems of medicine.

"In moving this amendment and asking this Council to adopt this definition, I am moved by the consideration of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I may mention here that in the speech of the Hon'ble Mover, the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, the object of the Bill was stated to be the protection of the public by giving them facilities for finding out a good medical practitioner from a quack, or in order to enable them to select the best man if they choose to have his services. So far as that object is served, the object is no doubt a noble one and nobody would disagree with it, but as soon as it comes to a discussion of the Statement of Objects and Reasons that object becomes at once limited in scope. That is, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that :—

"'It is felt that the time has come to protect the interests of the growing number of practitioners of Western medicine and of their increasing clientèle.'

"I put it before Your Honour whether it is not somewhat different from the statement that the object of the Bill was the protection of the interests of the public. I understood that the Act was to be applicable to the whole of the population of the Punjab. That is, it was intended to provide facilities for enabling the ignorant masses of the population, and even the upper classes, all of them, to be in a position to call in the best medical practitioner whenever they wish to relieve pain or disease, but when we come to the Statement of Objects and Reasons that object is at once confined to one particular class of His Majesty's subjects consisting of practitioners of the Western system and their clients. That I might beg leave to point out is a very small section of the public, and when the Act attempts to confine the achievement of that object to a particular class of His Majesty's subjects, the injurious nature of the Act becomes at once patent. Now if the principle which the Government adopt is to confine the achievement to that object with reference to this class of His Majesty's subjects, in that case I submit it was absolutely necessary that the Act, when it was sent for opinions

or for criticism should have been so framed as to make that object clear. As it stands I submit that object is not all made clear, not only not made clear, but that object is clothed in language which is somewhat, if I may be permitted to say so, ambiguous and misleading. The words 'medical practitioner' in their ordinary sense, I hope it will be admitted by all the members of this Hon'ble Council, will include the practitioners of the Ayurvedic, homeopathic and Yunani systems of medicine. It will not be denied that they are medical practitioners. If they are medical practitioners, then we use that term, we are leading the public to an impression that the Act would apply to the medical practitioners of all systems, and in that way, are creating a wrong impression. I submit that these words 'medical practitioner' occur in three places. The first is the Preamble —'Whereas it is expedient to provide for the registration of 'medical practitioners in the Punjab, it is hereby enacted as follows.' The preamble would be clearly misleading if it is meant that the Act is to apply to practitioners of the Western system of medicine only and not to medical practitioners as a class The second is clause 4 you have the word again: 'No certificate required by law to be given by a medical practitioner or officer shall be valid unless signed by a registered practitioner.' Then, Your Honour, in clause 11 — 'It shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep a register of medical practitioners and from time to time,' etc. Now this would mean that you are giving permission to every medical practitioner to come in and ask for registration, while I know that is not the object of Government. Government have no intention of allowing the practitioners of the Yunani or Ayurvedic systems to come in and claim the protection of the Act. That is the meaning of the speech the Hon'ble Member made in September last. I will refer to that and quote his words to show that I am right in what I am saying. I may take it here from the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the Act is not intended to protect these Eastern systems of medicine at all, nor to do anything to foster their growth, nor to do anything to train practitioners of these systems. On the other hand, the intention of the Act is, by conferring some benefits on the practitioners of the Western system, to squeeze out of existence the practitioners of all other systems. They are included, as a matter of fact, under the term 'unqualified practitioners.' They are to be treated too as unqualified. In the speech of the mover of the Bill it was clearly stated that the effect of the Bill, if made law, would be in course of time to get rid of the unqualified practitioner, and I am sure, Your Honour will allow, that is the only object with which this measure ought to be justified. That is, the unqualified should be, as a matter of fact, sent out of the field, and it is only the qualified who ought to be allowed to practice. Of course there is no doubt that there is no intention of encouraging practice by unqualified psactitioners. That is the object. The means to be used are gentle, but the means are there. There can be no doubt that the benefits of this Act are intended to be confined to the medical practitioners of the Western system, and that being so, I submit it is only just and fair to the public and to those students of the Eastern systems of medicine, who may be studying these systems under the impression that the Act would apply to them, and that they would be entitled to register themselves and get all the advantages of this Act that this should be made clear. They should not be under that misapprehension, and it is necessary that the object, so far as it relates to the persons for whose benefit this Act is intended should be brought out clearly in the Act. In the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson he told us that the number of medical practitioners in Government employ was 698 and the number of private practitioners was only 105. So far as the Act extends to enable the public to find out a good practitioner from a bad practitioner, or help

[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

him in the selection of the medical practitioners out of Government servants, there can be no mistake about it. Everybody knows that Government have chosen the best men, otherwise they would not have Government employ and be in charge of dispensaries, etc. So far as that is concerned Government does not mean it was for the benefit of Government servants that this Act was introduced. I understood it was for the benefit of the people so as to enable them to select their men from the private practitioners. And the number of private practitioners is extremely small, only 105. That being their number the Government can also appreciate the number of their clientèle. If I mistake not there are about 33,000 villages in this Province and 105 medical practitioners. Of course Government can know the extent of their practice and their clientèle. So I submit it is for a very small section of the population that the benefits of this Act are intended, and as such I submit that that object should be made clear. As to the definition itself, the words I have used are taken from the Government of India Bill relating to bogus degrees, and therefore I submit that I am safe in adopting the wording from that definition. Of course the definition there was not, of 'medical practitioner' but 'Western Medicine.' What is the meaning of Western medicine? I have modified it in order to suit the words 'medical practitioner,' and these, Your Honour will see, exclude the practitioners of the Ayurvedic, Yunani and also of the homeopathic system. Of course it is admitted that the declared and avowed object of the Government is that the benefits of registration under the Act are simply to be confined to the practitioners of the Western system. Then I am right in proposing the amendment. But if any member be under a misapprehension, I am prepared to quote from the speech of the Hon'ble mover of the Bill. This is what he said when introducing the Bill. Of course he stated who would be qualified under the Act and who unqualified, and amongst the unqualified he included the vaid and hakim. And then he proceeds to show what would be the effect of the measure upon the hakim, etc., who are included under the term 'unqualified.' (I am referring to the last paragraph of the speech on page 214 of the *Punjab Gazette*) :—

"'Lastly, Sir, I promised to forecast the probable effect of the Bill on unregistered practitioners. No one, whatever his qualifications, is under any obligation to register, but we believe and we have warrant for believing that the qualified men are practically unanimous in their desire to avail themselves of the privileges of this Bill. It would of course be mere hypocrisy to pretend that we want to benefit unqualified men, except by offering them inducements to become qualified. Of course we do not. But we do not intend to take any direct action against these men. We place no embargo on their practising, we allow them to recover their fees in the courts of law, and we give the Medical Council no power of supervision over their doings. We simply wash our hands of them and leave matters to take their course, trusting that in the presence of our 'hall-mark,' inferior qualifications will gradually cease to be taken at their face value, and that in times not far distant those who wish to follow the profession of Western medicine will recognize that there is only one way of entering it with a repute that is clear and unsuspect, and that is through the portal of registration.'

"This is to be the effect of the Act on the unregistered, call him the unqualified or by whatever name you wish. If the Government have no intention of allowing the practitioner of the Eastern systems to come on to the register; if the schedule is never to be framed with a view to admit any University or College or School teaching the Eastern systems, if those are the avowed objects, I am entitled to ask that that should be made clear. I am entitled to ask that if I am wrong, if the Government does intend at any future period to bring them under this register, then the definition may remain as it is, but if the object of the Government is not this object, then I submit that this definition is absolutely necessary, otherwise the object of the Act will be altogether misunderstood. With these remarks I place this amendment before the Council.

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" Sir, I must confess that I see absolutely no reason for a definition of this kind. Medical practitioner may mean anything ; it may refer to anybody practising medicine of any kind. It has been defined in one Act that I can think of, the Lunacy Act, and also it is referred to in the notifications governing the sale of cocaine. In the Lunacy Act it refers to all men registered under the Medical Acts. But it also refers to any medical practitioner that the Government may decide is a medical practitioner. In connection with the sale of cocaine, there again medical practitioner means any one registered under the Medical Acts and also any one that the Financial Commissioner may decide is a medical practitioner. Now I think it will be altogether wrong if in a Medical Bill we showed any tendency to monopolise this designation. We are going to monopolise the designation of registered medical practitioner, but I do not think we have any right to monopolise that of medical practitioner, and that I am sure would be the result because every body would come to the conclusion that only people registered under this Bill could claim to be called medical practitioners.

" I object very strongly to another part of the definition. 'Medical practitioner' means any person practising the Western methods of allopathic medicine. There is only one section of allopathic medicine, no Eastern methods and no Western methods. I could not possibly accept that.

" Then, Your Honour, as regards all these other systems. I think this definition really puts us in opposition to the other systems and we particularly do not want to be in opposition to these other systems ; we want to be clear of them. We want it to be understood that we are not going to fight them. We want it to be understood that this Bill, as anybody will see by reading the Bill, only affects those who have studied the allopathic system of medicine. I cannot see how it is possible to imagine that any other system could be considered to come within the Bill. The mover of the amendment said just now that there could be no doubt about the object of the Bill, and there cannot be any doubt about its object. The members elected on the Council are all registered medical practitioners professing the allopathic system of medicine. Government cannot put a single man on to this register without the advice of that Council. Is it likely that there could be any Medical Council that would advise Government to put on to the register a man who did not practise the allopathic system of medicine. With these remarks, Your Honour, I have nothing more to say. I think myself that it is quite impossible to accept the amendment."

His Honour the President :—" It seems to me that the Hon'ble mover of the amendment has some weight on his side because he refers to the preamble which professes to deal with all medical practitioners, and then he points out that in the body of the Act the expression refers only to certain classes. How would it do if in the preamble you provided for certain classes of medical practitioners ? "

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" I do not mind the inclusion of those words. The reason why the preamble was made so short was because it was thought that it would be very much better that the reason for the Bill should appear in the body of the Bill itself and not in the preamble. "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram : – If we say certain classes of medical practitioners' then there would be the same objections. Anybody who has studied Eastern medicine might think that he would be considered eligible. Your Honour will probably recollect that I gave the very first sentence in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. 'Whereas,' it is stated, 'it is felt that the time has come to protect the interests of the growing numbers of practitioners of Western medicine and their clients.' This is the object with which the Bill was

[*Mr. Gracey; Colonel Hendley; Khwaja Yusuf Shah; Bakhshi Sohan Lal; Mr. Parker; His Honour the President.*]

sent out to the public and that confines its benefits to one class of practitioners only. I doubt if the avowed object of the framers of the Bill would be met by the inclusion of the words ' certain classes, ' because you have only one class, and therefore I submit that that class should be specified for whose benefit it is made. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey :—" Could we not insert a clause that nothing in the Act shall refer to the Ayurvedic or Yunani systems of medicine ?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" I should object to that. "

The Hon'ble Khwaja Yusuf Shah :—" Your Honour.—We are simply dealing in this Bill with the system of allopathic medicine, and therefore in my opinion the definition which my friend the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram wishes to add appears to me redundant. "

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Your Honour.—As I understand the Bill, its object is to supervise and control the merits and demerits of practitioners in allopathic medicine in Western science without questioning those of the Yunani or Ayurvedic systems, but the Bill as it stands and as it has been presented by the members of the Select Committee being absolutely silent on the subject, in the absence of any distinct definition of the words ' medical practitioner ' to which this Act is intended to be applicable, all those hakims who are in the estimation of many Indians considered to be even superior to the best English Western doctors will come under the category of quacks unless they register themselves as practitioners under a system of which they have no knowledge whatever. So that in my humble opinion the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram ought to be carried."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—" Would not ' certain practitioners ' be sufficient. We need not say anything about certain classes ?"

His Honour the President :—" Subsequent sections, though they do not say so, imply that the certain practitioners are those following the allopathic system of medicine."

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" I would be prepared to accept that."

His Honour the President :—" As long as it is made clear in the preamble that you are not representing any other class of medical practitioner in this Act, I think that would meet the Hon'ble Member ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—" I think it is necessary to put in some definition of medical practitioner."

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley : " There is nothing more for me to add except to say that I would accept in the preamble the words ' certain medical practitioners.' I think that would be quite sufficient. I object very strongly to putting any class in against the allopathic. We would have to include any number of systems."

His Honour the President :—" Will you propose as an amendment to the preamble, to include the word *certain* before medical practitioners ? "

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" Yes."

His Honour the President :—" The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mover is that in the preamble the word *certain* be inserted before 'medical practitioners.' The object is to show that this Act does not extend to all medical practitioners and to remove the misconception to which the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram has referred."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Before Your Honour puts my amendment to the vote I wish to understand whether the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in explaining himself considered that this Act would apply to hakims, and it is not intended to cut them out of the benefits of the Act. If that is his intention I have no object in pressing the definition. But if it is his object that no hakim would ever come on this register, then I wish to press it."

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" I think I already referred to that. I said that it could not possibly refer to any person except those practising under the allopathic system."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh :—" I think the expression of the Hon'ble Mover will not be sufficient, and that if you wish to exempt them you must press your amendment."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram's amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" Your Honour,—I move that in clause 4 (1) for the words ' required by law to be given by ' the following be substituted ' required by any Act in force, or that may hereafter be passed, from.' This is a purely technical amendment. The original words gave rise to some misconception, and these words have been put in as being very much more definite."

The amendment was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Bam :—" Your Honour,—The next amendment against my name is that in clause 5 (1) the word ' fifteen ' be substituted for the word ' thirteen.' I will withdraw this amendment which relates to the addition of two members to the Council, and also the consequent amendment in clause 5 (1) (*f*) that three members elected by all other registered practitioners of whom two shall be members of the Medical Faculty of the Punjab University."

The amendments in question were by permission withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" Your Honour,—I beg to move that in clause 5 (1) (*c*) the words ' or qualified to be registered ' be omitted. This is simply introduced owing to the fact that we find that by putting in the words it would lead to a very great deal of cross-voting. That is, several classes would be able to vote under this clause and under the next (*d*)."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour,—We would like to know what harm there is if this sort of voting is introduced. We would like to know what is the class of persons who would be excluded by the adoption of this amendment. The words are 'two members elected by the registered practitioners who are registered or qualified to be registered.' That is, those persons who are qualified but not registered. The persons belong to the same class, except that the name of one is borne on the register and the other is not. There is no clash of interests, and I do not see why we should strike out these words which have passed the unanimous agreement of the Select Committee."

[*Mr. Bhagat Ram ; Colonel Hendley ; His Honour the President ; Mr. Parker ; Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhagat Ram :—" Your Honour,—I oppose the amendment put forward by Colonel Hendley, the reason being that the qualifications of the two classes are the same. The only difference is that one has paid the sum of £5 and the other has not, and to shut out a large number of practitioners would be unfortunate. Therefore I oppose this amendment which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment."

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" If we retain these words, all the graduates and licentiates of medicine of the University will be able to vote under 5 (*c*). That was the reason for removing the words. I do not think it is fair to expect them to pay £5, yet they might be tempted to do so if they could vote twice over. Besides it would give an unfair advantage to those who can afford £5 over those who could not."

His Honour the President :—" It seems to me that when the Bill has been given this form in Select Committee very strong reasons are required for making alterations."

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" There is one other point. The words really were introduced with a view to bringing in a certain number of people who had qualified in England, but had not paid their £5 in England. There were only a very few of them; I should think probably it might be 4 or 5 in the Punjab, and I think simply for the sake of bringing in these 4 or 5 men we ought not to run the risk of bringing in three or four hundred."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—" I would like to make a suggestion. If these words are retained, who is going to decide whether they come under the definition of being qualified ? Before they can vote, some one will have to say whether they are qualified."

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" That is quite easy; they would apply to the general Council in England, and they would pay their £5 if they were eligible. Then they would come under this 5 (*c*)."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" I beg permission to support the amendment proposed by Colonel Hendley because if one is keen about becoming a member of the Council it is not very difficult for him to pay the fee and have himself registered before he is brought on to the Council. The amendment makes it quite definite and clear who are the persons who are qualified to be brought on to the Council. Otherwise it would be doubtful as to who are those persons who are qualified. It may have to be decided by somebody before he is considered qualified.' "

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" I beg to move that in clause 11, line 2, the words ' keep a register of medical practitioners ' be omitted, and that in their place be substituted the words ' to open and maintain, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a register, to be called the Punjab Medical Register.' "

His Honour the President :—" This amendment appears a very desirable one in view of the misleading application which might be given to the term medical practitioner."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

[*Colonel Hendley ; His Honour the President ; Mr. Gracey ; Mr. Parker ; Mr. Bhagat Ram ; Mr. Currie.*]

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :— " I also beg to move that after the words ' entitled to be registered ' in clause 13, lines 10 and 11, be added the words ' and thereupon, but subject always to the provisos hereinafter contained, the Registrar shall register him in the Punjab Medical Register.' "

His Honour the President :— " Have you any explanation to offer in support of the addition ? "

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :— " I think this really came out of an objection that you might very well have the Registrar set up as a kind of court. The Registrar's functions should be confined."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey :— " The Bill as it stands merely says that the person ' is entitled to be registered.' It lays no duty on the Registrar to register him."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" I beg to move the following amendment that a further proviso be added to clause 13 as follows :—

" Provided further that the Registrar, on receiving an application for entry in the register from any person in respect of whom he considers that the Council may wish to exercise the power of refusal conferred by the last foregoing proviso, may refer the said application to the Council, and shall not make any entry in the register in respect of such person until the Council informs him that the entry is permitted.

" I think that will explain itself."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—" These two amendments, Your Honour, will have the advantage of putting section 13 into a workable form. At present if you look at it there is no power given to the Registrar to do anything. Of course he can file an application, but there is no power given to him to do anything, and these two amendments will give him definite power The only question that can arise is whether section 15 is required because the Registrar will not pass orders on any application ; all he will do will be to refer any person who is not qualified to the Council, and they will decide, and he will pass no orders."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhagat Ram :—" Your Honour—To me it seems the provisions of the Act are inconsistent for this reason that under section 15 there is an appeal to the Council from the orders of the Registrar, and if the Registrar from the first consults the Council, it will be an appeal from the Council to the Council."

His Honour the President :—" You suggest that clause 15 becomes redundant ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhagat Ram : – " Entirely."

The Hon'ble Mr Currie :—" I may point out that the Registrar has the power to make the reference. It is left to the initiative of the Registrar to make a reference."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—" He either accepts the application or makes a reference. He cannot reject an application."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey :—" He has the power to reject an application."

[*Mr. Bhagat Ram* ; *Lala Kashi Ram.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhagat Ram :--"If a Yunani practitioner applied to him he would have the power to reject his application at once. If another person fully qualified applies the Registrar would not have power to reject that application."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"Your Honour,—The next amendment that stands in my name is as follows :—

"That the following proviso be added to clause 16 (2) –

"Provided that mere association or co-operation by a registered practitioner in the teaching of the Ayurvedic or of the Yunani system of medicine will not be deemed infamous conduct within the meaning of this clause.

"I will also read clause 16 (2) so as to make the amendment intelligible. Clause 16 runs as follows :—

"16. (1) The Council may, if it sees fit, and after giving notice to the person concerned and inquiring into his objections, if any, order that any entry in the register which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made or brought about be cancelled or amended.

"(2) The Council may direct the removal altogether or for a specified period from the register of the name of any registered practitioner who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character, or who, after an enquiry at which opportunity has been given to such registered practitioner to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect. The Council may also direct that any name so removed shall be restored.

"Your Honour will see that the amendment relates to the removal or liability to removal of the name of any person on account of 'infamous conduct.' What I ask is that a proviso be added—'Provided that mere association or co-operation by a registered practitioner in the teaching of the Ayurvedic or of the Yunani system of medicine will not be deemed infamous conduct within the meaning of this clause.' In support of this amendment I beg leave to read the paragraph which the Select Committee have written on this point. It is paragraph 10 of the Select Committees' report :—

"'The question of "infamous conduct" referred to in the final proviso to clause 13 and in clause 16 (2), has bulked largely in the opinions received on the Bill and has given rise to some feeling of misgiving and apprehension. It is suggested that the fear of being arraigned for infamous conduct will lead to the registered practitioner separating himself completely from the vaid and hakim, and that this will act prejudicially to the latter. It is further suggested that illustrations should be appended to the clause showing what degree of co-operation with the vaid and hakim will be permitted to the registered practitioner' and so on. So, Your Honour, I have the authority of the Select Committee for stating that the Bill as originally placed before the Committee has created a sort of alarm and apprehension in the community. I have not got the facts relating to the cases that occurred at Madras and Bombay. I hope I will not be far wrong in stating that the cases were that one gentleman, a highly successful practitioner of the Western system of medicine who was on the Medical Register, was on the governing body of a school for helping the teaching of the Ayurvedic system of medicine. This fact was considered sufficient to haul him up before the Council and his name was struck off at once. Whether it was a school or dispensary I am not, however, sure, but that is what occurred. That order of the Council gave rise to a great deal of agitation in the country and as a matter of fact spread an alarm. Here it was considered that a contact of that description by a registered medical practitioner

of the Western system with the Ayurvedic and Yunani systems of medicine was considered sufficient as polluting the man to such an extent that he was at once hauled up and his name was removed from the register. This, Your Honour, is a consequence of the Act which has been passed in those provinces, and the nature of our Act is the same. The Act is to be interpreted with reference to the decisions of the English Act and the decisions of the English Council, and there is no doubt that the Act will be interpreted in that way if it is left in its present condition. In order to show what is meant by 'professional misconduct,' I would read the interpretation put upon these words by the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, and I hope that the Hon'ble Members of this Council will agree that according to that there can be no kind of co-operation or rendering of assistance between the hakim and vaid and the practitioner of the Western system of medicine. I now read from the speech of the Hon'ble Mover.

"I will now try to explain what is meant by the term 'infamous conduct.' Prefixed to the medical register is a 'Warning Notice,' summarising forms of professional misconduct which have from time to time been brought before the Medical Council. The list given is not complete, but an enumeration of the acts it does contain will, I think, give the Hon'ble Members a clear conception of the high standard of conduct that the Medical Council expects, though it is not to be understood that every one of these offences would be visited with the extreme penalty of removal from the register.

"First comes the giving of untrue, misleading or improper certificates or reports, not only under a variety of statutes, but also in connection with insurance, naval and military matters and passports and for the purpose of excusing attendance in courts of justice, in the public services, in public offices or in ordinary employment.

"Next, there is the employment of unqualified assistants in matters requiring professional skill.

"Your Honour will allow me to say that 'unqualified assistants' will include the hakims and vaids because they are all unqualified under the Western system.

"Thirdly, there is the offence known to the profession as covering, *i.e.*, lending one's name, countenance or assistance so as to enable an unqualified man to attend or treat patients.

"The fourth example given is the employment of unqualified persons in the sale of poisons.

"The fifth is assisting an unqualified person to treat a patient, and the sixth and last is advertising or canvassing, particularly when accompanied by depreciation of other practitioners.

"So, Your Honour will see that no kind of co-operation is permitted under this Act between a hakim and vaid and a medical practitioner of the Western system who is going to be registered under the Act. I will just give an example to illustrate my object. For instance, take the case of a hakim or physician who is in charge of such a patient who has faith in the skill of his physician. The physician, supposing it for a moment, is in some doubt about the diagnosis of the disease and the patient is in a bad condition. He knows that there is a registered medical practitioner close by who can help him in the diagnosis and tell him what the condition and the illness is so that the hakim might be in a position to regulate the prescription accordingly. It is very clear that the assistance is wanted for assisting the hakim in performing his duty towards the patient. Supposing he applies for the assistance of the registered medical practitioner, the latter by giving the assistance would be simply assisting him

[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

in treating the patient. If he refuses the assistance, of course he is safe, but if he cares to give that assistance he brings himself under the category of the 'infamous conduct' and is liable to discharge from the register. I am not far wrong when I am putting this construction upon the Act, and I submit that the result of this stopping of the co-operation between hakim and vaid and the registered practitioner would be that the hakim and vaid would get to be shunned and nobody would approach them and nobody would assist these people. It is the patient who would suffer who is in need of that assistance. Of course, Your Honour knows that in the Punjab there is a large number of practitioners of the indigenous system who are treating patients in various classes and in various positions of the society, and this Act as a matter of fact is intended to stop the co-operation between the vaid and hakim and the practitioners of the Western system. It seems that the opinions before the Select Committee were so very strong on this point that it induced them to put the words which I have read for the information of Your Honour that it has given rise to a feeling of misgiving and apprehension, and that the fear of being arraigned for infamous conduct will lead to the registered practitioner separating himself completely from the vaid and hakim. But there is nothing in this paragraph of the Select Committee's report that these fears are ill-founded or well-founded. We are entitled to the information from the Hon'ble Members whether they considered that these fears were well-founded or ill-founded. If they consider that these fears are well-founded, I submit the mere expression by the Select Committee that the Council will interpret the British decisions broadly and apply them to the conditions of the Punjab in a liberal and sympathetic spirit would not, as has been pointed out by one of the Hon'ble Members just now, alter the clear meanings of the words contained in the sections of the Act that we are placing on the Legislative Book. In the application of the Act the highest court, the Medical Council, would be guided only by the English decisions, and it is the English decisions that might make it penal, *i.e.*, the rendering of assistance of any kind whatsoever by a registered practitioner to an unqualified person, which the hakim or vaid is.

"Although the members of the Select Committee have refrained from giving their opinion as to whether the fears are well-founded or ill-founded they say that there is some feeling of misgiving and apprehension. But they think that there is nothing to fear because the Council in the conditions of this country would be guided very strictly by the decisions of the English Council. That is what I understood they meant. They further say that 'that body and the practitioners themselves have the decisions of the British Council to guide them, and while recognising that a too rigid application of those decisions to Indian conditions might in some cases work harm or injustice, we entertain no doubt that the Punjab Council will, without impairing the high traditions of the medical profession interpret these decisions broadly and apply them to the conditions of the Punjab in a liberal and sympathetic spirit.' What is meant by these words? Is it intended that there is to be some relaxation. I beseech, Your Honour will have some regard for the old systems of the people of this country. These, I submit, are institutions of very long standing, one of them, the Ayurvedic system, is clothed with a religious character. I said religious character, because as Your Honour knows too well the Ayurvedic system is said to be or believed to be derived from the Vedas, the sacred books of the Hindus. Your Honour, there is a large number of people who have a great faith in the Yunani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine, and it is a great injury and insult to all these persons that their contact with the registered practitioners should be considered as pollution for these gentlemen on the medical register. I submit that even the Select Committee has recognised the position, and they did not say that they considered that the fears were ill-founded, but merely left it to the good sense of the Council to interpret the Act in broad and sympathetic spirit. I submit

that this should not be considered as sufficient and that this Council should take the opportunity of taking some steps to show what relaxation, if any, they are prepared to allow in the interpretation of the Act so far as the Punjab practitioners are concerned. Whatever the extent, I submit that that should be embodied in the Act, and I propose that it should take the form of the proviso suggested in the amendment. If this proviso is not inserted it would mean that any kind of contact with the practitioners of the indigenous system would be considered as polluting, and as such I submit it would be harmful to the interests of the Government as well as to those of the subjects."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—"Your Honour, the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram's proposal will not attain the object he intends unless he adds after teaching the words 'or practising.' But with regard to the point generally, I may say that there is a real danger, and I see from the papers it has been appreciated by the Select Committee, though nothing has been done to guard against it. I will only refer the Council to the notorious case known as Barker's case, Barker the Bone-setter. He engaged a registered practitioner to administer chloroform to patients he treated. He is a marvellous man, and known all over the world. That medical man was, under the similar Act in England, removed from the register and deprived of all practice unless he submitted and lost his appointment with Barker. It is a very notorious case, and the same thing may happen out here. The *vaids* and *hakims* and the non-qualified medical practitioners that we exclude from registration, they will be in that position and no registered practitioner can have any dealings with them at all. So we have to consider whether we will accept this amendment or exclude these people from having any relations with the medical practitioners.

"I think it is very unfortunate that we have adopted the English term 'infamous' It is very objectionable itself, and it would be better to adopt a definition of gross misconduct for ourselves. And I should define gross misconduct so as to exclude infamous from the definition, as the provisions out here might be relaxed. We are in the unfortunate position in this Council of having only one medical officer on the Council, but I am pointing this out in the hope that the Council will consider that there is a danger and a point which has to be met."

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—"Your Honour,—If this amendment is accepted, it knocks the whole bottom out of our Bill. First of all I should like to refer to the word 'mere.' I am absolutely certain that if you asked two lawyers to explain what is meant by the word 'mere', they would take two or three days to explain it. I am quite sure of that. It is a word you cannot possibly allow to remain in this amendment. I could not explain it, and I do not think anybody else could, and I am quite sure that no Medical Council would attempt to do so. I do not say that 'mere association or co-operation by a medical practitioner in the teaching of the Yunani or Ayurvedic system of medicine' would be infamous conduct; I do not say that teaching a class in anatomy or physiology would be taken as infamous conduct. I am quite sure it would not by any Medical Council. But there are other things that a medical practitioner might do. He might get together a class of students of Ayurvedic and Yunani systems and teach them to treat patients by means of those systems, and he would be at once guilty of infamous conduct. How are you to separate the two terms? It is, I submit, impossible. The Hon'ble Mover referred to the case, in Madras I think it was, of Dr. Sivaswami Aiyar and a paragraph appeared in the *Civil and Military Gazette* the other day about it :—

"It is understood that the Madras Medical Council and Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer have come to a mutual understanding with regard to matters in dispute between them, the latter having accepted the Council's definition of the word '*cover*.' "

[*Colonel Hendley.*]

"That was the case I think. He was asked to supervise a dispensary connected with the treatment by the Yunani or Ayurvedic systems I think. This gentleman found it necessary to retreat from the position he took up. I do not know if you would like to hear what the definition of 'covering' is said to be in Madras. It will give you some idea as to whether we can accept this amendment.

"Covering is the medical name given to the offence of which a medical practitioner is guilty when he by his presence covers or gives assistance or co-operation knowingly to an unqualified person to attend or treat any patient, to procure or issue any medical certificate, or certificate of death or otherwise engaged in medical practice.

"Now I contend that we could not accept that amendment and agree to that definition of covering. We should have to make another definition of covering. I do not want to put this definition of covering into the Bill because I am not at all sure what our Medical Council will decide as to what covering means, but it will be something of that kind, and I am quite sure that if we accept anything approaching that definition, we could not ask the Medical Council to agree to that amendment of the Bill. I think that we should be fettering the action of the Council in a way that it was never intended we should do when we started on this Bill.

"The Hon'ble Member on my right has referred to Mr. Barker There is also a case that was referred to in some of the objections to the Bill, the man who covered Sandow. Now there is a very mistaken idea about that case of Sandow's, for instance Sandow started by being a man who taught physical exercises, but he found it did not pay and he wanted something more He found that people pay for quackery; they do not pay really for the teaching of gymnastics and so on, but they paid for quackery. Then he left his position, which was a very satisfactory position; there was no doubt about it. He could get a medical man to come in and state whether a case was fit to undergo certain physical exercises or not. But it was quite a different position when Sandow began advertising in the newspapers that he could cure every disease under the sun by these gymnastic exercises. Then the Medical Council stepped in and they said, no, you are not entitled to the services of a medical practitioner when you are doing this kind of thing. The medical practitioner was rightly removed from the register.

"Now Mr. Barker's case. Mr. Barker is a man who has a knack of breaking down adhesions, particularly in the knee or arms. Supposing a man meets with an accident and gets a stiff knee. Ordinarily if he went to a good practitioner, a good surgeon, the surgeon would say, 'All we want to do is to break this down.' In a good many cases the man would say 'I would rather not; I would rather not submit to the pain.' But the same man goes to Mr. Barker. Mr. Barker, remember, has not been trained in any way He knows nothing about anatomy or physiology and nothing about tubercular disease. He sees a stiff knee, and he at once breaks it down. Any ordinary surgeon could have done just the same. But occasionally Mr. Barker comes across the wrong kind of case, and then what happens. A case was brought against Mr Barker for damages That man was suffering from tubercular disease of the knee joint and Mr. Barker did not realise that it was tubercular disease of the knee joint. Now the Medical Council comes along and says: 'We will not allow a medical man to cover this man, Mr. Barker, because he is not qualified to treat the cases that he pretends to treat.' That is the whole case. The Council will see that the whole thing is shrouded in mystery to the non-professional man, but it is extremely easy for the professional man to decide whether a man is

[*His Honour the President ; Colonel Hendley ; Mr Parker ; Khwaja Yusaf Shah ; Lala Kashi Ram.*]

guilty of infamous conduct in a professional sense and take into consideration the circumstances attending the case. I think I referred to that in my opening speech. It is in connection with the circumstances that the Medical Council will have to judge, and I submit that unless these circumstances are before this Council the Council are not in a position to judge"

His Honour the President :—"Is co-operation between the two conceivable in any case ?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—"I think it is quite conceivable."

His Honour the President :—"That to some extent may re-assure the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—"May I suggest that the power to make rules to define 'infamous conduct' be given expressly in the rule-making section and that it require the sanction of Government."

The Hon'ble Khwaja Yusaf Shah :—"May I ask if infamous conduct is defined in any Act ?"

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—"No."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"Your Honour, my object in proposing this definition was to allay the feeling of apprehension that has gone abroad on the consideration of these words and their application in the sister Presidencies. My object was to elicit from this Council any modification, however slight it might be, to any of the sections of the Act which would show very clearly the attitude of Government in this direction. Your Honour will probably see at once that this Act which may be beneficial in England contains certain aspects which are likely to be misunderstood in this country simply because in England there was only one system which was going to be affected; it was the practitioners of one system who were going to be registered. There was to be no question of class registration, or race legislation Here, as soon as this Act is introduced, it at once becomes a question what is the attitude of the Government towards the medical institutions of the country ? And as soon as the Government proceeds to do something which favours one system at the expense of or injury to the other institutions, it at once forms the basis of class hatred and class distinctions which I regret to say, as a matter of fact, form the grounds of making the gulf wider between Government and the people. This is a danger which does not apply in England, but it is applicable here, simply because if you declare that the practitioner of the Yunani or the Ayurvedic system is a person whose touch brings contagion to the registered practioners it at once creates an agitation among the natives which in England you would not have, because there the men affected belong to the same class. Here the man affected belongs to a different class, and it was for this reason that I was anxious to place before the Council my views and take the precaution to warn the Council against these dangers. Your Honour, we Members in this Council are often reminded of our duty towards the Government for the maintenance of peace and order and of helping the Government in their measures to achieve these objects. Your Honour, if we keep silent at a time when a measure is going to be passed in this Council, which measure may as a matter of fact be taken up and made the handle to spread disaffection, I think Your Honour will consider that we are not doing our duty. I consider that the strongest protest that I can place on record is to protest most emphatically against this interpretation which is going to be put on the statute if this definition is not adopted. I think there are medical practitioners of the Western system who are invited to lecture in schools which as a matter of fact Government have made over to some of the institutions here. I understand the Yunani class and

[*Lala Kashi Ram*; *Khwaja Yusaf Shah.*]

the Ayurvedic classes sometimes maintained by Government have been made over to the Islamia and the D.-A. V. Colleges. What are we going to do in that case, are we going to discard these lecturers? What I submit is that it is absolutely necessary that Government should give some indication of the attitude of the Government towards these institutions. I am aware that the other day there was a question put in the Imperial Council asking whether the Government of India are doing anything to support and help the teaching and practice of the Ayurvedic and of the Unani systems of medicine, and the reply of the Government of India was that it was under the consideration of Government. If that is the case, I beseech, Your Honour, that that policy must be incorporated in this Act, otherwise the Act will be misinterpreted and a mischievous use is likely to be made of it by persons. What I am asking is a very insignificant indication of the attitude of the Government, and I inserted the word 'mere' and confined myself in my proviso to the teaching of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems so that Government should be in a position to tell the people that the attitude of the Government is not hostile or intended to crush these system, out of existence. What would be the effect, Your Honour, if you are going to debar even the teaching by a registered practitioner of some of the rules which may supplement the teaching of the Ayurvedic system of medicine? Government themselves started those institutions some years ago and of course then gave them up. Are Government going to declare that in future they are going to start no Ayurvedic or Unani schools? This must be the consequence. Government cannot say that these systems are so bad that their medical practitioners cannot have any contact with them, and yet start schools for the teaching of that system. I am sure Government has no intention of declaring to the people that Government is not going to help the Punjabis, the inhabitants of this province, to give instruction in the Ayurvedic or the Unani system of medicine.

"Therefore I ask, Your Honour, that something should be done and that is why I inserted the word 'mere' and left out the word 'practising'."

Hon'ble Khwaja Yusaf Shah: — "I am sure, Your Honour, will allow me a few observations in support of the report made finally by the Select Committee, of which I had the honour to be a member, on the Medical Registration Bill. The Bill is now before the Council for its final consideration before it is passed. The Bill, as was reasonably to be expected, met with several criticism and objections, touching as it did varied interests of the profession. I am sure this Council will find that we gave our very best and sympathetic consideration to such objections. Several of these were, however, discovered to be not up to much and these were consequently passed over. But there were several others, which were better founded and were given due attention to, and I am glad to say that the Select Committee unanimously found it possible to modify the original draft, in the lights of these objections.

"It is only fair to say that the modified Bill is a considerable improvement on its predecessor.

"There is just one point I would venture briefly to touch on in this connection. The committee have not been able to see their way to illustrate the term *infamous conduct* referred to in the final proviso to clause 13 and in clause 16 (2). Our reason for not so doing was not due to any desire on our part to shirk our responsibility. But it has been due to the fact that the recommended constitution of the Medical Council entrusted among other things with the duty of interpreting this term is to be so representative of all interests and so well conversant with the conditions obtaining here, that no possible fear of injustice to any interest being done need be entertained. And there is the further safeguard in the appeal to the Local Government allowed to the aggrieved party under clause 18 of the Bill.

"I hope these few observations will do on the subject and that this Council will be pleased to pass the Bill after due consideration. Different classes of this profession will be represented on this Council, and in my opinion, as most of them will be residents of this country they would know certainly what are the bodies with which the Council can deal harshly or leniently. I therefore consider that it would be simply destroying the object of this Act if the words 'infamous conduct' were defined in any way."

His Honour the President :—"Before the amendment is put to the Council I may say that the explanation given of the action of the Select Committee by the Hon'ble Khwaja Yusaf Shah goes a good way to clear up the matter and, I hope, to remove the misunderstandings which the clause in its present form has given rise to. As the Hon'ble Member has told us, the Select Committee considered whether it was necessary to define infamous conduct. They found it had not been defined in the Statutes and Acts elsewhere and they were confronted with the enormous difficulty of making a definition. Then they realised that they had appointed a very large committee, the majority of these being appointed not by the Government in any way but appointed by the medical profession. This large committee will contain several members resident in this country and these gentlemen will be in a position to know when to apply the definition rigidly and when to consider it in accordance with local circumstances, and in these circumstances it would be out of place for a body like this Legislative Council which, whatever its capacity as a Legislative Council, cannot bind a Council of registered practitioners to attempt to deal with the details of medical professional etiquette. On the whole I am very glad to hear the explanation of the Hon'ble Member because, after the rather lurid picture drawn by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram I was in some hesitation on the subject, but the Hon'ble Member's remarks have gone a good way to reassure me. There is also the appeal to Government, and Government in a matter of this kind would be influenced naturally as much by the general state of feeling of the country as by the more or less technical and professional view of the case taken by the Medical Council. I believe that was what happened in the recent case in Madras. In a way it illustrates that Government can step in if the Medical Council has acted in too severe or summary a manner and I think therefore the picture which the Hon'ble Member has drawn is a bit too highly coloured. It is not the intention of the Act, as he would suggest, that these people who registered under the Act should look upon all people who are not registered as social or moral lepers. Government recognises two classes: medical practitioners who are registered, and it asks that class to lay down rules for the guidance of their brethren in professional matters; and at the same time it recognises another large class, a class many members of which I admit do good work and in whom the people have confidence. Government says: 'We do not want to deal with this class. We do not ask them to register themselves because they do not possess the qualifications which are necessary under this Act, but we do not interfere with them; we let them go their own way and let the registered practitioners go their own way.' The crucial question is this, in the hypothetical case (which occurs now and again in practice) of a registered practitioner calling in one of those unregistered or in the converse case of an unregistered practitioner calling in a registered one, would the registered practitioner because of this conduct be looked upon as a sort of moral leper which would necessarily entail the registered practitioner being struck off the list? It was in order to clear up that point, that I asked the Hon'ble Colonel Hendley if co-operation between a registered and a non-registered practitioner necessarily entailed disciplinary action. And the Hon'ble Member has assured us that it does

[*Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Parker ; Mr. Craik.*]

not necessarily entail such action. Circumstances may arise which would render such association necessary. But the Hon'ble Member says he cannot define the circumstances in which co-operation would be considered as action requiring disciplinary measures and the circumstances in which no such measures would be justified. I think therefore that after the assurance we have had from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and also from the Hon'ble Mr Khwaja Yusaf Shah as to the reasons for the action of the Select Committee, we need not fear the dire results which have been depicted in case this amendment is not accepted. With these remarks I will put the amendment before the Council."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked for a division ; votes were counted ; 5 voted in favour of the amendment and 13 against.

The amendment was therefore lost.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram moved that to clause 16 (2) the following further provision be added: Provided further that the registration of the name of any person shall be refused under clause 13 or the name of any registered practitioner shall be removed only when he has been found guilty by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting at the meeting of infamous conduct in any professional respect. He said:—

"This amendment is on the same subject of infamous conduct In the English cases, if it is shown that a medical man in the pursuits of his profession has done something with regard to it which can be reasonably regarded as disgraceful by his professional brethren of good repute and competency, then it is open to the General Medical Council to say that he has been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect Now this, I submit to Your Honour, implies that his professional brethren should all consider it to be infamous before the man is turned out. The Act as now framed as a matter of fact allows a bare majority of one to rule out a man from the register. Suppose, Your Honour, there are 9 members present, 5 say he is guilty of infamous conduct and 4 say he is not. Then he is turned out by a vote of one member. This does not seem to be covered by the definition here which says that his professional brethren of good repute should declare that it is professional misconduct. I submit that to leave the decision of such a question to a bare majority of one would lead to consequences which probably would defeat the object in view. I submit therefore that in order to enable the Council to strike off a man's name on the ground of misconduct, there should be a large majority which regard the misconduct as professional misconduct ; it should not be in the hands of one man. Of course I would have stated that there should be a unanimous opinion, but in deference to the manner in which the Act was framed, I have simply limited my demand to a majority of two-thirds And in this respect I submit I am following the Bengal Act The Bengal Act requires that there should be a majority of two-thirds and there is no reason why in the Punjab a majority of one should be allowed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—"Might I mention that, if any amendment is to come in, this amendment might be added to section 12 where it is said all questions should be decided by a majority."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"I have no objection to it being put wherever you like."

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik :—"I have been asked by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to answer this amendment and I fear I must oppose it. The Hon'ble Mover will see by reference to clause 12 of the Act that 7 forms a quorum for the meetings of the Council. Two-thirds of 7 is nearer 5 than 4,

we call it 4. The effect of the Hon'ble Member's amendment would be that when the important question comes up whether a registered practitioner should be expelled from the register, the opinion of the minority would in every case prevail. I think that is a *reductio ad absurdum*. In any case, as the decision of the Council is subject to the appeal to the Local Government, I fail to see any necessity for his suggestion."

The Hon'ble Khwaja Yusaf Shah :—" I regret to have to oppose this amendment as well, as no case is, to my mind, made out that a bare majority should not do. Besides I think that the knowledge of each vote having its distinct value will go to give a greater sense of responsibility to each member voting on the subject. It may also be mentioned in this connection that the number of committee voting on the subject has been increased to seven instead of three which was originally intended. I cannot possibly, Your Honour, understand why this privilege should not be given to a majority. Bengal must have got something special there which has determined them not to follow the ordinary course of business."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour, I beg to move that clause 21 or the word 'University' be omitted. Your Honour will see that the universities that are included in this schedule are Bombay, Madras and Calcutta . . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—" Can we not take this as read ? "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" I wanted to place before Your Honour the very high universities the Council had included and I wanted to place before Your Honour the consideration of the fact whether it is at all respectful to those universities that this Medical Council should claim the power of controlling those universities over which we have no power whatsoever. What would be the consequence supposing we called upon say the University of Bristol and asked them to allow some of the members of the Punjab to be present at their examinations ? Your Honour will allow that the Council of the Punjab could strike off the name of that University, and suppose it did, what effect would it have ? I consider this would be something inconsistent with the dignity of those universities and something which this Council should not do. Probably nobody who has received the degree of Doctor or Bachelor would like those universities to be placed in a position of subordination so to say to the Council which is going to be created under the Act.

" Of course I do not mean any disrespect to this Council, but I certainly consider that it is something bordering on presumption, if we should try to regulate and to make a rule to control the conduct of such highly placed bodies and such eminent bodies which we are not, as a matter of fact, in a position to enforce. If we are not likely to put that into effect in any case, I submit it is much better that that clause should be struck off In view of these considerations I submit it is not at all dignified or prudent for this Council to insert this clause as it now appears. But if this Council does not agree with me to that extent, then I submit at all events the word university be struck off and the colleges and schools alone left.

" Another reason I have for making this proposal is because I am sure the Council would not be in a position to exercise this function so far as the universities in England are concerned. How far it is needed in the case of the universities in India I do not know. In that case I submit that all the Local Governments have the power to call upon Indian universities to supply any statistics they want and that should be enough to

[*His Honour the President*; *Mr. Gracey*; *Colonel Hendley*; *Lala Kashi Ram*; *Mr. Parker*; *Mr. Barron*.]

help the Council. The universities as a body should not be placed in a position of subordination to the Council under the Medical Act as it is going to be constituted."

His Honour the President (to the Secretary)—" Will you explain ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Gracey :—" This clause seems necessary as the Council should have the very necessary power to see that universities, colleges and schools are kept up to the standard which they require."

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" I think whatever it may look at first sight, it certainly does not amount to any control. As for saying that we put any of these bodies like the English universities under subordination to the Council, I think that is a word that should not have been used by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" The wording of the Act is that you claim control and are entitled to strike their names off."

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" Even if you could do that, you have no control."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—" Why not use the word 'invite.' "

His Honour the President :—" We might use the word 'invite' instead of the expression 'call upon.' Or we might use the word 'request.' "

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—" I think these words 'call on' are more suitable than any other. I cannot conceive anyone imagining that the Medical Council of the Punjab would ever think of doing anything contrary to the dignity of the universities in England, Scotland and Ireland. But the clause refers not only to universities but to colleges and schools and it is very necessary for the Council to have the power to call upon them to remain up to the required standard "

His Honour the President :—" I think we might use the word 'request' in both places and the Council would retain its powers. You have to deal with great institutions like the universities in England, and you have also to deal with new bodies which have not attained the dignity and you require to bring them both into that section. 'Request' would, I think, be the word."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Might this not be divided into two sections ? "

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" No. I should prefer to retain the words 'call on' because our business is principally with local bodies, but I should not object to the word 'request' "

His Honour the President :—" Will you propose that the word 'request' be substituted for 'call on' and also instead of 'demand' in the second part of the clause ? "

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" Yes."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour the President :—" The amendment before the Council is that the word 'University' shall be omitted in clause 21.

The amendment was lost.

[*Colonel Hendley.*]

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley :—" I beg to propose that the Bill as amended be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th April 1916.

LAHORE :
The 29*th March* 1916.

S. W. GRACEY,
Secretary, Punjab Legislative Council.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1916.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 8 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was introduced in Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th April 1916 :—

BILL NO. 2 OF 1916.

A Bill to prevent juveniles from smoking tobacco in any form.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent juveniles from smoking cigars, cigarettes, *chilm* or *huqqa*, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*i*) This Act may be called the Juvenile Smoking Act, 1916.

(*ii*) It extends to the whole of the Punjab.

(*iii*) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) cigars and cigarettes include cut tobacco rolled-up in papers, tobacco-leaf or other material in such form as to be capable of immediate use for smoking.

(*b*) Tobacco shall include any smoking mixture intended as a substitute for tobacco.

Penalty for selling tobacco to children and young persons.

3. If any person sells or gives to a person apparently under the age of sixteen years cigars, cigarettes or tobacco, whether for his own use or not, he shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding ten rupees and in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees and in the case of a third or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power of certain officers to seize tobacco from a child in public places.

4. If any person apparently under the age of sixteen years be found smoking cigar, cigarette, *chilm* or *huqqa* in any street or public place it shall be the duty of every police officer, lambardar, sufedposh, zaildar and teacher of a public school to seize all such cigars, cigarettes, *chilm* or *huqqa* in the possession of such person.

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5. (*a*) Any article sold or given under section 3 shall be liable to forfeiture by order of the trying Magistrate.

Forfeiture of certain articles.

(*b*) The article seized under section 4 shall be sent to the nearest police station and shall be forfeited to Government.

S. W. GRACEY,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

GAJJAN SINGH,
Member.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the Bill is to prevent children and young persons from smoking tobacco. Experience shows that the habit of smoking cigarettes and cigars is increasing by leaps and bounds of late, especially among the youngsters.

The habit though injurious even to the grown-up persons has its special pernicious effect on the health of the juveniles whose physical and mental development is injuriously affected by this bad habit. According to the opinion of medical experts, tobacco contains alkaloid nicotine which among others produces the following injurious effects :—

1. Dyspeptic disorder.
2. Inflammation of the inside of the mouth.
3. Sore-throat.
4. Cancer of tongue and lip.
5. Blindness.
6. Colour blindness.
7. Irregular action of the heart.

Legislation of a similar nature has been taken in the United Kingdom, Ceylon and some States in India. Public opinion has from time to time declared itself in favour of such legislation. The Bill if passed into law will protect the health of the young persons from the evil and pernicious effects of tobacco smoking.

S. W. GRACEY,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

GAJJAN SINGH,
Member.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber, Government House, Lahore, at 10-30 A.M., on Wednesday, the 19th April 1916.

PRESENT:

His Honour Sir MICHAEL FRANCIS O'DWYER, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sardar SUNDAR SINGH, Majithia, Sardar Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Khan ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLAUD ALEXANDER BARRON, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON DIACK, C.V.O., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. OSWALD FARQUHAR LUMSDEN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BAKHSHI SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja YUSUF SHAH.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS ROBERT JOHN WARD, C.I.E., M.V.O., M.I.C.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur HARI CHAND.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES CURRIE.

The Hon'ble Lala KASHI RAM.

The Hon'ble Raizada BHAGAT RAM.

The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sir PROTUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE KT.,C.I.E., D.L., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Nawab IBRAHIM ALI KHAN of Kunjpura.

The Hon'ble Mr. EDWIN WOODALL PARKER.

The Hon'ble Mr. HENRY DUFFIELD CRAIK, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN of Shamsabad.

The Hon'ble Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAM GRACEY, I.C.S.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

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1. " (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a communicated article in the *Tribune* of the 18th March 1916 entitled 'The Fate of Secondary Schools in the Jullundur Division ?'

" (*b*) Is it a fact that Mr. Wright, the Inspector of Schools in that Division, has issued a circular ordering that no boy from an unrecognised school shall be admitted to any recognised school except to the class from which such boy left the last recognised school ?

" (*c*) Is the Government aware that the demand for Secondary Education in the Division is much greater than the existing recognised schools can supply and that considerable hardship will be caused to the school-going population by the enforcement of the above circular ?

" (*d*) Will the Government be pleased to order the recall of the circular referred to ?

"(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to adopt definite standards of qualifications in regard to endowment in money or the possession of house property or land which will entitle private Secondary Schools to ready recognition without leaving the matter to the discretion of individual inspecting officers ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" (*a*), (*b*) *and* (*d*).—A circular to this effect was issued by the Inspector of Schools, Jullundur Division, in February of this year, on the advice of a conference of the divisional inspecting officers held at Hoshiarpur. The object was to check the practice resorted to by certain institutions in the Hoshiarpur District, of luring pupils away from recognised schools by promises of class promotion. As a strict compliance with the terms of the Inspector's recommendation was liable to cause hardship in individual cases, the circular was subsequently modified and explained so as to remove occasion for complaint.

" (*c*) *and* (*e*).—The Hon'ble Member will find a detailed account of the less favourable aspects of secondary education in certain parts of the Jullundur Division given in the remarks by the Divisional Inspectors appended to the Education Reports for 1913-14 and 1914-15. The multiplication of secondary schools, if it takes the form of two or three bad schools competing for existence in a small town or village where a single good school should suffice, does not satisfy any educational demand, and is contrary to the interest of parents and pupils. Recognition is freely accorded by the Department to all secondary schools which meet a demand or have any possibility of good in them, Government sees no reason why a property qualification should entitle a school to be recognised, without information as to the competence of the staff and the value of the instruction."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

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2. " (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact, as stated in the article referred to in question No. 1, that the standard of promotion as laid down by Mr. Wyatt has been raised in the Jullundur Division from 33 per cent. in each subject or 40 per cent. in the aggregate, with not less than 25 per cent. in any, to 40 per cent. in English and 33 per cent. in all other subjects with 40 per cent. in the aggregate ?

(*b*) " Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that last year, *viz.*, 1915, the Inspector of Schools on the recommendation of the Divisional Educational Conference reduced the pass percentage for the primary schools

[*Lala Kashi Ram*; *Mr. Godley.*]

and departments from 50 to 40 per cent.? If the reply be in the affirmative, then is it a fact that this year the new Inspector of the Division has again raised it to 50 per cent.?

"(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of fixing throughout the Province a uniform standard for percentage of pass marks in School Examinations for purpose of promotion?"

3. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that Mr. Bell, the late Director of Public Instruction, issued a circular abolishing individual examination of boys by Inspectors of Divisions and giving the Head Master a free hand in making promotions from class to class, subject to the condition that the Inspectors of Schools might examine a class collectively and disallow any promotion injudiciously given?

"(b) Is it a fact that the Inspectors of Schools have been issuing circular memos. prescribing standard of pass percentage and even ordering the submission of results to them before they are published or acted upon?

"(c) Is it a fact that these circular memos. in different Divisions lay down different standards and pass percentages and that it is possible for a boy to pass in one Division while he may be debarred from promotion according to standing orders in another Division?

"(d) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table Mr. Bell's circular, if any, on the subject and all circular memos. issued by Inspectors of Schools subsequent to that circular."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"Questions 2 ond 3, both of which refer to class promotion in schools, may conveniently be answered together. Promotions from class to class are made by Head Masters, subject to the check of the inspecting officers. That is to say, an inspecting officer may and should intervene if he finds that there is laxity in this respect, and he is at liberty to issue such recommendations as may be necessary to guard against promotions being given without due discrimination. No circular has ever been issued by the Director prohibiting the Inspectors from examining individual pupils if they see fit to do so, and in view of the fact that the inspection of a school involves some sort of testing of the pupils' progress, it is difficult to understand how such an order is conceived to be possible. A circular was issued in 1906 abolishing the individual examination of pupils by the Assistant Inspectors for the award of Upper Primary certificates: if this is what the Hon'ble Member alludes to, he has entirely misapprehended its meaning. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any useful purpose would be served by instituting the minute enquiry suggested as to percentages of marks and instructions issued by the different inspecting officers on the subject. Marks, as the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware, represent merely an attempt to assign a numerical value to the attainments of a pupil, and variations of standard in marking are not necessarily removed by orders fixing percentages. Such information, however, as is available shows that the percentages adopted as a standard in the Jullundur Division are not higher than those obtaining elsewhere, and that there is practical uniformity in this respect throughout the province."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

Change of schools.

4 "Will the Government be pleased to state if according to the Punjab Education Code the whole month of April was allowed to a boy for change of school in the same station? If so, is it a fact that Mr. Wright issued orders restricting the exercise of this right to the 25th April at the same time ordering the closing of schools from the 2nd to 12th, both days inclusive, thus leaving about 9 or 10 working days for a boy to change his school excluding Sundays and other holidays?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second part, the Inspector of Schools, Jullundur Division, has advised headmasters to fix the 25th April as the latest date for admission in ordinary cases, so that the classes may begin work without unnecessary delay. The orders do not preclude the admission of pupils after that date if there are special reasons for their presenting themselves late. The period from the 3rd to the 12th April has been recommended by the Inspector for the spring holiday in schools, but this is not adopted in all cases, and even if it were a rule, sufficient time would be left for the transfers of pupils."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

...sion ...rimary 5. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been called to a question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Surrendranath Banerji at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 24th March 1916 with reference to the quinquennial programme of the expansion of Primary Schools? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence referred to therein by the Member for Education in his reply in so far as it relates to this Province?

"(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a similar programme of expansion for the ensuing triennial period?

"(*c*) If no such programme has been drawn up, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of drawing up one as indicated by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member seems to have misread the question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerji in the Imperial Legislative Council. No reference was made in it to a quinquennial programme of expansion, and the three years mentioned date from 1913, not from the present year.

"In 1911 a scheme for the extension of primary education in the province during the five years ending in 1917 was prepared at the request of the Government of India. The scheme gave a rough estimate of the number of primary schools for boys which could be opened in the period, if grants were sanctioned for the purpose from imperial revenues. It was proposed to raise the number of such schools from 3,217 to about 6,000, with proportionate additions to the training institutions and the inspecting staff, besides strengthening the teaching staff of the existing schools and raising teachers' salaries. Details were given of the expenditure which would be involved, and it was estimated that the recurring grant from imperial revenues, which would be required if the scheme were to come into force, would amount to nearly ten lakhs by the close of the period.

"In 1913 a second set of estimates was asked for and supplied, covering all educational requirements, including the expansion of elementary education, for the three years ending in 1915-16. Both schemes were merely hypothetical programmes, intended to show how funds, if provided on a sufficiently liberal scale, could be utilised on educational objects in the province.

"The full correspondence on the subject can be shown to the Hon'ble Member if he wishes to see it."

Supplementary question by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—

"With Your Honour's permission I should like to ask a supplementary question.

[*Mr. Godley ; Lala Kashi Ram.*]

I wish to know if it is a fact, as given in the papers, that the programme of the expansion of primary education in the Punjab was the addition of 500 new schools a year in the Province, so far as the Punjab is concerned, as stated in the *Tribune* of 11th April."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—

"I understand the Hon'ble Member to ask whether the original programme for expansion of primary education contemplated the addition of 500 new primary schools a year. That is approximately correct."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

6. "Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that about two years ago the municipal committee of Ferozepore started a free Primary School for the benefit of the depressed classes which is now objected to by the Inspecting Officers? Will the Government be pleased to state if according to the Punjab Educational Code or the policy of the Government the imparting of the free primary education by private aided or recognised schools or by municipalities or by district boards is prohibited, and if the reply to the question be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to reconsider their position in view of the public demand for free primary education?" **Free primary school for depressed classes.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member appears to have misunderstood the circumstances of this case. The schoool in question was criticised by the inspecting officer not because it was a free school for children of the depressed classes, but because it was not fulfilling its professed object, only three out of the 28 pupils being low-caste children; and also because the building was unsuitable, the surroundings unhealthy, and the instruction bad. There are four low-caste schools in the district, all of them imparting education free of charge. The rules regarding fees to be ordinarily levied in Government, board and aided schools will be found in articles 108-120 of the Education Code. Vernacular primary education is free for the children of agriculturists, village *kamins*, and parents who are too poor to pay fees: others are charged fees ranging from one anna to five annas per month in Government and board schools, according to the class in which the pupil is studying. Exceptions are allowable under Article 117 in the case of particular schools or classes of schools or pupils."

Supplementary question by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—

"With Your Honour's permission I should like to ask a supplementary question.

"I want to know the clear position of the Government, whether the Government, according to its policy, would not allow a gentleman charitably disposed to open a free school for the imparting of primary education irrespective of the means of the persons who may come for education there."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—

"I understand the Hon'ble Member to ask whether the policy of Government is to permit anybody who wants to open a free school to do so."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—

"Irrespective of the means of the persons who may come for education."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley :—

"The fees chargeable in all schools are governed by the Educational Code, but if necessary exceptions can be made under the rule quoted in the question."

[*Lala Kashi Ram; the President; Mr. Lumsden.*]

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—

"With Your Honour's permission I beg to ask a supplementary question which is applicable to questions (1), (2), (3), (4) and (6) on this subject, and that is—If the Inspector of a circle is competent to pass orders on matters involving principles which are applicable to the whole Province ?"

His Honour the President :—

"The supplementary question raises a wide issue, and I think notice should be given of it."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

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7. "(*a*) In continuation of my question No. 45 at the meeting of this Council on the 13th March last, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of applications in each year since 1911-12 received from non-gazetted officers of the superior service for commutation of pension and the number accepted ?

"(*b*) Is it a fact that the reasons for granting or rejecting such applications are not uniform and are not clearly understood by the officials concerned ?

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the rules which regulate the granting of these commutation allowances and to have them published for general information ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"A statement giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table.

"2. Before sanctioning commutation of a portion of a pension Government is required by rule to satisfy itself that commutation will be to the distinct and permanent advantage of the pensioner or his family. Each application has therefore to be scrutinized on its own merits, and it has not so far been found possible to lay down any general principles of universal application to determine whether commutation should be granted or not.

"3. A copy of the rules governing commutation of pensions is laid on the table. The rules are already printed in Appendix 10 of the Civil Service Regulations to which all officers have access."

Statement showing the number of applications received from non-gazetted officers of the superior service for commutation of pension and the number accepted in the years 1911-12 *to* 1915-16.

Financial year.	Applications received.	Applications accepted.
1911-12	2	2
1912-13	2	1
1913-14	31	17
1914-15	39	18
1915-16	47	21

[*Lala Kashi Ram; Mr. Lumsden; Mr. Barron.*]

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

8. "Will the Government be pleased to state in how many municipal committees the right of election was taken away since the year 1890 and for what reasons and in how many municipal committees the number of elected members reduced since that year and for what reasons? Right of election in Municipalities.

"Has any opportunity been given to the municipal committees concerned in each case to show cause against the order before the order of Government was passed against them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Since 1890 the right of election has been withdrawn in the case of the following nine municipalities :—Hissar, Bhiwani, Ballabgarh, Shahabad, Simla, Dinanagar, Sahiwal, Hazro and Pakpattan. In the case of Simla the change was made for special administrative reasons as explained in the answer given to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal at the meeting of this Council held on 19th September 1913. In the case of all the other municipalities with the possible exception of Shahabad, the right of election was taken away because of continued maladministration due either to religious animosities and faction feelings or to the misconduct of the elected members. The right has recently been restored in the case of Hissar. It may be added that in four of the cases in which the withdrawal of the right was due to misconduct, the change had the support of the residents in the town.

"During the period the number of elected members has been reduced in 9 municipalities. In the case of Palwal the reduction is of a casual and probably temporary nature. In the cases of Karnal, Panipat and Multan the members were reduced in the hope of expediting the disposal of business, in the remaining cases the change was brought about owing to the lack of suitable candidates or the continued indifference of elected members to their duties.

"The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative. The orders of Government in administrative matters of this nature are, as the Hon'ble Member must be aware, not passed without full consideration of all aspects of the case."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

9. "With reference to item No. 1 in the statement of re-appropriations appended to the Financial Statement, will Government be pleased to state the names of the newspapers purchased, the number of copies of each of the newspapers so purchased, the amount paid to each and the period for which the payment has been made and how the copies so purchased have been disposed of? Is Government aware that owing to this form of State patronage to some newspapers the circulation of others has been considerably affected? In view of considerable dissatisfaction in the independent section of the Press will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of discontinuing this form of indirect subsidy to certain newspapers?" Number of newspapers purchased by Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"Soon after the outbreak of the war Government received many indications of a widely expressed demand for the circulation of early accurate information regarding the progress of events. In preference to starting a newspaper or War-bulletin of its own, Government decided to subscribe for and distribute a certain number of copies of existing newspapers which could be relied upon to furnish prompt and trustworthy news based on Reuter's daily cables, the Secretary of State's daily telegram to the Viceroy and similar reliable sources to counteract the wild and unfounded rumours that were being circulated orally and in print and often finding credence in the countryside.

[*Mr. Barron; Lala Kashi Ram; Mr. Ward.*]

"The newspapers selected were those which were in the best position to furnish early and authentic news, *viz.*—the *Civil and Military Gazette* for distribution to Colleges, Schools and Tahsils, the *Bulletin* from September 1914 to March 1915 only for distribution to District Officers and Tahsils, and the *Fauji Akhbar* for distribution to Zaildars and retired native officers of the Indian Army. Considering the importance and urgent necessity of the measure and the fact that the total amount expended during the year in the dissemination of true war news was less than Rs. 18,000, I do not propose to weary the Council with a recital of all the details asked for in the question. The total payments during the last financial year were in round figures—

	Rs.
Fauji Akhbar	12,300
Civil and Military Gazette	5,600

"Government is not aware that the distribution adopted has affected to any appreciable extent the circulation of other newspapers, and so long as the necessity exists is not prepared to discontinue a measure which it believes is widely appreciated and is productive of much good to the public generally."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

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10. "Will the Government be pleased to state if their attention has been invited to a letter headed 'Sub-Overseers' grievances,' published in the *anjabee* of 5th January last, and is it a fact as stated therein that unqualified and other Sub-Overseers have frequently been promoted to Overseerships in preference to experienced Sub-Overseers in the service of the Department who have passed as Overseers?

"Is it also a fact as stated in that letter that newly passed Overseers from Roorkee and other colleges are frequently preferred to old and experienced Sub-Overseers from similar institutions?

"Will the Government be pleased to state if they do not consider that the practice involves injustice to the claims of this class of Government servants, and, if so, will they consider the advisability of removing the grievance in any manner they consider best?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"The attention of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, was drawn to the letter in question. In making promotions from the Lower to the Upper Subordinate Establishment, no preference is given to Sub-Overseers who have not passed the Overseer examination. Out of a total cadre strength of 348 Lower Subordinates, there are but 11 men who have passed the Overseer examination, and the names of the senior men are considered along with those who have not passed the Overseer examination. Selection is made according to the relative merits of the men recommended for promotion.

"With reference to the second part of the question, the Upper Subordinate Establishment is primarily intended for qualified students of the Upper Subordinate class. Beyond those gaining guaranteed appointments no newly passed Overseers are brought on direct to the permanent establishment. Only a certain number of temporary Upper Subordinates who by their work have proved their worth are brought on to the permanent establishment. At present promoted Lower Subordinates hold no less than one-third of the posts in the Upper Subordinate Establishment.

[*Mr. Ward ; Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Craik ; Mr. Barron ; Mr. Diack.*]

"Government does not consider it necessary to alter the existing procedure of recruitment, which is in conformity with the rules of the Department and involves no injustice either to Sub-Overseers generally or to Sub-Overseers holding Overseer's certificates in particular."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

Compensation to Hindu sufferers in Jhang and Muzaffargarh dacoities.

11. "With reference to my question No. 53 at the meeting held on the 13th March last, in connection with compensation to Hindu sufferers in Jhang and Muzaffargarh dacoities, will Government be pleased to state whether they accept the principle underlying the grant of compensation to Muslim sufferers in Candy and Colombo riots as embodied in the despatches lately published by the Home Government in the Blue Book (C. D. 8167) presented to Parliament in January last ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"Government has no knowledge of these despatches which deal with a matter outside the Indian Empire. The principle referred to has not hitherto been accepted in this Province or as far as is known in any part of British India and would involve legislation which Government as at present advised is not prepared to recommend. In his speech made at Jhang in December last, the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that the district, having been proclaimed as disturbed under section 15 of the Police Act, any further losses accruing from crimes of violence could be made good by a levy on the inhabitants under the provisions of section 15-A of the Act."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

Statistics of recruitment for the war.

12. "Will the Government be pleased to have the statistics regarding recruitment asked for in my question No. 46 at the meeting held on 13th March prepared and lay the same on the table ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"Recruiting statistics are maintained not by the Punjab Government but by the Army, and the classification adopted by the Army differs, as was explained to the Hon'ble Member at the last meeting of this Council, from that which he proposes. It has been ascertained that his proposed classification goes far beyond any available figures or returns, and it would be impossible to make a re-classification on his lines without an amount of research and labour that would be incommensurate with the value of the result it would yield. Statistics are however being compiled, as will appear from the answer to a subsequent question on the same subject, giving details of recruiting by districts since the war began, and will be placed on the table when available."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

Statistics of land held by Arains and Kambos in each district prior and subsequent to 1900.

13. "With reference to question No. 47 asked by me in March relating to the quantity of land held by Arains and Kambos in the year 1901 and 1915 and the reply thereto given by the Hon'ble Mr. Diack, will the Government be pleased to supply the information asked for from classifications made in each district at settlements prior to the year 1900 and those for the same districts at settlements made after that year ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"Only partial information is available. Complete information could only be obtained by a lengthy enquiry in each district and Government does not consider the results obtained from it would be worth the trouble and cost of making it."

[*Lala Kashi Ram; Mr. Craik; Mr. Ward.*]

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram, asked :—

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14. "Will the Government be pleased to state in how many cases sentences of forfeiture of property in the Lahore Conspiracy Case have been cancelled by Government, what is the value of the property graciously restored by Government to the wives and children of the convicted? Will the Government be pleased to state what provision if, any, has been made for the maintenance of the women and children of such convicted men in whose case any such sentences of forfeiture have been allowed to stand?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"Sentences of forfeiture of property were passed on 52 of the prisoners convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, but the sentences were remitted in 21 cases. Government has as yet no knowledge of the value of the property effected by the orders of forfeiture, but enquiries will be made. No provision has been made for the dependents of those convicts on whom sentences of forfeiture have been allowed to stand, but Government will be prepared to consider individual cases in which the enforcement of the order would cause serious hardship to the immediate dependents of the men convicted."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

ngla Works Upper Canal.

15. "(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been called to the 2 editorial notes in the *Tribune* of the 2nd March 1916 and 1st April 1916 and to a similar editorial note in the *Civil & Militry Gazette* of 30th March 1916 on the Mangla Head Works of the Upper Jhelum Canal?

"(*b*) Is it a fact, as mentioned by the *Englishman* of Calcutta, that by the abandonment of the Chaugar site Government has saved only 11 lakhs of rupees and that the head of the river might in course of time erode, shoals of shingle might be deposited in the front of the Regulator, all sorts of things might happen to threaten the security of the canal supply, and whether Mr. Egerton Purves was opposed to the risk?

"(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what may be the approximate annual recurring expenditure for repairs of likely slips at Mangla to which the note in the *Civil & Military Gazette* refers?

"(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of Mr. Purves' report on the merits and demerits of the two sites, namely, Mangla and Chaugar?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"The facts in the article in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of 30th ultimo were supplied by the present Chief Engineer and show that Mangla was selected for the Headworks after mature consideration of the relative merits of Mangla and Chaugar. Government is satisfied that the decision was a wise one.

"Since Mr. Purves, who designed and built this work, was employed successively as Executive, Superintending and Chief Engineer his investigations and reports cover a period of some 10 years and are unsuitable for placing on the table; there is no reason to fear erosion or shoaling nor is there likely to be any unusual recurring expenditure other than was to be anticipated in so big a cutting."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram asked :—

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16. "Is the Government now in a position to supply the information asked for by me in question No. 48 at the meeting of 13th March last?

"If the reply to the above question be in the affirmative will Government consider it advisable to direct that the procedure adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore in the Sukhuke case be followed generally through-

[*Mr. Diack; Lala Kashi Ram; His Honour the President; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Craik.*]

out the province and to provide that in case of sales of land by agriculturists offers should be invited from agriculturists as well as non-agriculturists."

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"It has been ascertained that a case occurred in Ferozepore in which the facts were substantially, as stated in question No. 48, put by the Hon'ble Member at the last meeting of this Council.

"In disposal of the case the Deputy Commissioner exercised the discretion given him by paragraph 37 of the Land Administration Manual. It is there provided that sanction should not be given unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied of two things—(*a*) that the transfer is really advantageous to the vendor and his family, and will leave them with sufficient land for their maintenance, if they are mainly or entirely dependent on their land, and (*b*) that no member of an agricultural tribe included in the same group as the vendor is ready to offer a fair price for the land. In the case in question the two vendors were left with 51½ acres of land after the sale, and the sale enabled them to clear off a debt. Their tribesmen were prepared to pay Rs. 225 an acre but not more, and the Deputy Commissioner sanctioned the sale to the non-agricultural vendee who offered Rs. 400 an acre. If the Deputy Commissioner was satisfied of the genuineness of the transaction he merely exercised his ordinary powers in sanctioning it, and it is open to any other Deputy Commissioner in the Province to follow the same course in similar circumstances.

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"I did not properly hear the answer to the question in regard to private enterprise in matters of education, and it is with that view that I request Your Honour to permit me one question on that subject again, and that is, 'is it the intention of Government that private enterprise in education in the Jullundur Division should be confined to the expansion of primary education, and that middle schools should not be started by private enterprise?' "

His Honour the President :—"This does not seem to me a supplementary question, but raises a new issue. Notice had better be given of it."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"On the same subject I have another question, and that is, will the Government be pleased to make the restrictions for middle schools less strict than those for high schools since middle schools do not prepare students for any University examination?"

His Honour the President :—"I think the same objection applies. It is hardly a supplementary question. It does not arise out of the previous questions, nor the answers given."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

Enquiry into the distribution of the Punjab Police.

17. "In His Honour's review of the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1914, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that he had 'sanctioned a searching enquiry into the distribution of the Police throughout the Province and an officer had been placed on special duty for the purpose.' Will Government be pleased to inform this Council of the result of the above enquiry and action taken thereon?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"The enquiry referred to by the Hon'ble Member was undertaken with a view to readjusting the distribution of the Police over the Province in the light of the developments which have occurred during the last thirty years. The enquiry has shewn that in some districts and areas the criminal record, Police duty

[*Mr. Craik*; *Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das*; *Mr. Fagan.*]

and other features justify a reduction of the force employed, while in others the reverse is the case. The net result is, *i. e.*, reduction of 34 Inspectors, 45 Sub-Inspectors, 847 Constables and an increase of 131 Head Constables. This will involve savings in pay of personnel to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 per annum, which will be utilised to meet the cost approximately 5 lakhs and raising the pay of Constables and Head Constables.

" Orders are issuing for permanent reductions of establishment to this extent. At the same time, although the permanent sanctioned strength of the force will be reduced, it is not proposed to carry the reductions into force for some months to come owing partly to recruiting difficulties and shortages and partly to the fact that the abnormal conditions produced by the war require the maintenance of the force on a more substantial footing than in normal times."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

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18. " What is the quantity and estimated value of bones yearly exported from the Punjab? Are the Government aware that certain scientific agriculturists of the Punjab have found bones to be a very productive and useful manure? Under the circumstances will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of prohibiting the export of bones from this Province? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

" Figures for the export of bones from the Punjab are not available. Probably most of the bones exported from Karachi come originally from the Punjab. The exports from the port of Karachi have been—

	Quantity in tons.	*Value in pounds.* £
1909-10	22,883	... 95,821
1910-11	18,436	... 77,396
1911-12	27,702	... 128,085
1912-13	36,816	... 185,692
1913-14	25,606	... 134,906

The stoppage of the export of bones will be useful to the Province only if—

(1) bone-meal is proved to be financially profitable as manure, or

(2) super-phosphates can be manufactured cheaper locally than they can be bought.

The Agricultural Department has been trying bone-meal as manure on *barani* wheats for the last three years, and super-phosphate was also tried last year at Gurdaspur, both on the *chahi* and *barani* wheats. The results so far obtained are not encouraging, as there was hardly any margin of profit.

A new series of experiments is proceeding, and if those experiments establish the two propositions stated above the question of controlling the export of bones from this Province would merit the consideration of Government, but nothing can be said until the final results of the experiments are known.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

clamation *alkali* ds.

19. " What is the estimated acreage of *killarthi* land in the Punjab? Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received the final report of the Agricultural Chemist whose experiments for the reclamation of *alkali* land are reported to have proved successful? If so, do they propose to publish copies of the same and sell them broadcast in the affected areas at a nominal price?"

[*Mr. Fagan; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Lumsden.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"The figures regarding the acreage of *killarthi* land are not available, but the area is very considerable. The final report of the Agricultural Chemist regarding the reclamation of *alkali* land referred to by the Hon'ble Member is not yet ready: when published it will be made widely available to the public."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

Unexpended balances of the District Boards' budget estimates.

20. "Is it a fact that certain district boards of the Province do not work up to their budget estimates of expenditure, and consequently their cash balances run very high. Will Government be pleased to suggest to them to proceed with their programmes of improvement, especially in the matter of rural sanitation and medical relief?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"I would invite a reference to paragraph 12 of the Review on the Working of District Boards in 1914-15, in which the question of unexpended balances is briefly discussed. Some special allowance must, however, be made for the difficulties experienced owing to the war of obtaining machinery and other imported articles, and the consequent delay in the carrying out of projects."

"It is the policy of Government to leave district boards as free a hand as possible as to the disposal of their income, and it is not proposed, therefore, to take the action suggested by the Hon'ble Member. I may mention, however, that the attention of district boards is being called to the resolution recently accepted by the Government of India on the subject of rural sanitation."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

Loans by Co-operative Credit Societies for payment of land revenue.

21. "Will Government be pleased to lay a statement on the Council table showing the loans issued for the payment of land revenue by Co-operative Credit Societies in the Punjab during each of the last five years?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"Figures are not available and could not be obtained without a lengthy and elaborate enquiry. In the Society's books the word *Moamala* is used to cover rent and lease money as well as land revenue due to Government."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

Government assistance to Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

22. "Have the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and the Director of Industries in the Punjab offered any proposals for Government assistance to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies which have been 'severely affected by the prevailing financial depression and the rise in the price of dyes'? If so, what steps have Government been pleased to take in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied —

"Government has been asked to continue for a further period the exemption from interest on the loan of Rs. 4,000 originally granted to Weavers' Societies in 1912. This loan was to be free of interest for three years so that the first payment of interest fell due in March last. The question is still under consideration."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

Employment of female Sanitary Inspectors by municipalities and district boards.

23. "How many municipalities and district boards in the Punjab employ female Sanitary Inspectors and midwives who go about in the areas under their charge and offer advice and help to women folk in the prevention of infantile mortality? Further, will Government be pleased to state whether they are prepared to suggest to all such local bodies where infantile mortality is high, the advisability of the employment of such competent female agency?"

[*Mr. Craik*; *Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das*; *Mr. Diack*.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"A Lady Health Visitor is employed by the Lahore Municipality.

"Midwives are employed by 30 municipalities and 9 district boards.

"The introduction of Women Sanitary Inspectors into the cities of the Punjab would no doubt be a useful measure, but a practical difficulty which forms a bar is the paucity of educated women available for medical training. On account of the meagre supply of trained women there are at present several posts unfilled in the Medical Department, but ways and means are being considered by which a larger number of Indian women may be induced to enter the medical and sanitary professions. Endeavours are also being made to increase the number of midwives working under municipalities and district boards. Special courses of instruction for the improvement of those already so working will be held during the course of the coming summer.

"District boards and municipalities have been asked to support a scheme to provide more of these women trained on lines which it is considered will increase their usefulness. There is here, however, a large field for private generosity, and if Indian gentlemen who understand the benefits of sanitation in the home and the necessity for the skilled care of children, would come forward and endow stipends for the training of Indian women in such matters Government would welcome their co-operation in this matter. Until properly qualified women in sufficient numbers are available, Government does not consider it advisable to make any further suggestions to local bodies regarding their employment in connection with infantile mortality."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

24. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that in the recent land revenue settlement of Lahore District, assessments on urban non-agricultural lands have been increased considerably ?

(*b*) Will the Government kindly inform this Council on what principles have these enhanced assessments been made ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

" (*a*) The enhanced assessments of urban lands in Lahore have been imposed with the approval of Government.

(*b*) The enhancement in the case of bungalow sites is from Rs. 5, the rate imposed at the previous settlement to Rs. 10 an acre now, which, in view of Lahore rents, cannot be regarded as anything but low. The remaining urban land referred to was at the previous settlement assessed to land revenue as either arable or pastoral land, but has since been built over or otherwise converted to urban uses and yields a much higher income to its proprietors than it did when applied to agricultural purposes. The land revenue has therefore been considerably enhanced, but by no means in proportion to the increase in the net assets of the proprietors. In calculating those assets care has been taken to leave out of account profits due to the use of capital and machinery, or to anything but the land itself. Even so, the new demand is estimated to be only 8 per cent. of the actual net assets, and to be the equivalent of not more than $\frac{5}{8}$ths of what the land might have been assessed to pay if it were still under the plough."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—"Your Honour,—I beg to ask a supplementary question, *viz.*, whether those sites which have been assessed will be liable to income-tax."

[*Mr. Diack; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; His Honour the President; Mr. Godley; Mr. Craik.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack:—"I am afraid not; it is already land revenue."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das:—"What I mean is the income from the land on which assessment has been made, will that income be liable to income-tax?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack:—"It is a very nice question of distinction between the income which is derived from the land and that which is derived by the use of machinery of whatever is constructed thereon."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das:—"I understand the additional assessment has been made on consideration of the higher income derived by the building or other machinery put on the site."

His Honour the President:—"I gather the Hon'ble Member to say that though the revenue has been considerably increased, it is still less than the enhancement which would be justified considering the land is devoted to purely agricultural purposes."

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack:—"That is so."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked:—

Advisability of appointing a separate Inspector for Industrial Education in the Punjab

25. "In order to promote Industrial Education will the Government kindly say whether they consider it advisable to appoint a separate Inspector for looking after Industrial Education in the Province?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied:—

"The inspection of Industrial Schools in the Province is at present carried out by the Principal and the Vice-Principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art. Government does not consider that there is sufficient work as yet to justify the appointment of a full-time officer for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked:—

Resolution by Mir Asad Ali in the Imperial Council.

26. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the resolution moved by Mir Asad Ali in the Imperial Legislative Council recently and accepted by the Government of India regarding the encouragement of Unani and Ayurvedic System of Medicine.

"(*b*) In view of the above fact will the Government consider the advisability of issuing instruction to the authorities concerned for excluding from the definition of infamous conduct co-operation between practitioners of Allopathic and Eastern Systems of Medicine."

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, and, at the request of the Government of India, information is being collected as to the conditions under which the Unani and Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine are being taught and practised in the Punjab.

"As regards the second part of the question Government is not, as at present advised, prepared to issue any such instructions. The matter will be one for the Medical Council, when constituted, to take into consideration."

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das* ; *Mr. Barron* ; *Mr. Lumsden* ; *Mr. Craik.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, asked :—

posal of ing the us of nsiffs in Punjab.

27. "In order to raise the status of Munsiffs in the Punjab and to bring the Civil Judicial Administration in this Province in line with that prevailing in the Regulation Provinces will the Government consider the advisability of making Munsiffs members of the Provincial Service and to thus enable them to rise to the posts of Subordinate, Additional or District Judges without having to undergo the necessity of becoming Extra Assistant Commissioners?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"There seems to be some confusion of ideas underlying the Hon'ble Member's question. Munsiffs in the Punjab are members of the Subordinate Judicial Service graded like the Tahsildars who compose the subordinate executive service, in three grades on salaries of Rs. 175, Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 per mensem. The proposal appears to amount to the abolition of the class of judicial officers in the Provincial Civil Service called Subordinate Judges, who in their two grades on Rs. 400 and Rs. 300 per mensem correspond to the higher grades of Munsiffs in other Provinces, and calling them Munsiffs. Apart from the questions whether there would be any advantage in this, or whether the officers concerned would appreciate the change, I may remind the Hon'ble Member that there are a large number of Subordinate Judges who have never been Munsifs, but have entered the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service through the 7th grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners, the avenue through which Munsifs and Tahsildars alike attain promotion from the Subordinate to the Provincial Service. The system is an elastic one, and has worked well; it has this further advantage, that it provides for judicial officers a most valuable training in general administration which would not be received by officers performing purely judicial duties throughout the various grades in their service.

"Government does not intend to make any change in the present system."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

tement of es of stores articles chased in a by Punj- Government.

28. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a statement showing the prices of stores and articles purchased in India by the Punjab Government during each of the last ten years, which of these were of indigenous manufacture giving their names with prices?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"The information required by the Hon'ble Member is not available, and could not be obtained with any approach to accuracy without an undue expenditure of time and labour."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

point- nt of an cer to re- t on the nomic con- on of the ressed ses in this vince.

29. "Will the Punjab Government be pleased to say whether in pursuance of the resolution regarding the uplift of the depressed classes recently accepted by the Government of India, they contemplate the deputation of an officer, assisted by competent Indian gentleman, to report on the economic condition of the depressed classes in this Province?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"The question presumably relates to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy in the Imperial Legislative Council on March 16th. If so the Hon'ble Member is mistaken in saying that it was accepted by Government. It was withdrawn by the mover. The report of the debate shows that the only references made to the problem of the depressed classes

[*Mr. Craik; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Godley; Rai Bahadur Hari Chand; Mr. Diack.*]

in the Punjab dealt with the criminal tribes. A comprehensive scheme for the reclamation and reformation of these tribes by means of agricultural and industrial settlements has been formulated by the Punjab Government, but its introduction during the present financial situation is impossible. A senior Indian Deputy Commissioner has however been placed on special duty to work out so far as possible the details of the scheme, so that when the financial situation improves no delay may occur in putting it into operation. This officer is in communication with various philanthropic and religious societies representing different creeds, on whose co-operation and assistance in the promotion of the scheme Government confidently relies. I may quote the following sentence from the speech of the Hon'ble Home Member in the Imperial Council which expresses the attitude of Government towards this question :—

"Even though Government is willing to help in every way these unfortunate people, yet it remains true that the position of these castes and tribes in the future depends partly on their own selves and partly on those more favoured Indian communities, which by extending the hand of human comradeship or hardening their hearts and averting their faces, have it in their power to elevate or to degrade them."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

School Final Examination.

30. Is it a fact that repeated attempts have of late been made to institute an examination called the School Final Examination in the Punjab? Are Government aware of the strong feeling against this examination in the Punjab and whether the institution of such an examination will not set back the growth of education in this Province."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"Government is aware that a scheme for modifying the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University in certain of its features has been under the consideration of the University for some time past. Until the scheme ha been fully worked out, no opinion can be given as to its merits or probable effects."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

Statement showing total area of land held by agriculturists and others in the Punjab.

31. "With reference to my question asked at the meeting of this Council on 25th September last, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the total area of agricultural land at present held by members of agricultural tribes and others in this Province and also the total area of agricultural land now mortgaged to agricultural tribes by others as well as the area mortgaged by agricultural tribes to others?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"Statement III appended to the Land Revenue Administration Report for 1914-15 shows the total area of agricultural land held by agricultural tribes to have been 33,752,034 acres, compared with 5,518,239 acres held by otherss. The same statement shows the areas held under mortgage by agricultural tribes and by others, respectively, but it does not give the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member, *viz.*, the areas held in mortgage by agricultural tribes from others and by others from agricultural tribes. For the purposes of the Government it is sufficient to give the area placed under mortgage in each year by and to agricultural tribes and to others, and those figures the Hon'ble Member will find in statement XXVII appended to the report."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

Peasant proprietors in Lyallpur.

32. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to a paragraph headed "peasant proprietors in Lyallpur" in the *Panjabee*, dated 28th March 1916?

[*Mr. Fagan*; *Rai Bahadur Hari Chand*; *Mr. Barron*; *Mr. Lumsden.*]

"Will Government be pleased to state if the explanation given there, *viz.*, that the short term settlement sanctioned for that District as being in part responsible for the sale of proprietary right by the peasant proprietors represents actual facts ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"The Government see no reason to believe that the sale of the proprietary rights in the Lower Chenab Colony is in any way connected with initial short terms settlements on parts of that Canal. Had these settlements made owners more desirous of selling it would have also made buyers less willing to purchase and this would have been reflected in the purchase price. The fact that an average of Rs. 214 per acre in 1914-15 as compared with Rs. 167 in 1913-14 were willingly paid for land subject to these settlements is a sufficient reply to the question."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

lential re s record- annual ts on the cter of s of the ncial Service.

33. (*a*) "Is it a fact that the remarks recorded in the various annual reports regarding the work and character of an officer of the Provincial Civil Service are treated as strictly confidential, although these remarks are often utilised in deciding questions of promotion or other prospects of the officers concerned ?

(*b*) "If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state why they are kept confidential and to consider the desirability of supplying copies of these remarks to the officers concerned either as an encouragement or warning, as the case may be ?

(*c*) "Is it a fact that the personal files or copies from it are kept confidential even after the retirement of the officers of the Provincial Civil Service concerned ? If so, will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of allowing the officers concerned copies of their personal files after their retirement when apparently no reason exists for their being treated as confidential ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

"With regard to the second part extracts from or the substance of the annual reports on the work of officers when they are so favourable or unfavourable as to call for special notice are communicated to the officers concerned either to encourage good work or to enable defects to be remedied.

"The considerations above stated are not altered materially by the fact of an officer's retirement, and Government does not propose to make any change in the existing practice."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

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34. "With reference to another question of mine asked at the same meeting regarding the extension of Local Self-Government and a question by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal at the last meeting, will Government be pleased to state if it is now in a position to inform the Council anything further about the proposal of formation of sub-committee within a district board on a local basis ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"The matter is under consideration, but Government is not yet in a position to give the Council any further information on the subject."

[*Rai Bahadur Hari Chand; Mr. Lumsden; Mr. Godley; Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan*.]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

35. "Will Government be pleased to state if any water-tax is to be levied for the use of public hydrants in the new town of Dera Ghazi Khan? If so, considering the practice of the municipalities elsewhere and the hardship caused to the poorer class by the imposition of such a rate, will Government be pleased not to sanction such imposition of rates on the use of public hydrants?"

Water-tax to be levied for the use of public hydrants.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Government have received no proposals regarding the imposition of a water-tax in the new town of Dera Ghazi Khan. No such tax is at present levied. Water-rate is charged for water taken from public hydrants for building purposes only, according to a sanctioned scale of fees varying with the value of the house under construction. There is also a water-rate on water supplied through metered connections."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand asked :—

36. "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the paragraph headed 'Want of accommodation in the Punjab Colleges' in the *Tribune*, dated 31st March 1916, and to the reference therein to the report of Colonel Stephenson, I.M.S., Principal, Government College, Lahore, stating that 170 applications for admission had to be refused for want of accommodation?

Want of accommodation in the Punjab Colleges. Question of liberal grant-in-aid to a new college that may be started in Lahore.

"In view of this difficulty will Government be pleased to consider the question of liberal financial assistance to any new college that may be started in Lahore to remove the want?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"Government is aware that a large number of applicants for admission to the Government College have had to be refused. It is possible, however, that the unsuccessful candidates were subsequently admitted to other colleges. As to the second part of the question, Government will be prepared to consider the advisability of granting aid from public funds to any new college when it has actually come into existence, and an application for aid has been submitted by the managing body of the institution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan asked :—

37. "Is it a fact that during the period of 2½ years before the war the rates of wheat per maund in the two representative districts of the Punjab, *viz.*, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur, were as under, according to the whole sale rates of food grains published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* :—

Rates of wheat before war.

		During 1st seven months of— 1912.			1913.			1914.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P
Rawalpindi	Lowest ...	3	4	0	3	7	0	3	4	3
	Highest ...	3	10	0	3	14	0	3	15	6
	Ordinary ...	3	7	0	3	10	0	3	6	0
Lyallpur	Lowest	3	1	0	3	0	0	3	4	0
	Highest ...	3	6	0	3	10	0	3	7	0
	Oridinary ...	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	7	0

"(2) What are the prospects of the coming wheat crop of the Province?

"(3) Is it correct that a local whole sale price of Rs. 3 per maund in the Punjab corresponds roughly, allowing for transport and other charges, to a

price of Rs. 4-2 *f. o. b.* (free on board delivery) at Karachi? If not, what does it correspond to?

"(4) Is the Government aware that the wheat rate at Karachi has now for some time past been only between Rs. 30 and Rs. 31 per candy of 8 maunds, that is between Rs. 3-12-0 and Rs. 3-14-0 per maund?

"(5) If so, has the Punjab wheat ceased to sell at Karachi, and is Karachi drawing her supplies from any other part of India.

"(6) Will the Government please say what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent a fall in prices which will deprive a zamindar of a fair profit on his scanty crops?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"(1) The rates mentioned by the Hon'ble Member are approximately correct.

"(2) The coming wheat crop is expected to be fair on irrigated land, and below average on unirrigated land. The area sown is estimated to be 65,000 acres below the quinquennial average.

"(3) The Hon'ble Member's statement is correct for a central market such as Lyallpur.

"(4) The price of white wheat, 2 per cent. barley, 1½ per cent. dirt, is reported to have been Rs. 32-8-0 at Karachi on March 29th and not between Rs. 30 and Rs. 31 as stated by the Hon'ble Member.

"(5) Owing to the high level of wheat prices in India and of shipping freights, it has been possible to buy very little wheat for export recently, and the total shipments from Karachi from 1st January to March 28th were only 7,620 tons. Government is not aware what portion of this amount came from the Punjab.

"(6) The Government of India are no longer purchasing wheat in pursuance of the wheat scheme owing to the fact that the high level of freights renders it imposible at present prices to purchase wheat in India and export it at a profit. They are considering the position and hope shortly to be able to make an announcement on the subject."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

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38. "Is the Government aware that the prices of grain have considerably fallen on account of the prohibition of grain export and consequently the zamindars have to suffer a great loss which it will be difficult for them to bear on account of the last kharif and the present rabi crops being poor?

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"Will the Government be pleased to take suitable measures to recompense the zamindars for the loss thus sustained by them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Government is aware that there has recently been a considerable fall in the price of wheat which since the outbreak of the war had been abnormally high, but has no reason to believe that the decline is wholly or mainly due to the prohibition of export except on Government account. Among the causes of the fall are the greatly increased production of wheat in other countries, the large stocks left over from last year's harvest in the Punjab and the good harvests in other parts of India which in recent years drew on the Punjab for part of their supplies. The present prices, though they have receded from the high level of last year, are not markedly low, and Government does not propose to take action in the direction suggested by the Hon'ble Member."

[*Sardar Gajjan Singh* ; *Mr. Godley* ; *Mr. Craik.*]

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

39. In answer to my question asked in this Council held on the 13th March 1914 it was stated that there were only 49 A.-V. Schools in the rural area of the Punjab, the number of the villages being 34,784, will the Government be pleased gradually to increase the number of such schools?"

Proposal to increase the number of A.-V. Schools in the rural area of the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The question asked by the Hon'ble Member in March 1914 related only to rural Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools which were not situated at the head-quarters of tahsils. The distinction excluded a large number of middle schools situated in rural areas. The total number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys has risen during the five years ending in 1914-15 from 84 to 121, or by 44 per cent. Most of these institutions are situated in villages or small towns, and cater for the needs of the rural population. In view of the marked increase which has already taken place, Government does not consider that any special measures are required to add to the numbers of schools of this type. The extension of their number will naturally proceed *pari passu* with the general increase in educational facilities."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

40. "Will the Government be pleased to give facility and encouragement to Zamindar students by increasing the number of special scholarships open to them in the primary, middle, entrance, F.A., B.A. and M.A. Examinations ?"

Scholarships to Zamindar students.

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The question presumably refers to scholarships reserved for certain classes of Hindu and Sikh agriculturists, as defined in Article 157 of the Education Code. Such scholarships, if tenable in the middle classes of schools, are provided by local bodies. Government provides 29 for pupils in the high classes, and four for students in Colleges. The number and value of Government scholarships have been substantially increased in recent years, and a proposal to add to the number of scholarships reserved for particular sections of the population could not be entertained unless there were strong evidence to show that the existing inducements are insufficient."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

41. "(*a*) Is the Government aware that the number of dispensaries for medical relief in the rural areas of the Punjab is too small to meet the requirements of the people ?

Proposal to increase the number of dispensaries in the rural areas.

"(*b*) Will Government be pleased to take steps to increase the number of such dispensaries so as to place medical relief within easy reach of the villagers ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"(*a*) Government is well aware that the number of dispensaries in the Province is not sufficient to meet the growing demand for organised medical relief, and special attention was drawn to this fact in the review of the Local Government on the Annual Report on the working of charitable dispensaries in the Punjab for 1914 in which it was pointed out that the number was inadequate in many districts, *viz.*, Karnal, Ambala, Ludhiana, Kangra, Jhelum, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali and Montgomery.

"At the same time it should be stated that progress, though slow, is continuous, as in the past twenty years the number of local fund dispensaries has risen from 223 in 1895 to 269 in 1915, an increase of 45.

"In addition an itinerating dispensary has been started in each of the districts of Hissar, Karnal, Lyallpur, Hoshiarpur and Montgomery, while two such dispensaries are in existence in the Multan District.

"(*b*) The question of increasing the number of dispensaries is engaging the attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who has been requested by Government to go into the question with the local authorities concerned.

"On the advice of Government 27 out of 71 Canal Dispensaries in the Province have been thrown open to the general public, the local bodies contributing towards the cost. A good many of these are doing excellent work, and it is hoped that as this becomes more freely recognized local bodies will take greater advantage of this form of assistance."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

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42. "Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Zamindars and non-Zamindars recruited from each and every district of the Punjab since the out break of the war?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron replied :—

"The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not available, and it is doubtful whether accurate figures classified in the manner suggested can be procured. An enquiry is however being made from the districts of the province regarding recruiting statistics generally and the information obtained will be supplied when ready. In general terms it may be stated that a large majority of the recruits enlisted in the Punjab belong to the agricultural classes."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

tion of thanas ain in the arpur angra ts.

43. "(1) Will the Government be pleased to state how far it is correct that the police thanas at Garhdiwala in Hoshiarpur District and those at Kotla, Jawala Mukhi and Barsar in Kangra District have been ordered to be abolished from 1st April 1916.

"(2) If so will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) How long since each of these thanas was established?

(*b*) Whether any representations were received from the people against abolition of these thanas and with what result?

(*c*) What is the population, land revenue, income-tax, number of villages and area of the country attached to each of these thanas?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"(1) In pursuance of the policy of distributing the Police Force according to present day requirements the Police Stations at Garhdiwala, Hoshiarpur District, and Kotla and Jawala Mukhi in the Kangra District, have been abolished from the 1st April 1916. The Police Station at Barsar, in the Kangra District, has not been abolished.

"(2) (*a*) The Garhdiwala Police Station was established in 1861. The Police Stations at Kotla and Jawala Mukhi were both established about 1867.

"(*b*) No representations appear to have been received regarding the abolition of the Kotla and Jawala Mukhi Police Stations. A representation from some Hindu inhabitants of Garhdiwala concerning the abolition of that Police Station was received, and the parties to the representation were informed by the Inspector-General of Police that sufficient police protection for Gardhiwala itself had been provided by the retention of a reporting police outpost staffed by 1 head constable and 7 foot constables in the town.

[*Mr. Craik* ; *Bakhshi Sohan Lal* ;]

"(*c*) Statement giving the required information, so far as it is available, is laid on the table.

Police Station.			Population.	Land revenue.	Income-tax.	No. of villages.	Area.
				Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.
Garhdiwala	...	...	48,829	98,063	1,540 6 8	117	81,708
Kotla	...	...	20,276	28,672	359 0 0	23	68,031
Jawala Mukhi	...	...	63,598	79,233	1,960 0 0	84	135,789"

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Will the Government be pleased to state whether the representations received from the people of the villages attached to Garhdiwala Thana disclose that there is a feeling of alarm at the prospect of removal of the thana. If so, will the Government refer to these statements and to the state of the feelings of the people, and in view of the increasing number of dacoities in the Punjab consider the desirability of restoring the thana till the end of the war."

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik :—" So far as has been ascertained, no representations have been received except from the people of Garhdiwala. So far as I know no representation has been received from the villages in the thana except from the Garhdiwala town. If the Hon'ble Member wishes I could make enquiries."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Your Honour,—I wish to have enquiries made because the information I have received is that the people of the town, as well as the adjoining villages, are very much alarmed at the removal of the thana of Garhdiwala."

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik :—" Enquiries will be made."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

44. " With reference to my questions in the meeting of the Council held on the 25th September 1915, 22nd April 1915 and 19th September 1914, and to the replies of the Hon'ble Mr. Diack relating to the ownership of trees on uncultivated private plots of land assessed with revenue (*dakhilbachh*) will the Government be pleased to lay on the table, for the information of the Council, vernacular copies and literal translation of the following documents :— **Ownership of trees in Kangra.**

(*a*) Clauses 4, 23, 33 and 34 of the Wajib-ul-Arz of Sir James Lyall's Settlement, 1668, sanctioned by the Government.

(*b*) Robkar of Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, dated 13th September 1891, together with the order of Mr. E. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, dated 23rd September 1891.

(*c*) Provisions of the Wajib-ul-Arz of Mr. O'Brien's Settlement, dated 1891, relating to the ownership of trees on *dakhilbachh* lands.

(*d*) Provisions of the Wajib-ul-Arz of Mr. Barnes' Settlement relating to the ownership of trees on private waste ands."

[*Mr. Diack; Bakhshi Sohan Lal: Mr. Fagan; Mr. Diack.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"Documents (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) are laid on the table.* Document (*b*) has not yet been found by the Deputy Commissioner, but when found will also be laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

town at

45. "Is it a fact that a certain site has been approved for a new town at Okara in Montgomery District, and that people who settled at the present site of the town over 40 years ago and contributed to the prosperity of this canal colony have been directed to give up their present shops and dwellings and settle at the new site close by ?"

"If so, (*a*) will Government be pleased to state the circumstances which led the authorities to condemn the present site of the town ?

"(*b*) What is the extent of the loss to the people which this order will entail and how is Government going to recompense them ?"

"Will Government be pleased to state whether they are prepared to reconsider the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"A site has been approved for a new town at Okara. The present town of Okara consists of a collection of houses made of mud or *kacha* bricks, situated in a hollow near the railway station. The situation will be unhealthy when irrigation is developed and the houses if left standing will constitute an insanitary slum likely to be prejudicial to the health of the new town, and the removal of the tenants has consequently been ordered. These buildings have been from time to time erected on Government land and are held on the express understanding that the tenants will vacate them if called on to do so.

"Government has no estimate of the loss which will be involved to the squatters in removing the materials of their houses.

"Government while not recognising any legal claim to compensation is considering the question of granting, as a matter of grace, a concession in the matter of price of sites purchased in the new town to *bonâ fide* residents."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

lands in
District

46. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table, for the information of this Council, a statement showing in each of the settlements of Kangra District —

(*a*) the area of 'Dakhilbachh maqbuza' waste lands in the whole of Kangra District,

(*b*) the area of 'Kharijbachh gair maqbuza' shamilat lands in the same district,

(*c*) area of cultivated lands in the same district ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"The information asked for is being obtained in connection with the settlement operations now in progress in Kangra, but will not be complete till they are more advanced."

*NOTE.—See appendix A.

[*Bakhshi Sohan Lal*; *Mr. Diack.*]

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

Realisation of price of trees on the partition of Ghair Maqbuza kharijbachh shamilat's.

47. "Will the Government be pleased to state if it is correct or not that on partition of 'Gair maqbuza kharijbachh shamilat' lands Government used to realise the price of the trees from the parties to the partition, but no entry was made in the settlement or revenue records as to this fact, and the trees on such 'kharijbachh' lands are being recorded as Government property for want of the records which were accidentally destroyed by fire in 1904?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Diack replied :—

"It always has been the practice for the Collector to realize in behalf of Government the value of the trees growing on common waste, on such land being brought under cultivation by the landowners. The Collector's previous permission is necessary for such cultivation. If cultivation was the object of the partition, the value of the trees would be recovered from the partitioning share-holders. Government has no reason to believe that any trees of which the value has been recovered under this rule are now being recorded as Government property owing either to the destruction of records by fire or to any other cause. Ordinarily all such trees would be felled at once as the object of the landowners is to bring the land under cultivation. But inquiry will be made through the Commissioner whether there is any foundation for the suggestion."

(*To be continued.*)

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PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[*Continued from the last Gazette.*]

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL.

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent juveniles from smoking tobacco in any form. He said :—" Your Honour,—It is a pity indeed that the evils of tobacco-smoking are not widely known. People generally look upon it as a cheap, innocent diversion and are thus easily lured into the pernicious habit. They carelessly puff in volumes of smoke little knowing that with every puff they inhale a deadly poison which however insignificant in quantity must produce its disastrous effect upon the system in time.

" Nicotine, an alcoloid, is an active principle of tobacco, and it is intensely poisonous. In the case of Indian pipe it partially gets dissolved into water, but in case of cigars and cigarettes, there is nothing to prevent its passage into the human body where it reaches with its strength unabated and leaves its poisonous sting on the delicate organs. Thus thousands and thousands of people voluntarily, rather gladly, poison their system daily in broad daylight.

" If grown up people fall a prey to this pernicious habit, boys and children rush into it all the more eagerly. They get into the habit for the sake of curiosity, if for nothing else, and gradually become accustomed to the use of the poisonous drug. It is difficult for them to indulge in the habit of

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[*Sardar Gajjan Singh.*]

smoking at home without being detected and punished. They find it much easy and less risky to buy cigarettes from the bazar and smoke them outside without the fear of detection. The deadly smoke affects the tender little organs most injuriously, and it is no wonder if it wrecks the health of most of them.

"Eminent medical authorities all over the world have condemned the use of tobacco in any form. The following words of Dr. Marshall Hall leave no room for doubt as regards the pernicious results of smoking:—

"'The smoker cannot escape the poison of tobacco, it gets into his blood, travels the whole round of the system, interferes with the heart's system and the general circulation and affects every organ and fibre of the frame.'

"Dr. James Copeland, Dr. Hussack and Dr. Conquest are a few other names among a host of medical men who have lent the weight of their authority against the use of tobacco. The spread of this evil habit among juveniles attracted the attention of the Temperance Society of Amritsar and they urged upon the Government the necessity of legislation to save juveniles from this growing evil, by the following resolution passed on 19th October 1912.

"'That this meeting regrets to note the injurious effects on the health of juveniles caused by cigarette-smoking, and therefore requests the Punjab Government to pass an Act prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to juveniles as such Acts have been passed in the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Indian States such as Patiala, Faridkote, Nabha, Maler Kotla, Baroda and Mysore.'

"The reply of the Punjab Government, as contained in the letter of the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Tollinton in his letter, dated 1?th arch, is as follows:— 'Though His Honour is in fullest sympathy with the objects of the society, and though legislation of similar nature has been undertaken in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, Government could not undertake such legislation which would be of a highly inquisitorial character unless public opinion declared with no uncertain sound that it was demanded. When it is so demanded the most suitable way of effecting legislation would be by the introduction of a Bill in the local Council by a private member.'

"The attention of the Government was again drawn to this evil by means of a question asked by me in the Legislative Council held on 13th March 1915. The Government's reply to the question which was most encouraging was as follows:—'During the past two years Government has been approached by three different societies in regard to the growth of cigarette-smoking amongst juveniles. The answer given by Sir Louis Dane to the first of these representations which called on Government to prohibit by law the sale of cigarettes to juveniles was that Government could not move until public opinion declared itself unmistakably in favour of legislation and that the case was pre-eminently one for a private member's Bill.'

"The present Lieutenant-Governor's views on the subject are very much the same as those of his predecessor. He has every sympathy with the objects of those who have interested themselves in the matter, but he has at present no information as to the extent of the evil and very little as to the views of the great body of intelligent parents.

"In these circumstances he finds some difficulty in determining whether legislation is required, and, if so, what form it should take.

"If the Hon'ble Member will submit a draft Bill Government will do its best to obtain information bearing on the issues involved.

"Until that information is obtained it is not possible to pledge Government in regard to the question of legislation in general, or in regard to any particular proposals as to the form it should take."

[*Sardar Gajjan Singh; Rai Ram Saran Das; Khwaja Yusaf Shah; His Honour the President.*]

"There is not the least doubt that the habit of smoking cigarettes has grown to a very objectionable extent among boys and children. The reply given by Sir Harcourt Butler to a question put by the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan in the Imperial Legislative Council on this very subject clearly substantiates this fact. As far as I have been able to ascertain public opinion is strongly in favour of this Bill.

"It is therefore necessary that the Government should come to their rescue by enacting legislation on this subject.

"Counting on the sympathetic attitude of Your Honour I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill to prevent juveniles from smoking tobacco in any form."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das: —"Your Honour, —I entirely sympathise with the objects of the Bill proposed by my friend the Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh. The evil which this Bill intends to check is indeed very great, and unless proper measures are taken in time juvenile smoking is bound to increase. I cordially support the principle of the Bill and therefore support the motion for its introduction."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah:—"Your Honour,—I have every sympathy with the Bill so far as its main object is concerned. I take it that the chief object of the Bill is to check the growing juvenile smoking in streets and public places. With this object I entirely sympathise, and I venture to submit that section 4 of the draft Bill is admirably calculated to bring about the desired result. It is quite different, however, Your Honour, so far as section 3 of the Bill is concerned. The provisions embodied therein seem to me to be too drastic, and likely to result in greater mischief than good being done. They will, as Your Honour and Hon'ble Members will fully realize, bear most heavily on poorest classes of all others. For take the sympathetic case of a poor family with just one son under the age of 16 to minister to its daily needs. The effects of section 4 on such a family will in all probability be to divert the attention of the senior members of that family from more important and urgent pursuits to a comparatively very trivial affair. For I suppose the father of the family will have of necessity to go round to secure tobacco from the bazar every time he stood in need of it. This difficulty is accentuated when we come to realize that smoking in the form of *hukka* particularly, fortunately or unfortunately, has almost become a bare necessary of life, and is not a luxury. For after all, in the case of an inveterate *hukka*-smoker it does not cost him more than a couple of pice a day to buy the country tobacco. What is true of the poor man is equally true of the comparatively rich. It is usually found in all families fairly well off to employ the services of youngsters between 12 and 16 years of age, the reason being that a young boy is found both an active and cheaper worker.

"The provisions of section 4 will tell heavily both on the future prospects of this class of young boys as also on the employers thereof. I could have therefore easily proposed an amendment to substitute the words 'for his own use only' in place of 'whether for his own use or not' as used in the Bill. But, Your Honour, I am again faced with the practical difficulty that would still remain even after the amendment is accepted. For by asking the tobacco-sellers to make sure if the sale was not for the boy's use only, you are impliedly offering him the easier alternative of refusing to sell it to him on any account."

His Honour the President:—"The Hon'ble Member is hardly in order in discussing the provisions of the Bill at the present time. We are simply concerned with the question of its introduction."

[*Khwaja Yusaf Shah ; His Honour the President ; Hari Chand ; Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Parker ; Lala Kashi Ram.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah :—" I simply wanted to give my opinion as regards the Bill. I am for the Bill as regards juvenile offenders, but as regards the other portions of the Bill, I find that they would be very hard on the people."

His Honour the President :—" Those points will have to be considered later on. The Hon'ble Member does not oppose its introduction ? "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah :—" No. "

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand :—" Your Honour —I would like to say one word. The question is whether the object of the Bill is simply stopping the sale of tobacco, etc., or not. Now he says the sale to juveniles should be stopped, but supposing the juvenile buys from other persons ? He can ask his friend of 18 years, or his brother, to go and buy for him and how can this be stopped ? "

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh :—" I rise to a point of order ; the member is discussing the merits of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand :—" The object of the Bill is to stop the sale, and if it is intended that smoking should be stopped then this question should not be put before the Council that the sale should be stopped. There should be another Bill as to how we should stop smoking by juveniles, whether we should arrest the person or go into their houses. Another question is why has this Bill not been introduced up to this time in India ? I do not know if your Government has come to know if the public are in favour of this measure or not. So far as the paper read shows, it does not seem that the public are in favour of it. This Your Honour will know after the Bill is introduced and published."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Your Honour,—I heartily support the motion of the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh for leave to introduce the Bill to prevent juvenile smoking of tobacco in any form as it is most pernicious to juveniles."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker :—" Your Honour,—I entirely oppose this measure in the present form, but I should be more in sympathy with it if the Hon'ble mover were to omit the medical details in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which it is quite unnecessary to publish in this form. I think that might be omitted. In the second place, I should be in sympathy with the measure if it were experimental or intended to be applied in the first instance to one or two large towns to see how it works. I am opposed to it being applied to the whole country, and think it would lead to mischievous results."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour,—I beg leave to oppose the introduction of this Bill, not because I want to encourage smoking by the children of the country, but because I think that social evils of this description should not be remedied by means of penal laws. So far as the necessity for this measure is concerned, we have no evidence, in fact no information from the Government whether, according to its own reports, the evil spreads to such an extent as to require legislation in this Council. So far as I have been able to ascertain, I have been trying to find out what the attitude of the different communities is, and so far as the press of the different communities is able to voice their opinion, I have only come across one publication in the *Observer* which is the premier Muslim paper of India, and that paper is so strongly against it that I am tempted to quote some of the reasons which it

[*Lala Kashi Ram*]

gives against this Bill because I consider that it fairly represents the view that I take of the spread of this evil. This is what the the paper says:—

"'In the first place, the habit of smoking amongst juveniles is not at all general. It is only amongst the advanced, those beyond the age of sixteen that smoking can be said to be prevalent on anything like an extensive scale. And this of course the Hon'ble Member does not, nor can he touch. Smoking amongst juveniles is practically rare, and we, therefore, do not see the necessity of any addition to the statute book on this score. The evil, extremely limited as it is, should be checked by the force of of enlightened public opinion. The idea that legislation is a sure, certain and efficacious remedy for all the evils flesh is heir to is simply foolish. At the best, it is but a weak instrument for coping even with evils or dangers that threaten society to an alarming degree. In the present case, the evil complained of is of a very mild kind and is surely so very rarely practised that it hardly calls for any legislation. As a matter of fact, one section of the community, that namely, to which the Hon'ble Member belongs, does not come near it. The other section, Hindus and Muhammadans, resort to it, but it is only the advanced and aged who seek it. The youngsters, if ever they smoke, smoke secretly, as it is generally considered impertinence on the part of a youngster to smoke in the presence of his elders. We, therefore, fail to understand what evil the Hon'ble Member wants to tackle or cure. Further, his scheme can only affect the Hindus or the Muhammadans, and so far, at any rate, as our community is concerned, we have no hesitation in saying that it has created quite an alarm, and is looked upon with grave disfavour and disapproval. Smoking is perhaps on the increase amongst the students of the colleges and those who have just left their studies and entered the world, but then the Bill does not propose to reach them, since they are as a rule over sixteen. To repeat, then, our main objection to the Bill, the habit of smoking exists to so small a degree amongst the juveniles as to be almost negligible, and that for the counteracting of this evil, a far milder evil than that of drinking, which the Hon'ble Member has, for some psychological reasons which we cannot fathom, left intact, the bringing into motion of the legislative machinery is indeed a feat which might well excite ridicule in the lay minds.'"

"My own opinion is that I am in a position to endorse some of the remarks as regards the presence of this evil amongst the juveniles of the Hindu community. Of course it may be that some students are indulging in this habit, but then we have to see the scope of the Bill, which not only applies to student communities and other people in the same state as they, but it applies to the whole country and includes a large number of people in the whole population of the Punjab, including those living on the banks of the rivers. That is, I am talking of the Muhammadan tribes, Dogras and others, who, as a matter of fact, find that this is the only luxury in which they indulge and is the only stimulant which is perhaps required by them for relief from the anxieties of labour, etc. So I submit the necessity of the measure is not apparent, and unless the Government could place before this Council some evidence for the purpose of showing that the evil was spreading to such an extent as to necessitate a measure of this description, I submit it should not be introduced. Of course I would not like to take up the time of the Council by reading the major portion of this article in the *Observer*. All that I wish to point out is that it is likely to cause some misunderstanding and some misapprehension. I of course allow that the Bill has been introduced with the best of intentions and the noblest of motives, but then, if the Hon'ble Members go through this article, they will find that there are grounds for the apprehension that the Bill and the Hon'ble Member himself may be misunderstood. It is a measure which, if it came from the Government would probably be decided upon its merits, but if it came from a member of a particular religion, and especially a member of the Sikh religion, according to whose tenets smoking is prohibited, the members of the other communities are likely to retaliate by similar measures upon other subjects. This, of course, is given in the paper. I

do not put it forward as my opinion, but I simply inform the Council that it is likely to create troubles of a different character.

"With these remarks, I would leave the decision to Hon'ble Members."

The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee:—"Your Honour,—I consider myself that the Bill is of a wholesome character and will introduce some sort of order among juveniles, and on that ground leave should be given. Government, of course, need not accept the principle of the Bill, but order enquiries to be made and the opinions of various officers will be very valuable to show how it is received by the people. My own personal experience is that probably the vice of smoking among juveniles is on the increase. In some parts of the Punjab I have seen little boys of 4 and 5 years beginning to smoke, and have wished to snatch what they had out of their hands, but have not taken that measure because it might lead to unpleasant consequences, but I should think that it should receive the Government's careful consideration. On that ground we advocate leave being given to the introduction of the Bill, and the matter being considered and enquired into by Government through its officers, and according an opportunity given to the public to criticise the Bill, and that would be a good index to find out what public opinion is. Of course I must refrain from going into the details of the Bill because that is open to objection. It is too early at this stage to go into that question and because there are certain defects in the drafting of the Bill, which might be put better when it is more carefully considered, that is not a ground for disallowing the introduction of the Bill itself if it is decided that it is dealing with a real evil. For that reason I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by making a long speech because it is too early to make a speech on the merits of the Bill. I support the motion that leave be given to the Hon'ble Member to introduce it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik:—"Your Honour,—It will be convenient if at this stage I explain in a few words the attitude of Government towards the Bill which I think I am right in saying is the first Bill brought before this Council by a private member. The attitude of Government is still that indicated in their letter of 1912 which the Hon'ble Member has quoted and in the reply to his question in this Council last year. It may be summed up in the phrase with which we have lately become familiar in another connection, as one of benevolent neutrality. Government has every sympathy with the object of the Hon'ble Member and is disposed to think there is force in his contention that the habit of smoking among juveniles is on the increase. But it has no precise information on the subject as the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee has pointed out, and has still to be convinced that public opinion would favour a legislative measure on the lines of this Bill. Government will accordingly offer no opposition to the motion for leave to introduce the Bill, and considers that that motion should be decided by the non-official members. The official members will abstain from voting on the motion. Should leave be granted, Government will accept a motion that the Bill be circulated for opinion, in order to ascertain whether there is a genuine demand on the part of the public for such a measure."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh:—"Your Honour,—I now introduce the Bill and beg to move that it be circulated to elicit public opinion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTIO *re* LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das:—"Your Honour,—Few men will gainsay the proposition contained in this Resolution. Lord Hardinge was one of the few Viceroys of India who have been called upon to duty at a time of crisis and have come out of the ordeal amidst universal applause

and admiration. During his term of office, Lord Hardinge has set an example of unique earnestness of purpose, fortitude and self-sacrifice which have won for him the esteem and affection of not only his own country men in all parts of the empire, but also of the millions of the inhabitants of this country.

Lord Hardinge has proved a ruler of great determination and foresight. He began by fulfilling India's long cherished ambition to see her Sovereign face to face. The numerous advantages that have flowed from His Majesty's august visit will be remembered for many long years to come. By a wise foresight Lord Hardinge took advantage of the occasion to select a central place for the capital of the Indian Empire. The enthronment of Delhi as the metropolis of India has been of immense benefit to the people of the Punjab which was before very much in the position of a neglected Province. We hope the proximity of the central seat of the Supreme Government with the Punjab will be productive of everlasting good to the people. I have made no secret of the fact which I first stated when I was called upon to preside at the great meeting held in Delhi last year to memorialise the Secretary of State for the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office, that His Excellency's greatest gift to the Punjab was the appointment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer as Lieutenant-Governor. Events have proved this fact beyond doubt. What would have been the fate of this Province, which was one of the chief centres of disorder at the outbreak of the war, if it had been in less capable hands than those of Sir Michael O'Dwyer? Next to this comes His Excellency's wise decision made at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, to enlarge the Provincial Council to the full limit laid down in the statute. Whatever may be the shortcomings in regrouping the electorates to the Punjab Legislative Council (and these I propose to deal with on another occasion) it is undeniable that a move in the right direction has been taken. In his final speech at the Imperial Council, His Excellency announced that a High Court will be established in the Punjab at an early date. This is also a reform that would remove what Indian and European opinion in the the Punjab is agreed is a long standing anomaly. Your Honour, these are a few of the direct advantages received by this Province during his Viceroyalty. I don't wish here to touch on the other beneficent measures of his regimé common to the whole country, except one with which the people of the Punjab are concerned more than the rest of their compatriots, to wit Lord Hardinge's wise resolve to send the Indian troops to the European theatre of war. In this resolution there is more than meets the passing eye, and it is a matter of pride and congratulation that our troops have justified the confidence reposed in them, as I hope they will ever do. Lord Hardinge is a statesman of great determination and foresight whose capacity for the solution of difficult problems stands unrivalled, and whose power to apply the soothing balm to injured feelings is matchless.

"Long may his Lordship live to associate with this country in one capacity or another and prove to the world at large, as I personally believe, he is one of the greatest and mostly kindly administrators of mankind."

With these remarks I beg leave to move the Resolution that this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to convey to His Excellency Lord Hardinge the cordial appreciation by the people of the Punjab of the unique services rendered by Lord Hardinge to India and the British Empire at a time of grave crisis in the world's history, and especially to the Land of the Five Rivers, by His Excellency's wise resolve to recommend the establishment of a High Court in the Punjab and the enlargement of the Local Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand:—"I rise to support the resolution moved by my friend, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das. I had the honour of having a private interview with His Excellency Lord Hardinge, and I can say that he was the most sympathetic Governor I have ever seen. His

object was always to create a good feeling between Indians and Europeans. He said that he was always advising his European officers that there should never be a row between Indians and Europeans. Your Honour, he has been always wise in making the best selections of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Secretaries, and as far as we know he never made any mistake or anyt ing which was detrimental to the interests of the country. With these remarks I support the resolution of my hon'ble friend the mover."

The Hon'ble Khwaja Yusaf Shah :—" Your Honour,—I rise very cordially to support this resolution. After the most striking tribute of praise and appreciation to His Lordship and his work that a whole nation has paid during the last few days it would hardly need for me once again to define that almost universal feeling in different words.

" Your Honour, the work of Lord Hardinge in India has been of much more than a passing interest. It will abide through the ages long long after the present generation has passed away, the identity of interest and the bond of affection that his Lordship has been able to establish under God's providence between this country and the Mother Country will remain and bear fruit to the advantage of the Great Empire to which we all are proud to belong.

" As far as the Punjab is concerned, it was really very gracious of His Lordship to accord his influential support to the establishment of a High Court in the Punjab, and the enlargement of the Local Council to its full strength. But may I, in all fairness, add that for the support accorded to these two measures, the Punjab public is grateful in no small degree to Your Honour for your share in getting these measures through, and thus help in realising a just popular demand. With these observations, Your Honour, I cordially support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh :—" Your Honour,—I most heartily support the resolution which has been very ably proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das. Lord Hardinge has endeared himself so much to the Indian heart that as a matter of fact it is very difficult to find words to express the idea in English. Indians of all shades of opinion are unanimous in their praise of Lord Hardinge. Whether we judge His Excellency by the cancellation of the partition of Bengal, or whether we judge His Excellency by his orders in the Cawnpur case, or whether we judge him by his orders in the Ajudhia case or whether we judge His Excellency by his statesmanlike order in the matter of emigration, we find nothing but praise for His Excellency's work. He was one of those Viceroys who cement the relations between Indians and Englishmen and bring them much closer together. It was due mainly to his personality that just soon after the outbreak of the war his one message to the Home Government that the whole of India is ready to support the Mother Country succeeded in raising a wave of loyalty from one end to the other. He was indeed a statesman of a very high order, and no words of praise will be sufficient to express our feelings for Lord Hardinge. I therefore support the resolution most cordially."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour,—I consider it an honour to associate myself with all the speakers in the praise of the administration of Lord Hardinge and the appreciation of the good measures that he has passed in his time for the good of the country. I do not think I can add anything by enumerating the various good acts of his Government, and I would only waste the time of this Council by simply repeating all that has been said by the speakers that have preceded me. All I wish to say is that Lord Hardinge's name will be remembered in India for generations to come as the first Viceroy in whose time the first step was taken which has combined the East and West, which has united the East and West more effectively than any measure of the preceding Governors. I am referring to the occasion that was allowed to the Indian subjects of His Majesty to fight side by side with the

[*Sir P. C. Chatterjee ; Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.*]

English subjects of the King Emperor. (Hear, hear). In that act he has united the East and the West in the true sense of the word, and that measure has gone a long way to bring the Englishmen and Indians much nearer, and in fact it has narrowed the gulf to its narrowest limit. I think that alread y a resolution on this subject has been moved and passed in the Legislative Council of Burma, which is on the extreme east, and we are now doing the same in the Punjab which is in the extreme west, and in that sense also the East and the West have been combined so far as this broad Empire is concerned. With these remarks I heartily join in supporting the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee :—" Your Honour,—It is hardly necessary that I should speak after the speeches that have been delivered. I most heartily support the resolution and say that I regret that we could not send this message to Lord Hardinge while he was here, but the Council did not meet at that time, and therefore it could not be then brought forward. The great peculiarity of Lord Hardinge's administration was that he made us realise a sort of sense of possession in he Government, that is to say, the people thought that this is our Government and we can go and ask for anything that we want. The Indian idea from the olden times is that King is the father of the country, and the subjects, as his children, can go and ask him for anything ; some requests may perhaps be unreasonable in some instances, but still an encouragement of that kind is most material to the good Government of the country, and it is most material where a foreign nation like the English are ruling over India. If that feeling is encouraged and takes root, I think it consolidates the Empire, and Lord Hardinge was able to effect that sort of feeling among Indians Of course in regard to the measures of his administration opinions may differ and some criticisms might be made, but on the whole that was the basic ground of his policy. On that ground he deserves the highest praise from us and the utmost gratitude from all of us. I therefore heartily support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram :—" Your Honour,—Lord Hardinge's great qualities of head and heart are too well-known for us to dilate upon them. I endorse every word that has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Protul Chander Chatterjee and the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram that the great legacy that Lord Hardinge has left behind him is that he has brought together the rulers and the ruled to an extent which has never been reached before.

" Therefore I support the resolution with all my heart."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Your Honour,—The resolution moved by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das and ably supported by the other Hon'ble Members of this Council is fully in accordance with the earnest wish of all classes and all sections inhabiting the Punjab as well as the other parts of the Indian Empire, including the Native States. The people of this country are unanimous in their cordial appreciation of Lord Hardinge's capacity and statesmanlike administration, and the everlasting boons conferred upon this country by Lord Hardinge are beyond my power of speech to enumerate and will remain ever green in the memory of the people. With these few words I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan :—" Your Honour,—I wish to associate myself with the tribute of praise which the Hon'ble Members have paid to the work which His Excellency Lord Hardinge has done in India. It has been the good fortune of India as well as of England to have a Viceroy of his great insight into politics and his great qualifications at a critical juncture in India when all sorts of questions are agitating the public mind. There is no doubt that the phenomenal popularity which he enjoyed with the people is most unique, and that was due, as he himself said, not as a diplomat who concealed his ideas, but as a diplomat who frankly and honestly stated what he felt, and therefore what he said was convincing and carried weight. Besides his

personal courtesy to everybody who came in contact with him he sympathised and upheld those great traditions of the English public men and statesmen in India of justice, of enlightened rule and such like things. I think, Your Honour, India was very fortunate, and that England was equally lucky in that respect that a statesman of his high standard should have been sent to India at a time when India was passing through such a crisis. The one boon of which we Punjabis are especially proud and by which the Province will ever gain in an increasing measure is the appointment of Your Honour to this Province. I had several talks with His Excellency, and I can say that he felt very proud of his selection as we are, and we know by experience that Your Honour's masterly control of the situation at a very critical period was a boon to the public."

His Honour the President:—" It was only to be expected that the resolution which the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das proposed would be received with a complete unanimity amounting almost to enthusiasm. It is, as the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee has remarked, a source of some regret that it was not possible to move a resolution of this kind and convey it to His Excellency the late Viceroy before he left India, but I may inform the Council that on the eve of His Excellency's departure I took it upon myself as representative of the Province to wire to him the following message. The words were as follows:—

> 'On the eve of Your Excellency's departure from India I ask leave on behalf of the Punjab to express the gratitude of the Province for the deep interest Your Excellency has always shown in its welfare and for the measures Your Excellency has taken to promote its peace, prosperity and progress.'

The following day I received from Bombay this message in reply from Lord Hardinge:—

> 'I thank you for your kind telegram. I shall always watch with interest the progress and development of the Punjab.'

I am sure it will be a great comfort for His Excellency to receive the resolution which has been unanimously passed to-day and which affords a gratifying testimony of the appreciation of his work in India generally and in the Punjab in particular." (Cheers.)

RESOLUTION *re* MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das:—" Before I proceed to the discussion of the subject matter of the resolution standing in my name and urge on the Council the reasons why municipalities should be established in every town of 5,000 or over in population where local feeling for municipal administration exists, I would like to say a few words with Your Honour's permission on the history of townships in the Punjab. Everyone who knows something of the conditions of life obtaining in the other Provinces of the Indian Empire must have been struck with the small number of towns in the Punjab in comparison with other parts of the country. The reasons for this appear obvious to me. Towns are the growth of many years and in some cases of centuries of peaceful administration. Before the commencement of the benign British connection with the Province we had not the good fortune of enjoying sustained peace even for a few years' time and for over a thousand years the Punjab was subject to inroads of trans-frontier conquerors repeated after every few years. And it is only with the beginning of British rule in the Punjab that a few large towns have come into being and to all practical purposes our civic life dates from the early sixties of the last century. But this fact should not be taken to mean that no civic spirit existed before. Far from it. From times immemorial every village, to say nothing of towns, in India was by itself a self-sufficient unit of life and activity. The valuable Government publication called the 'Imperial Gazetteer of India' quotes the following description

about the town and village communities of India given by Lord Metcalfe in the year 1830 :—' They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down : revolution succeeds revolution, Hindu, Pathan, Mughal, Maratha, Sikh, English are all masters in turn, but the village communities remain the same. In times of trouble they arm and fortify themselves : a hostile army passes through the country : the village communities collect their cattle within their walls, and let the enemy pass unprovoked. If plunder and devastation be directed against themselves, and the force employed be irresistible, they flee to friendly villages at a distance : but when the storm has passed over, they return and resume their occupations. If a country remain for a series of years the scene of continued pillage and massacre, so that the villages cannot be inhabited, the scattered villagers nevertheless return whenever the power of peaceable possession revives. A generation may pass away, but the succeeding generation will return. The sons will take the places of their fathers : the same site for the village, the same positions for the houses, the same lands will be occupied by the descendants of those who were driven out when the village was depopulated : and it is not a trifling matter that will drive them out, for they will often maintain their post through times of disturbance and convulsion, and acquire strength sufficient to resist pillage and oppression with success. This union of the village communities, each one forming a separate little state in itself, has, I conceive, contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the people of India through all the revolutions and changes which they have suffered, and is in a high degree conducive to their happiness, and to the enjoyment of a good portion of freedom and independence.'

"How towns were managed by the Hindus would be evident from the following description of the administration given in the Imperial Gazetteer :—'Those who have charge of the city are divided into six bodies of five each. The members of the first look after everything relating to the industrial arts. Those of the second attend to the entertainment of foreigners. The third body consists of those who inquire when and how births and deaths occur, with the view not only of levying a tax, but also in order that births and deaths among both high and low may not escape the cognizance of Government. The fourth class superintend trade and commerce. Its members have charge of weights and measures and see that the products in their season are sold by public notice. No one is allowed to deal in more than one kind of commodity unless he pays a double tax. The fifth class supervises manufactured articles, which they sell by public notice. The sixth and last class consists of those who collect the tenths of the prices of the articles sold.'

"The state of affairs in towns under the Moguls would be evident from the following taken from Abul Fazl's Ain-i-Akbari and quoted *in extenso* in the Imperial Gazetteer :—' The appropriate person for this office of Kotwal should be vigorous, experienced, active, deliberate, patient astute, and humane. Through his watchfulness and night-patrolling the citizens should enjoy the repose of security, and the evil-disposed lie in the slough of non-existence. He should keep a register of houses and frequented roads, and engage the citizens in a pledge of reciprocal assistance, and bind them to a common participation of weal and woe. He should establish a separate sarai and cause unknown arrivals to alight therein, and by the aid of diverse detectives take account of them. He should minutely observe the income and expenditure of the various classes of men and by a refined address make his vigilance reflect honour on his administration. He should see to the open thoroughfares of the streets and erect barriers at the entrances and secure freedom from defilement. When night is a little advanced, he should prohibit people from entering or leaving the city. He should set the idle to some handicraft. He should remove former grievances and forbid any one from forcibly entering the house of another. He shall discover thieves and the goods they have stolen or be responsible for the loss.'

"Shortly after the suppression of the Mutiny the statesmen who held charge of the Punjab were among the first to recognise the need for more extensive municipal measures. In his well-known Resolution of 1862, Sir Robert Montgomery directed the establishment of municipalities in towns near the head-quarters of districts. An Act was passed in the year 1867 and a large number of municipalities established throughout the Province. An amended and enlarged Act was passed in 1873 and in the same year no less than 121 municipalities were established in towns exclusive of those in the area which has since been incorporated in the new Province called the North-West Frontier Province, and in the year 1877-78 we find that the number of municipalities had gone up to 181 and to 188 in the year 1885-86 in that part of the country alone which is included in our Province to this day. The number of municipalities went on to increase till the year 1891 when the Punjab Municipal Act, repealed four years ago, was passed and a new institution called the notified area committee was brought into being. Since then there has been a gradual decrease in the number of municipal committees and a steady rise in notified area committees. Adding the number of municipalities to that of notified area committees existing at the present day, we arrive at the figure 194, although since 1886, when the number of municipalities stood at 188, several new townships have sprung up, especially in the Canal Colonies of the Province. This must give Hon'ble Members some idea of the extremely slow advance that we are making. Even this would not have been a ground for complaint but for the fact that there are many places where municipalities should be established rather than notified area committees. A glance at the Punjab Municipal Administration Report for 1914-15 will show that there are 16 notified area committees in the Punjab which have an annual income of over Rs. 5,000 each : of these again some have incomes over Rs. 15,000 each, and what I suggest is this that the Commissioners of Divisions where such committees exist may be asked to ascertain whether local feeling in favour of the establishment of municipalities exists in such towns or not. Your Honour, I venture to think that many Hon'ble Members will agree with me that it is far from prudent to allow small nominated committees without elected members to administer such large funds. I admit that nominated members do good and substantial work, but it would be surely better if elected members were associated with them and all such committees were raised to the status of municipalities. Notified areas with incomes less than Rs. 5,000 may be allowed to remain till they have improved their finances and developed the areas in their charge. It will perhaps be urged that it would be superfluous to substitute the costly machinery of municipal administration for the simple and cheap methods of the notified area committees. This is, I venture to think, a mistaken view of the situation. Municipal administration need not be very costly, even if it were to cost a little more than the notified area committee, people wouldn't mind the slight increase. But what the people mind more is the fact that Government officials, overburdened with other and more pressing duties of office, very often cannot pay that amount of attention to the affairs of notified area committees in their charge as elected members from amongst the tax-payers would do. Besides there is the important fact that the notified area committees, by the very nature of their constitution, cannot be sufficiently representative. The number of their members is very small. They are mostly men of one particular stamp of character and attainments who manage to get themselves renominated. Thus fresh blood and open minds are prevented from having a hand in civic affairs, and it is to this circumstance that I must ascribe the comparative barrenness of the labours of notified area committees as compared to those of municipalities which have admittedly a high record of useful work to their credit.

"Now to the second part of my resolution. According to the Punjab Census Report of 1911 there are 16 towns in the Punjab of over 5,000 population which have no municipal committees. I urge that the Commissioners

[*Ram Saran Das; Khawaja Yusaf Shah.*]

of Divisions may be directed to inquire whether any local feeling exists in these towns in favour of municipal administration. Possibly some of these towns may not be in a position to accept the responsibility and expense. Their case stands apart, but I venture to suggest that no harm would result from the acceptance of the suggestion I have made. Should this suggestion lead to the establishment of municipalities in the towns referred to above, the change would be most beneficial to all concerned. In this connection it would be worth while to quote the following words of the Punjab Government Resolution of 7th September 1882 :—'the officers of Government in all departments complain of over-work and the true remedy is to awaken or foster a capacity for self-help amongst the people,' and again I quote from the same resolution—the establishment of municipalities would 'relieve the Government of the odium of petty interferences and small unpopular acts; to diminish any sense of antagonism between the people and the Government to promote better knowledge of the real aims of the governing body; to popularise taxation; to open useful if not exalted careers to the native gentry.' Your Honour, some people may urge that 5,000 population is too small for a municipality to be constituted To this I would only say that there are already 20 towns below 5,000 in population which have municipalities even now. These municipalities have proved a success and shall act as an example for others to come. From the historical evidence I quoted in the beginning it must have been apparent to all that it is no new experiment that I am advocating, it is one that has been tried and has proved successful for, in the words of Sir Donald McLeod, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, 'The genius of the natives is essentially suited for municipal organisation, and as rightly observed by the supreme Government, municipal institutions are as well adapted to the natives of India as to those of England. This municipal organisation still exists in every trade, and did exist, previous to our rule, in every village.' Lastly, I wish to urge a point akin to the subject under discussion, to wit, that the elected element in the municipalities in the Punjab is the lowest of all provinces of India. This should also be raised for, to quote again the Punjab Government Resolution of 1882, it is the genius of the people, whether Hindus, Sikhs or Mussalmans, to all of whom, in connection with their own social or religious affairs, election in some form or other is familiar."

With these remarks I beg to move the Resolution that this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that municipalities should be more widely established throughout the Punjab and that to this end the local authorities should be directed to report in respect of all notified areas having an income of Rs. 5,000 or over and of all towns having a population exceeding 5,000 whether there is any local feeling in favour of the establishment of a municipality; that the reports of the local authorities should be incorporated in the next Government report on municipalities, and that wherever the local authorities report that such local feeling exists a municipality should be established.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khawaja Yusaf Shah :—"Your Honour,—I wish I could support my Hon'ble friend's resolution, but after I have gone through the Administration Report on the Municipalities and the remarks by Your Honour, I must frankly and honestly say that I have a very low opinion of their workings. With Your Honour's permission I would like to point out to my Hon'ble friend that of the municipalities which existed already three were reduced to the status of notified areas, simply because of the notorious factions and intrigues of the members in one case and in the other case because the municipality was not quite able to maintain the institutions usually assigned to municipalities. Your Honour, we must openly and honestly admit that low conception of civic morality does exist in some places in the Punjab and that is the sole reason why the municipal institutions are making very slow progress. Unless we improve we cannot possibly ask people to have municipalities because wherever there is a municipality there we find, especially in small municipal

towns, a difference and friction between the members, and especially where another demand is made on Government that small municipalities should have non-official chairmen. With Your Honour's permision I would quote from the remarks on the Report—' In the small town of Mahm (Rohtak) on the removal of the official element from the committee, a bogus resolution was inserted in the proceedings by two members with regard to the appointment of a President, with the result that the two members had to be removed, and the Tahsildar re-appointed as President.' Moreover, Your Honour, we have to see that if the people have any legitimate desire to have municipalities, they will certainly go up to the local officers, and when the local officers will see fit they will certainly make certain recommendations to Government. In my humble opinion local officers do not think certain places fit and that is the reason why they do not report to Government for the establishment of municipalities in those places. In my opinion we have got enough number of municipalities in the Punjab, and, as far as there is a legitimate desire on the part of the people, they must come up to Government through the proper channel. I regret that I am not in a position to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand.—" Your Honour, – I think the suggestion which the Hon'ble Mover makes in his resolution is very reasonable. It simply states that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners should make enquiries to find out if there is a feeling among the people that there should be municipal committees, and if there is, I do not see any reason why it should be refused. That is a very good suggestion. It does not say that you should have municipalities where there are notified areas. It simply asks that enquiries be made. I do not see any reason why the people who are willing to work should be stopped, and if there is a general desire on the part of the people to take part in the administration and those people are really representative, why should they be kept back ? I have seen people who are really representative, but they do not come forward in nomination because they do not go and see the officials. They are very much respected by the people. If there is an elective system they would be elected and take part in the administration. I personally know there are some big men in Multan who never come forward to see big officials, and that is the reason why we have not got big merchants up to this time. So the suggestion is a very reasonable one and I quite agree with the Khwaja Sahib that there are some municipalities in which there is bad feeling. But that does not show we should do away with all municipalities. We should not think that this is the case everywhere. There is no harm in making an enquiry to find out whether the people are willing or not or whether the place is fit for this or not. With these remarks I support the resolution in so far as it asks for the opinions of officers. "

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour, – I accord my fullest support to the resolution of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das. The resolution is a very modest one. It does not assert that there exists a desire on the part of members of notified areas for the introduction of election. All that he asks is that we are entitled to approach Government to have some programme for the extension of the principle of local self-government in the Punjab He has tried to show that unless we have a programme laid down for enabling us to proceed forward we are bound to go back. There was a time when the municipalities were as a matter of fact increasing, but at present they are decreasing. If we do not take any steps for the purpose of enabling the people to improve in the art of self-government, I am sure time will come when probably there will be a greater measure of evidence than the Hon'ble mover of this resolution has been able to place before the Council, to show that we as a matter of fact are quite unfit for local self-government. The object of this is that we should be really made to learn the art and to progress in that art, and in that desire I submit there is not single inhabitant of this Province who would say that he has no desire to improve in the direction of local self-govern-

[*Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Parker.*]

ment. I am sure that if the Government gave us a helping hand, the people would show that they are fit to be entrusted with the duties of local self-government. Of course, as I have already said, the demand in the resolution is a very modest one inasmuch as it asks that enquiries should be made to ascertain whether there is a desire for the introduction of the elective principle in the notified areas that are existing at present. There is no doubt that when it is left to local authorities for the purpose of seeing whether the notified areas ought to be converted into municipalities, of course the thing must long remain in abeyance because after all there are lots of other things that are taxing the time of local officers in preference to the enquiry necessary to find out whether the people want the introduction of mun cipal commissioners in their locality. There is no doubt that something is always brought against the introduction of this principle for the purpose of showing that the people do not want it. From the quotations which have been given by the learned Mover of this resolution it is very clear that local self-government has existed in India. In fact if we believe in the statements made in those quotations it is very clear that local self-government institutions existed in the country before the advent of the British rule. It is incomprehensible that the British rule has tended to destroy those capacities of the people for self-government. I am sure the education that is being imparted to us is enabling us more and more to do our duties ourselves. I cannot understand how it is that when we are advancing in education we are going backward in the art of self-government. An argument is advanced several times against this desire of the people to the effect that the people do not choose the best men and these objections come from a class of people who, I should say, are not associated with the class of people who want the elective principle. For instance, it is stated that when you give the right of election to a certain locality they generally put forward the most ignorant among themselves. Well, Sir, I submit there is no force in the observation. If we for once concede that local self-government is desirable, I understand that that means government of the locality by the people of intelligence and integrity of that locality. Where self-government is sought to be introduced it is no reply to say, because you do not go and select the most educated and the most advanced, therefore we do not give you self-government. Self-government means government of the people themselves, and the people means people of the class where we want to introduce the system, and as such I submit it is no reply to say that people do not select the best men. Of course we have got the provisions in the powers of Government to supplement the elected element with the advanced and the more forward class by means of nomination. Government can always supplement the number of elected members by nominated members, so that Government would be in a manner giving the people right of election and government of themselves to regulate their own affairs by the people of the locality and the intelligence which that locality supplies, supplemented by the educated class which Government can nominate. So I submit that if Government once admits that it is desirable to introduce the principle of self-government and confer that boon upon the people, there is no reason why we should proceed so haltingly as we are doing. I therefore submit that, in order to ensure that some appreciable progress in this direction, which is absolutely necessary, is attained, some steps, as advocated by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das, should be taken."

The Hon'ble Mr. Parker.—" Your Honour,—I think the resolution is entirely wrong, wrong at any rate in its present form. I think it should not be necessary for Government to enquire whether the people of a locality want a municipal committee. It is the people who should make known their desire to Government by applying to Government for a municipality. I think the resolution is quite unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee.—" Your Honour,—I wish to make a few very brief remarks on the question raised in the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das. This is, as several of the Hon'ble Members have stated, a modest resolution. It does not seek to commit Government in any dangerous line of policy. It only says that if a line of action is clearly desirable, will Government be pleased through its local officers to make enquiries whether the people in that locality, who are to be included in the municipality, have a desire for local self-government, and in that case it might be considered. Well, I think, Sir, it is a very cautious procedure and does not in the least jeopardise any principle which is in vogue at present. On the contrary I take it that the trend of present policy is towards local self-government. Since Lord Ripon first gave vent to that principle, possibly he went too fast, and Government had to hold the reins and draw in the over-fastness of the people.

" I also believe that in many places Municipal Commissioners are found wanting and deprived of their powers, but this does not in the least show that it is a sufficient reason to prove that local self-govsrnment is a bad thing, and that it should never be resorted to or never be encouraged. On the contrary I think it is in the interests of Government to have local self-government so that the officers of State may be relieved of their small affairs in the small localities. It is almost self-evident that people of small localities understand their interests best and are best able to manage them provided we get men of good calibre to take charge of those affairs. While, as a matter of fact, their interests are not so well understood by officials overburdened with other and more pressing duties in diverse ways, and therefore their co-operation is extremely valuable. It is remarked in the Government resolution of the 7th September 1882, quoted by the Hon'ble Mover, that 'the officers of Government in all Departments complain of over-work, and the true remedy is to awaken or foster a capacity for self-help amongst the people.' It goes on to say that the establishment of municipalities would 'relieve the Government of the odium of petty interference and small unpopular acts, to diminish any sense of antagonism between the people and the Government, to promote better knowledge of the real aims of the governing body; to popularise taxation; to open useful if not exalted careers to the native gentry.' Those remarks were, I believe, made at the time of Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor, and embody the true policy of Government and the true recommendations for encouraging local talent to look after the affairs of their locality. That being so, it is no argument to say that because in certain matters they have been tried and found wanting, therefore they should never get that again. Particularly in the Punjab, Government exercises a sort of parental control over the people. I quite appreciate my Hon'ble friend Mr. Parker's objection, but I think the people are shy, and do not come forward themselves. They are not sufficiently articulate in those small matters in those localities to approach Government, and it would be better if enquiries are made very cautiously and silently by the Commissioners of Divisions to find out whether there is any desire for local self-government. That is a matter which might be considered. As the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das has pointed out Government can supplement elected members by appointing nominated members as well. For this reason I think that we should have a policy of this kind formulated. What is wanted is that Government should at all events declare that it is in favour of local self-government provided it can be efficiently established. I do not think there is any reasonable objection to such a principle being enunciated. I take it that the trend at present is that we should proceed in that direction. Another point is that if you do not exercise your capacities, your faculties become atrophied, and I dare say that in many cases where members of municipalities were found want-

[*Sir P. C. Chatterjee ; Lala Kashi Ram ; Mr. Barron ; His Honour the President ; Mr. Lumsden* .]

ing, the reason was that for years and years they had never had any responsibility, and when it was just put upon their heads, they were quite unable to do it properly, they were bewildered and lost their heads and committed those errors which resulted in their being disfranchised. It is always good, I submit, to cultivate in the people the faculty of governing themselves in small matters. It is a good education, I think, for people to deal with these municipal matters. It is a very good education, if they afterwards become members of higher bodies, such as members of Council. If they are good Municipal Commissioners, they can give us the benefit of their experience. For these reasons, I think, the principle is good, and it ought to be cautiously introduced. The resolution does not seek that Government should even say that it should be introduced in certain localities, it simply asks Government to make enquiries to see if there is a demand for it. I also confirm the principle that the spirit of local self-government is ingrained in the Indian people particularly in those units of village communities which exist from time immemorial. That goes to show that at the best there was a sort of democratic sentiment underlying those organisations that have been existing up to the present time, and that gives you an index as to their latent capacities. I think there is a sufficient case for enquiry, and for these reasons I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Your Honour,—I ask your indulgence to make one further remark which escaped my notice before, that is that I wanted at that time to bring to Your Honour's attention a new set of facts which have come into existence in recent years, *i.e.*, the formation of councils, where the right of election and right of voting belongs to electors. That is a stimulus."

The Hon'ble Mr. Barron :—" Your Honour,—I rise to a point of order. The Hon'ble Member cannot make any remarks now."

His Honour the President :—" The Hon'ble Member wants to put forward one particular argument for which he has asked my leave."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—" Of course I think the mere mention of the thing probably suggests to the Hon'ble Members the rest of the argument. I think because the franchise now belongs to elected members, it is naturally considered that there will be a desire in almost all places where they could have that franchise to possess a municipality. Therefore I think it is a very strong evidence for showing that there exists a widespread desire in the Punjab that enquiries should be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden :—" Your Honour,—I must congratulate the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution on the skill with which he has drafted it and also the adroitness with which, in introducting it, he avoided all the weak points. I am not surprised therefore that his innocent looking resolution has met with a certain amount of support of this Hon'ble Council. Assuming, as I think we are bound to assume, that the word 'good' is to be supplied before the word 'municipalities' in the second line of his resolution, it may safely be stated that the objects of Government coincide with the object of the resolution. Government are as anxious to see an extension of good municipal government as the Hon'ble Mover, but as regards the methods by which this object is to be attained, I must join issue and I hope to convince the Council generally, if not the Hon'ble Mover himself, that this resolution is misleading and superfluous. The resolution conjures up to the mind a pretty and touching picture. One sees the Province pictured as a gigantic nest and dotted in it a number of small nestlings with wistful eye and mouth agape hungrily watching for the supply of a morsel from the mother bird which is hovering around. But this cruel mother bird, busied with other affairs, pays no attention to their piteous cries and the poor little birds have to go empty. But before we accept this as a basis for a resolution, we must consider how far this picture is true to nature, that is how far it is in accordance with the actual facts. I find that altogether

[*Mr. Lumsden.*]

there are in this Province 24 towns which would come within the scope of this resolution. Of these two of our little birds have from the very beginning kept their bills tightly closed from any question of municipal government. Other three are, so far as is known, absolutely content with their present lot. Of the remaining 19, 9 little birds are of a development so immature that they could not at the present moment be given any form of municipal food with any hope of success. I refer to those little birds representing the small *mandis* scattered over the Province. The complexities of municipal machinery would be entirely unsuited to their condition. As regards the remaining 10 little birds, a sad story attaches. All of these 10 little birds have previously been fed with municipal food. Two or three of them, having received this treatment, apparently did not know what to do it. They sat there and they did nothing, until finally the mother bird had to come to the rescue and relieve them of the morsel they could not masticate. The remaining little birds have even a sadder story. They, along with a number of other little birds in this Province, gobbled down the morsel when they received it, but alas the effects were very bad. If I may be permitted the allusion, I may say that the municipal worm proved too tough for their little insides. Instead of growing into fine, healthy birds, a credit to themselves and the mother bird, they began to develop all manner of diseases, sectarian jealousies, mal-administration, misconduct and the like, till at last the mother bird had again to come to the rescue and administer various doses of nasty medicine. In some cases it was sufficient to give a cooling draught in the shape of the abolition or curtailment of the election principles. In other cases, even severer methods had to be resorted to, but I will not harrow the feelings of this Council by describing them. Other little birds with which this resolution is connected came in between. It was found that the cooling draught was not sufficient; it was found that more drastic remedies were not necessary and accordingly they were placed on a low and less exciting diet in the shape of notified areas. Thus our picture of the 24 little birds when analysed is found to be very different from what this resolution represents. As I have said, 5 little birds are, so far as we know, absolutely content with their present lot, 9 are immature fledglings to whom municipal machinery could not successfully be applied, and the other 10 form a group of more or less convalescents who are endeavouring to work off the effects of having dined not wisely but too well. We must therefore discard the picture as being not a true representation of the actual circumstances. We must banish it from the portrait gallery and relegate it to that department where imagination is allowed full play. To this extent the resolution is misleading. It is also superfluous. It is based on two assumptions which are absolutely irrelevant. In the first place it pre-supposes some defect in the present system owing to which towns desirous of becoming municipalities are unable to make known their desires. Nothing could be further from the actual facts. As has been pointed out in this Council to-day, all that has to be done is for the town desirous of getting self-government to approach the local officer who is always on the spot, who probably at least twice a year visits the town, and who in any case can be reached without the slightest difficulty. I cannot conceive of any more simple system than the one at present in vogue and I challenge the Hon'ble Member to produce one single instance in which the present system has proved a bar to the fulfilment of any legitimate desires. It also assumes that Government is unnecessarily slow, almost inactive, as regards the extension of municipal privileges. Nothing again could be further from the truth. The mere history of municipal institutions in this Province is sufficient to show that the great fault of Government has been in going much too fast and not too slowly. At the Council meeting of the 13th March, in answer to a question put by the Hon'ble Mover of this resolution, I had to explain how a certain number of municipalities had to be abolished and reduced to notified areas. Among to-day's questions will be found one regarding the reduction or abolition of the right of election in another municipality. These facts prove that Government has been going too fast and not too slow, and consequently a resolution,

[*Mr. Lumsden.*]

which presumes the opposite, is obviously erroneous. In the third place the resolution is unsound in principle. It seeks to establish a qualification for the bestowal of the privileges of municipal administration measured in terms of yearly income or number of population. I admit that there is a theoretical minimum below which it is not safe to go in establishing municipal administration, but I find, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mover himself, there are several municipalities at present in existence which contain a smaller population than the figure quoted in the resolution, namely 5,000. The mere possession of a certain income or a certain population is not in itself any sufficient guarantee that municipal administration can be introduced with success. There are a great many other factors which enter into the situation, the most important of which is the development of the community. There are other points to which I might take objection in connection with this resolution, but I trust that what I have said will be sufficient to show to the Council that the acceptance of this resolution would not in any way be of assistance to the object which I understand the Hon'ble Member has in view, namely, the extension of good municipal government. But while it has been my duty to examine this resolution in the cold light of facts and consequently to offer a few friendly criticisms regarding it, it is my good fortune to be in a position to make an announcement which I trust will induce the Hon'ble Mover to withdraw his resolution. The powers of Government as regards the expansion of municipal administration are somewhat limited. Too vigorous encouragement is apt to savour of compulsion and self-governing by compulsion is, of course, a contradiction in terms besides being absolutely worthless. The real and important factors in the situation are the general willingness of the people to take on the responsibilities of self-government and an adequate supply of men suited for the purpose of municipal commissioners. I have used the word 'genuine' in regard to willingness because past experience has shown that there is also a theoretical willingness which has a way of fading away. But the most important factor in the case is undoubtedly the supply of suitable men. The past history, I mean the history of modern times, not of the present date, shown conclusively that the want of suitable commissioners has been the rock upon which so many of these frail barques have foundered. If we had a supply of men of the right stamp able to rise superior to the temptations of sectarian jealousy and the pettiness of faction feeling, and willing to devote themselves whole-heartedly to the benefit of the community, if, I say, we had an adequate supply of such men, the problems which now confront us would practically vanish. There would be no further complaints about the lowness of the percentage of elected members, there would be no complaints that so many towns do not yet receive their full rights.

"But at the same time, while these are the main factors in the situation, Government are considering whether this present system of municipal administration is altogether suitable for the smaller towns among which naturally most progress has yet to be made. The present system has certain advantages; it provides an easy transition from the bare notified area to the full municipality by gradual stages, sections being gradually extended as a notified area grows, so that by the time it is ripe for admission into the higher field, it has had very considerable experience of the working of the Act. At the same time Government are inclined to believe that some of the smaller towns are debarred from coming forward by the very complexity of our Municipal Act. Accordingly there is now a proposal to evolve a new Act somewhat on the lines of the United Provinces Small Towns Areas Act, which would apply to all the smaller towns in the Province which have not yet reached development to full municipal powers. If this project be carried through, it will involve the abolition of all the present notified areas. There will only be two classes of towns, those administered under Act III of 1911, the present Municipal Act, and those which will come under the scope of the new Act. This partition will involve a reconsideration of the position of all the existing notified

areas and presumably of the notified areas that are found in any way fit for promotion will receive promotion and be placed along with the present municipal areas possessing the full powers. The more backward notified areas will be included, along with the small towns which will come forward when the new Act is passed, and will remain there until in some near or distant future their development has proceeded to such an extent as to justify promotion to Act III of 1911. In this way the object I think which the Hon'ble Mover has in view will be obtained without any defects which I consider apply to his resolution. Each notified area will have an excellent opportunity of making a case for inclusion among municipalities, and that being the case, I suggest that the Hon'ble Mover might withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das spoke by way of reply.

His Honour the President :—" Before putting the resolution to the Council I may say a few words in addition to what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden on behalf of Government. I may say in the first place as publicly and emphatically as possible that there is no desire on the part of Government to hamper the development of local self-government. On the other hand, there is every desire to foster it. At the same time I think a good deal of mischief has been done in this Province by identifying local self-government with municipal institutions. Municipal institutions are one form of local self-government, they are not the only form, and I think local self-government in this Province has suffered from the fact that the two were looked upon as the same. That has been shown amply by the results of extending municipal committees too rapidly to small towns which it has been proved were not fitted for it and it has been found necessary, owing to the incapacity or misconduct of members, to withdraw those institutions and, as pointed out by Mr. Lumsden, relegate those town to the lower level of notified areas. Now I also think that those who know the condition of the small towns in the Punjab will agree with me that the development of the civic spirit among the people of those towns has been seriously hampered by the fact that the only outlet for it was the municipality. Over and over again in dealing with towns of this kind of four or five thousand people, I have pointed out the necessity of sanitation, the necessity of better dispensaries and schools and advised them to form a municipality.

" They admitted all the advantages, but the question was on one side whether the theoretical advantage of local self-government in the form of a municipality out-weighed the financial responsibility. And when it came to a question of a man putting his hand in his pocket and paying for municipal institutions, he was not prepared to do it.

" That is the solid fact with which I think every Member of Council who knows the conditions of affairs in these small towns will agree. It has therefore become necessary now to reconsider the question and to find whether, by dissociating the smaller towns from municipal institutions, by affording them a simpler, more workable method of local self-government in harmony with their conditions and ideas, we would not encourage them to adopt these institutions. The first question which occurs, as we all know, when a municipality is established is the imposition of octroi. As every one knows, octroi is excessively unpopular. In small towns when you say you can only have this institution at the price of octroi, in 99 cases out of 100 they would refuse. Municipal institutions are identified with octroi and therefore they are unpopular. Therefore, if we want to make a step forward and encourage the adoption of local self-Government, we must do it in a different way which does not involve municipal institutions and does not necessarily involve octroi. We must leave it to these small towns to consider what form of taxation they will adopt. We will not say 'you must adopt octroi.' It is with this object, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden, that we have now come to the conclusion to take into consideration the introduction of a Bill

[*His Honour the President*; *Mr. Lumsden*: *Malik Muhammad Amin Khan.*]

which will deal with these smaller towns. That Bill would cover the existing notified areas or such of them as could not be promoted to the higher position of municipalities. It would also include a great many small towns which are not at present notified areas and are not fit to be municipalities. And if we endeavour to have a simpler form of local self-governing institutions we hope to make greater progress in local self government in these small towns."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Council adjourned to 2-30 P. M.

BUDGET 1916-17.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden:—"As no changes have been made in the figures of Revised financial statement presented to Council on the 13th March 1916, and no resolution recommending any change has been passed, it is not necessary to hold any meeting for the formal presentation of the Budget. I therefore merely present the Budget* at the present time."

*See Appendix B.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan:—"Your Honour,—My first duty, I believe, is to express to Government the heartfelt gratitude of the masses of this Province for the general tranquillity and peaceful conditions that have reigned during the year that is coming to close. Unfortunately for the fair name of the Punjab, a most insidious programme of veiled sedition had made its way amongst a section of ignorant and foolish emigrants, but thanks to Your Honour's firm and undaunted administration, the tide was checked at the very start and the country was saved of what might otherwise develope into an open propaganda against established law and order.

"Your Honour, we the most loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty, are watching with the intensest interest the developments of that bloody tragedy which is unfolding itself on the Continent of Europe. Every incident that has come to light enfirms us in the conviction that the empire of which we are proud to be the members, unsheathed its sword in defence of truth, righteousness and human liberty and we are steeled all the more to see that the Empire may come out of this crucible of trial with unsullied honour and unshaken integrity. India as a whole is determined to a man to stand by its sovereign and the Punjab, as the historic sword-hand of the peninsula, has given and means to give the flower of her manhood and all its humble resources as its contribution towards that great cause which is being upheld and defended by the glorious Allies' line.

"Coming now to the prosaic matters of internal administration, I would first of all congratulate my friend the Hon'ble the Finance Member on his most lucid and quite acceptable Budget. It is indeed a great relief to this Province that it will not have to face unusually severe financial burdens, and for this, while the country at large must be full of gratefulness to the Hon'ble Sir W. Meyer, we in this Province must specially feel grateful to Your Honour's Finance Member for having spread his demand evenly on all sides and for having effected rigid economy and retrenchment in the spending departments of the Government. Your Honour, there is one special matter to which I venture to draw Your Honour's kind attention. Higher education is spreading with leaps and bounds amongst all classes and the supreme credit of this civilizing agency must necessarily rest with Government. This movement towards a higher life must engulf all branches of society, but the means and instruments that exist at present to give its proper channel and direction are proving inadequate. The existing colleges cannot accommodate the ever increasing stream of young men whom the University passes out of its matriculation portal. It is hard and indeed extremely painful to see large number

[*Malik Muhammad Amin Khan* ; *Sardar Gajjan Singh.*]

of students refused admission to the institution for lack of space and accommodation. I wish therefore to appeal with special fervour to Your Honour for extending the facilities for higher education and for at least establishing one more Government College before Your Honour's regime expires. I am fully conscious of the heavy strain imposed on the finances of the Government by the great war, but I feel that the evil I am complaining of is coming to a head and should be put right. I have no doubt that I am in this matter touching a responsive chord in Your Honour's sympathetic ear and it is my prayer that before Your Honour lays down the burdens and cares of your exalted office, the Punjab may have the good luck of enjoying another premier Government College. While on this subject I would also like to enter a plea for less expensive education and for some modifications in the curricula of the various examinations. A radical change in the prevailing system of education is out of the question, but I feel something should be done to lessen the strain on the intellect of the students."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh :—"Your Honour,—I join with my friend, the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, in congratulating Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden for his lucid and detailed budget statement which he has presented before the Council.

"As a representative of the district boards I beg to take this opportunity to thank Your Honour for allowing two more seats on the Legislative Council to the representatives of the rural population. This clearly shows that Your Honour takes very keen interest in the welfare of the rural population.

"They fully appreciate the favour done to them and feel deeply obliged to Your Honour for this boon.

"As a representative of the zamindars I feel in duty bound to lay before Your Honour their grievances. I have received many letters from intelligent zamindars that farm labourers, who are employed for an agricultural year by the zamindars, often put the latter to inconvenience and loss by running away at a time when it is exceedingly difficult to get another man in their place. The civil remedies against such persons are not adequate to save the zamindars. The Workmens' Breach of Contract Act protects the interest of contractors, manufacturers, tradesmen and others. There is no reason why there should not be a similar legislative restraint upon the run-away tendencies of the farm labourers. I therefore beg that the Government should undertake such legislation in the interest of the great body of zamindars.

"The scarcity of land has led the zamindars to make encroachments upon the public pathways, and this evil tendency has grown to such an extent that most of the pathways in the villages have become so narrow that even a single cart can with difficulty pass along it. Thus the narrow paths have become a nuisance to the zamindars themselves. They are a hindrance to the commercial activities in the villages.

"It will be very much to the interest of the villagers and the general public if the pathways are widened according to the measurements given in the revenue records.

"The prolongation of the terrible war has necessitated the enlisting of a large number of recruits. The need for more recruits is growing daily.

"It is a matter of great satisfaction that land of five rivers has nobly responded to the call of duty. I feel proud indeed when I see that my constituency is behind none in the matter of furnishing recruits to the army.

[*Sardar Gajjan Singh* ; *Ram Saran Das.*]

"The military man has reason to be thankful to Your Honour for the reservation of a fairly large number of squares of land for the soldiers. This fact has given an impetus to recruiting. But in view of the daily growing number of wounded soldiers who are forced to retire from service and the participation of a very large number of the soldiers in this world-wide war I would respectfully submit that more land be reserved for the heroes who are sacrificing their lives for the defence of the British Empire. In this and the last meeting of the present session, I beg to offer you, Sir, my most sincere thanks for the unfailing courtesy shown to all of us during the period you have presided over the deliberation of this Council.

"The hospitality of Government House is known far and wide, and I do not remember a single meeting which was not followed by dinner, lunch or a party. With these remarks I support the Budget."

The Hon'ble Rai Ram Saran Das :—Your Honour,—"Another year of successful administration under your rule has come to a close, and it falls to the lot of non-official members to-day to take stock of the past year and offer some remarks for the future consideration of the Government.

"First and foremost the best thanks of the non-official members are due to the Finance Member. He has very eloquently explained to us the usually dry figures of the Budget and it speaks volumes to his ability how skilfully he has tried to satisfy the pressing needs of the various spending departments of the Government. His exposition of the Budget figures has indeed been very interesting. The Finance Secretary has this year in compliance with the request of non-official members supplied us with advance copies of the financial statement several days before the meeting. This courtesy is highly appreciated, and I am sure this practice will help the non-official members very much in properly understanding the intricacies of the Budget. The addition of a list of re-appropriations and of the insertion of minor head figures in the body of the memorandum are also greatly appreciated.

"While on the subject of finance I might say that last year when I moved a resolution urging the promotion of sanitary works in the new colonies that have helped so much to augment the resources of the Province I suggested in that resolution that a certain proportion of sale-proceeds of Government lands in these colonies may very well be spent on providing roads, dispensaries and other proper sanitary works. Your Honour on that occasion was kind enough to sympathise with the object of that resolution, and I am glad to find this year that the annuity of three-and-a-half lakhs earned by us in return for one crore that we surrendered to the Government of India will be spent for the development of the new colonies. This is a step in the right direction. The savings of the Province accumulated with so much labour and skill could not be spent in a better way and for the decision of Your Honour's Government that the proceeds of the investment of our savings are to be spent on sanitation, I am sure the people are very grateful.

"Your Honour last year, while speaking on Education I pointed out that the time has now come to provide opportunities to the people to get Technical, Industrial and Commercial instruction. Sir, I again submit that pure literary education cannot alone satisfy the needs of the people. Employments under the Government are limited and the purely literary education, without industrial training, makes the student unfit for all professions except that of a clerk. It is therefore time that a proper scheme for Industrial and Technical Education were prepared without any further loss of time. I am glad Your Honour's Government has recommended the employment of a separate Director of Industries. For this the best thanks of the people are due to you. Now what is required is the employment of separate Inspectors for Industrial Education. I hope Your Honour, with your usual readiness to meet the legitimate wants of the people, will bestow your earnest consideration on this most important question.

"Allied to this question of providing Industrial Education to the people is the question of making available to the public expert Industrial knowledge. In all progressive countries the Government employs Industrial and Technical experts in their service. It is their business to study which of the existing local industries are capable of improvement and what new industries can safely be started. All this information is spread broadcast and the people are invited to interest themselves in starting new industries and improving existing ones. In case of new industries whose chances of success are sufficiently tested by Government experts. In many countries the Government guarantees the interest on the capital invested in such industries. By such diverse other methods very big industries have been built up in foreign countries. Your Honour, this procedure for the promotion of the local industries is worthy to be adopted by us also. The Government has given in a way protection to the iron industry started by Tata Bros. They had decided to give some protection to the Portland Cement Industry in this Province also. I therefore urge Your Honour to move a little more in the same direction and to accept the idea of employing Industrial and Technical experts at State expense for the promotion of the local industries. If Your Honour decides to accept this my humble suggestion I assure you the whole Province will bless you and your name will go down to posterity as a great benefactor of the people. While on this subject, Your Honour, I desire to point out that our premier industry of agriculture also stands in need of great improvement. Lack of suitable implements and lack of knowledge to use them properly are a great hindrance in our way. The popularisation of scientific implements on a large scale is greatly needed. Thanks to the labours of the Agriculture Department which has taken steps to prove to the people the benefits of using improved ploughs, a better type of pumps and implements in order to ensure a more copious yield. People refrain from buying these implements owing to ignorance of their utility. May I suggest that our Agricultural Department should purchase the necessary implements and supply them to the peasants on easy terms or recover their prices just as Government recovers *taccai* advances. If the District Boards and Co-operative Credit Societies be asked to take greater interest in this matter I am sure much can be done. If such like procedure is adopted, Your Honour, I am confident our agricultural industry will be greatly improved.

"Your Honour, the mention of district boards in this connection reminds me of the fact that the existing powers of these bodies are very limited. Under the present arrangement they hardly possess any initiative. From the last report on the district boards I gather the Government also feels that in order to create greater interest for work in the members greater initiative should be given to district boards. Promotion of self-government, in favour of which the Government has so very recently expressed its opinion, also demands that we should place greater trust in the local self-governing bodies. I hope Your Honour will payyour best consideration to this point.

"In connection with the administration of rural areas, Your Honour, I wish to point out that in many districts proper arrangements for drinking water do not exist. People have to be content with the dirty water of ponds and chhapars. This breeds malaria and many other diseases. Your Honour, we should pay a very early attention to this question and promote and encourage the construction of pacca wells in rural areas for drinking purposes. For this purpose grants may be given to such District Boards as may require them.

"While on the subject of the public health, Your Honour, I need scarcely point out that the vast majority of people depend on Unani and Ayurvedic Systems of Medicine. These systems are suited to our nature and the indigenous medicines can be obtained very cheap. Under these circumstances I hope Your Honour will agree with me that the indigenous systems of

[*Ram Saran Das.*]

medicines require to be put on scientific basis. Proper arrangements for teaching these systems are urgently needed and some encouragement to the practitioners of these systems is also required. Your Honour is probably aware that the Government of India have also accepted a resolution embodying suggestions. I hope this question also will receive Your Honour's best consideration.

"There is another point, Your Honour, to which I would like to invite your attention. Your Honour is probably aware that the public feeling in the country is very much against the introduction of the School Final Examination in place of Matriculation. A proposal recommending the adoption of this very thing was made to the local University by the Education Department. I understand there has been a very sharp conflict of views on this proposal there, and it has consequently been indefinitely postponed. Under such circumstances, Your Honour, it is not advisable to move for its adoption and I hope Your Honour's wide-awake Government will drop this proposal.

"Another question that I would like to touch upon here is the wave of unrest that passed over certain portions of this Province during the last year. It was a very anxious time for all peace-loving subjects of His Majesty but fortunately we had then at the helm of the administration an experienced and sympathetic ruler in Your Honour's person. The wave of unrest was nipped in the bud by Your Honour's quick and strong action and the Province once again has assumed its normal condition. For this the best thanks of the people are due to Your Honour. Though our Province has now through your skill become peaceful, the British Empire is passing through a very critical period. The world-wide war is still devastating the fairest of lands and spilling the best human blood. But, Your Honour, we are sure the victory is ours for our cause is righteous. India has offered her best in the service of the Empire and I assure Your Honour we are ready to devote our all and make still greater sacrifices till we have vanquished the foe and secured an honourable and lasting peace.

"Coming towards the political status of our Province I pointed out to you last year certain defects in the constitution of our present Council and suggested certain reforms. I am glad and grateful that my request has not gone in vain and the people are very grateful to Your Honour for increasing the strength of this Council to the full statutory limit. But in this connection I must urge the regulations relating to the election of the Punjab Council are still not very satisfactory. In the neighbouring Province of the United Provinces the smaller municipalities and the district boards are combined into one electorate, and the larger municipal boards possess separate representation. Had a similar procedure been adopted in this Province also it would have strengthened the popular element in the Council. In the two western divisions of the Punjab all the members of the district boards are nominated members. If the municipal boards, which contain an elected element, were allowed to form with the district boards one group, direct representation of the people in the Council would have been strengthened. On the other hand by separating smaller municipalities from larger ones the Government would have made it possible for men of light and leading to get into the Council. This procedure is followed with success in the neighbouring Province of the United Provinces and I trust it would have been equally found successful in the Punjab. By the present regulations, Your Honour, very unnatural groupings had to be made. Lahore had to be tacked on to the Multan Division and Amritsar, a neighbour of Lahore, had to be joined to Jullundur Division. I hope when the time for the revision of these regulations comes up again these defects will be removed. As regards the representation of this Province in the Imperial Council I again beg to submit that the Punjab is not treated properly. Bombay, with a population nearly equal to that of Punjab, sends two representatives to the Imperial Council. The Punjab sends only one. This arrangement works to the dis-

advantage of an important minority in this Province and I hope Your Honour's Government will make proper representations on the subject to the authorities concerned.

"In the end, Your Honour, I have to mention the fact that this meeting is the last one of this Council. Some of us probably will not be coming in the new Council. On an occasion like this I must give expression to the feeling that is uppermost in the minds of all non-official Members that we are extremely grateful to Your Honour and to our official colleagues in giving us every help and assistance in the discharge of our work in this Council. During the last three years-and-a-quarter we have always been treated with courtesy and consideration. Your Honour, I heartily thank you and my official colleagues again for the kind treatment we have received in this Council all these years."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram :—" Your Honour,—I do not wish to make any lengthy or detailed observations on the Budget which has been sufficiently well discussed in the Council. But I wish to associate myself entirely with the commendatory remarks made by those who have preceded me in the debate as regards the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Budget. The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden is rightly entitled to the thanks of the Council for the labour and care he has bestowed on the preparation of the Budget. His task has not been an easy one. In fact, it has been attended with difficulties which it would not do to make light of. The great and world-wide war now raging in Europe and other parts of the globe has unhinged the finance of all the countries engaged therein.

"Those who had to frame the Budget have had serious difficulties to face in their efforts to adjust the finances and to make both ends meet.

"The tremendous expenditure which has been incurred and is being incurred on the war throughout the British Empire has not been without its influences on the finance of the country.

"The effect of the war on the trade and commerce of this country though indirect has been sufficiently strong to compel the Government to retrench expenditure in various departments. It cannot be expected that this Province should escape the effect of the influences which have affected India so considerably. Mr. Lumsden has thus had to do his work under circumstances of special difficulties and the explanations that he has given for the economies he has been compelled to effect have satisfied all reasonable persons. He has taken the Council into his confidence and laid before his colleagues his case in all its details. Whilst on this point I think I must say that if the war does not come to an end soon and is prolonged for another year or two there will be all the greater need for the exercise of those qualities of caution, care and discrimination which Mr. Lumsden has employed in the preparation of the Budget. I need not assure Your Honour that in this Province the people of all classes are fully prepared to do their share in the object and determined resolve on the Empire to carry on the war with all the resources, strength and energy at its command till complete victory over the enemy is assured. The people of the Punjab are ready to make any sacrifice in this connection. What will be demanded from them, they will whole-heartedly co-operate with the Government in this matter.

"I do not think it advisable to take up the time of the Council with any observations on the war. I should like, however, briefly to touch upon one and an unpleasant aspect of it which has unfortunately been prominently before the public during the past year. I shall first say a few words about the revolutionary movements in India which has its origin outside India. The genesis of the movement and its history being quite familiar to us, I need not say much about it. The men who actively participated with the exception of the few who were its prime movers and others who were the misguided

[*Raizada Bhagat Ram.*]

tools of more clever persons have now received their punishment and I think we may safely say that the mischief has been nipped in the bud. There was fear at one time that it might assume most serious proportions; but thanks to the firmness, vigour and determination which Your Honour brought to bear on the solution of the problem, it was properly and satisfactorily dealt with.

"Public opinion in the Punjab fully endorses what fell on this subject from Lord Hardinge, our late beloved Viceroy, at the United Service Club in October last. The one satisfactory feature of the matter is the hearty and the thorough manner in which the people of the Punjab co-operated with the Government in putting down the revolutionary movement, and this is due to no small extent to the policy adopted by Your Honour from the very first and to your firm resolve to maintain peace and order. I may be permitted to say a few words about the riots which disgraced a part of the western Punjab thirteen months ago. I need not say much about the causes which led to them for they are well known. Wild and baseless rumours circulated by mischievous persons created an impression among a section of the people that the British Power and Authority had weakened, and that they might give free and unrestricted scope to their lawless propensities. They forgot for the time that their country was under the British Government and consequently gave free rein to their desire for pillage and plunder. The defenceless people who were the victims of this display of lawlessness suffered grievously. As soon as the facts came to the knowledge of Your Honour steps were taken to restore order, to repair to some extent the damage that has been done and to prevent the recurrence of the trouble. I need not refer to the now well known speech that Your Honour made at Jhang and the steps taken by Your Honour's Government to reassure the people and to restore their confidence in Pax Britania. I have every hope that the good work of restoring friendly relations and of letting bygone be bygones which has been initiated under Your Honour's auspices will continue to be done until the people forget what happened and resume their old relations as friends and neighbours.

"I should like to ask Your Honour's permission to refer briefly to one or two points connected with the administration of criminal justice in the Punjab.

"This is a subject in which I take special interest and with reference to which I am in a position to speak from personal knowledge and experience.

"The report on the administration of criminal justice for the past year no doubt shows that there has been some improvement, but there is no use denying that the state on the whole is still unsatisfactory.

"The average length of a trial in the Punjab is about three times as great as in the provinces known as Regulation Provinces. A good deal has been said about the causes of this admittedly unsatisfactory state of thing in the Government report and in the public press.

"I am inclined to think that longer time is taken in the Punjab to deal with criminal cases because the magisterial organisation and efficiency are not sufficiently strong to cope with the work that has to be done. Cases which in other provinces are tried by Assistant Sessions Judge with the aid of Jurors and Assessors are disposed of in the Punjab in the larger majority of cases by what are known as Section 30 Magistrates, who are as a rule inferior in status, legal equipment, training and experience.

"In my humble opinion there is no reason why the provision relating to Section 30 Magistrates should be retained in the Punjab. In educational and general advancement and in most other matters which help in determining the status of provinces, the Punjab is not in any way inferior to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and there is no reason why it should continue to

labour under the disadvantages of being treated as a non-Regulation Province and placed on an identical footing with Coorg, Assam, and Ajmer-Marwar

"The other point to which I would like to refer relates to the percentage of convictions. Satisfaction is expressed as the increase in the percentage of convictions. Considered *per se.*, this doctrine may not appeal open to objection but in view of what I have already said about the equipment of the judicial machinery which has to deal with a large part of crime in this Province I cannot help saying that the increase in the percentage of convictions is no matter for congratulation, for our aim and view ought to be the punishment of the really guilty person and the administration of efficient, speedy and impartial justice and in my humble opinion any method which falls short of this standard stands self-condemned. I do not underrate the importance of punishing the really guilty and the healthy effect that it produces on the prevention of crime but I cannot help stating that great and incalculable harm is done when with the aid of corruption really guilty persons manage to escape and helpless and innocent men are hauled up and convicted. Justice is brought into contempt and. the criminally disposed have an increased scope for their evil propensities.

"Before I conclude my remarks on the administration of criminal justice I think I shall be failing in my duty if I do not emphasise what is within the knowledge of every lawyer with extensive criminal practice. It is that the increase in the percentage of convictions is invariably followed by the increase in corruption and other evil practices accompanying it. This is a matter which is deserving of careful attention of both Government and public, and my humble conviction is that so long as effective steps are not taken to put this right things will remain in their present condition.

"Before I sit down I wish humbly to thank Your Honour for the kindness, courtesy and consideration always shown by Your Honour to the members of this Council."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Hari Chand :—"Your Honour, The Budget before us is not a prosperity Budget. With the unfavourable conditions of last *kharif* and with a hardly hopeful prospect of the important *rabi* harvest, it is perhaps inevitable that the estimated yield from the land revenue should be worse by 16 lakhs than the Revised Estimates for 1915-16. This again shows that the so-called magic wand of the Financial Secretary is powerless against seasons and climate and that our budgets are largely 'a gamble in rain.' Be that as it may, I shall be hardly doing my duty if I do not offer my congratulations to the Hon'ble Financial Secretary for his skilful marshalling of facts and figures. Although new to his office, he has fallen in with the way of his Department, as if to the manner born. Verily, he has placed all his cards on the table and perhaps I am not alone in saying that my thirst for figures has reached satiety.

"It is rather sad to hear that the assignment from the Government of India for education has now been exhausted. Indeed, but for our investment of one crore with the Government of India, the future would have been gloomy. It is true that sanitation has 12 lakhs at its credit, but the two graces, culture and cleanliness, go hand-in-hand, and starving the one means starving the other. It cannot be said that the provisions as regards these have in the past been rich—nay, we can never have too much of them—and it is only meet that the various departments should show the same spirit of economy as they have done now in order to provide for more education and better sanitation.

"As regards industries, it is a pity that the major portion of the grant for the last year lapsed for want of suitable schemes. Since then, however, the announcement of a Royal Commission on Industries to be presided over by Sir Thomas Holland has been made and we expect great things out of it. Your Honour has been a generous patron of swadeshi industries and Your Honour's sympathetic speech at the last Council still rings in our ears.

[*Rai Hari Chand*; *Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan.*]

"I am glad to find that a provision of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs has been made for the new colony roads. The development of communication in the new town of Dera Ghazi Khan is, however, an equally urgent matter. The people there have been hard bit by the ravages of the Indus and need every protection and support. May I suggest a suitable provision for the development of roads in the town of Chorhutta (Dera Ghazi Khan) be made?

"As an elected representative I take this opportunity of conveying the heartfelt gratitude of the people of my division to Your Honour for the steps taken to quell the grave disorder that took place in Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Multan districts in February and March 1915? Your Honour verily proved to be the *ma bap* of the people in their distress, and a terror to the lawless element. Those were indeed days of anxiety and peril which are happily unknown under the *aegis* of *Pax Britannica*. Now that confidence is restored and quiet prevails, we must give our heartfelt thanks to Your Honour and to Colonel Thompson, the popular Commissioner of the Division, whose ready tact and genuine sympathy helped not a little to quiet the situation.

"The closing session of this Council has witnessed a change of Viceroyalty. The orthodox Hindus of the Province have already taken steps to welcome His Excellency's *regime* by naming the proposed Sanatan Dharma College at Lahore after him. Nay, we have no doubt that His Excellency will continue the same noble and liberal policy as his illustrious predecessor Lord Hardinge, and will like him win a lasting place in the grateful affections of his people.

"As Your Honour well knows, this Province has not stinted herself in men, money or material in crushing the hateful demon of German militarism and it is only meet that she gets a Chartered High Court, an enlarged representation in the Supreme Legislative Council and other privileges, which have so far been denied to her."

The Hon'ble Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan:—"Your Honour,—As this is the last meeting of this Council I should like, with Your Honour's permission, to submit a few remarks on some of the items connected with the Budget and make a passing reference to the legislative work of the Council during the last three years under the distinguished guidance of Your Honour.

"Representing, as I do, Sir, a community whose educational backwardness is a well known fact, I offer my most grateful thanks to Your Honour's Government for the liberal grants made from year to year to promote and extend popular education in the Province. I must not here forget to express my appreciation of a very welcome grant of Rs. 25,000 that has been budgetted for the extension of Primary Schools during the ensuing year. It need hardly be stated that of all heads of public expenditure, that of education is one which my community wishes to see more jealously guarded than another. While regretting that abnormal conditions caused by war should have necessitated proportionate economy even in expenditure on education one must gratefully acknowledge the sincere solicitude which Your Honour's Government has shown for education. A decrease of a little less than two lakhs under this head is not such as to be grudged at a time when other heads of public expenditure have had to undergo a severer retrenchment. While speaking on this subject let me express my whole-hearted support to a very happy change that has been introduced in regard to the method of distributing recurring educational grants to local bodies. This change, while removing the disadvantages resulting from the old system, is calculated to enable the really backward districts and municipalities to get their fair share from educational allotments.

"In the past, as ill-luck would have it, the prosperous districts fed on the poor thus appropriating what should have more equitably gone to the latter.

"In this connection may I commend to Your Honour's kind notice, the Hali Memorial School recently established at Panipat. This institution commemorates the name of one who was rightly regarded by my community as their greatest National Poet. His burning and inspiring poetry – a portion of which forms part of the Urdu Text-Books of the Punjab University—awakened the Indian Mussalams to their educational requirements and his whole life constitutes one long and passionate advocacy of the claims of liberal education in India. It is this great Urdu Poet whose worth and services the Hali Memorial School wishes in its own humble way to perpetuate. Any State encouragement to an institution such as this will be peculiarly welcome to its promoters and will be highly appreciated by the entire Muslim community.

"Your Honour, the tendency to ask for reduction in expenditure on Police is extremely regrettable, especially at a time when the interest of the public and administration render it absolutely necessary for Government to resort to enrolment of additional force. The Western and Central Punjab has passed through very hard times during the closing year and thanks to the loyal and devoted services of this much cursed department, the surging wave of political crime, which could not but have a disastrous effect on the general progress of the Province, has been stamped out where it originated. The public stands deeply indebted to these guardians of peace for what they have done to maintain law and order in the Province. This country's force, as we already know, is entrusted with the primary functions of Government and what great sacrifices they have been called upon to make and have cheerfully made in the discharge of their duties cannot be too highly commended and deserve our deepest appreciation. The budgetted increase in expenditure on Police, under the present circumstances, seems to be modest and reasonable and as the Hon'ble the Finance Member has pointed out, is but a compulsory imposition on a reluctant Government. However I think that this extra provision, under whatever circumstances the Government may been have compelled to make, should be hailed with great applause, as the whole of this amount is to be devoted to the accomplishment of a very necessary Police reform, calculated to improve the moral and material conditions of the Indian rank and file by a substantial increase in their pay.

"Your Honour, the legislative activity of the Council, even under war conditions, has covered a considerable area. The laws that have been placed on the Statute Book during the first three eventful years of your Honour's *regime* include, among others, the most salutary measures such as the Punjab Courts Act, the Excise Act and the Medical Registration Act, and it is a matter of great satisfaction and congratulation that these enactments, shaped as they have been after full consideration in the Council, and with due regard the popular opinion, have been well received by the public."

The Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram :—"Your Honour,—It is gratifying to know that the Finance Member is in a position once more to repeat the remarks of the last year and say with the Hon'ble Mr. Mant that the revenue side of the Revised Estimates has not been affected by the war and this after the expiry of a period of one year and eight months instead of after eight months of the war when these words were used by the outgoing Finance Member.

"Thanks to the generosity of the Government, non-official Members of this Council are now in a better position than six years ago to understand if not also to appreciate the Budget dispositions. I am not, however, going to tire this Council by any survey of Budget disposition, I content myself by submitting a few points of financial and general interest for the earnest consideration of the Government. To begin with I am thankful to Government for giving details of information under some Budget heads that are not open

[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

for discussion. This information is greatly helpful to understand and appreciate the financial position of the Province. I would request the Government to go one step further and give us the details under the head of income-tax receipts.

"I observe the form of the explanatory memorandum this year differs from that of the last year. We thank the Government for giving us more information. At the same time the variation of the form from year to year causes confusion, at any rate it does not facilitate a comparative study of the figures. The heads of revenue and expenditure are scattered in different parts of the memorandum and this causes a good deal of inconvenience in studying the figures. Moreover, the figures given are only for three years whereas the Government of India give figures for a period of five years. I think it would facilitate the study of the Budget if the Local Government can adopt the Government of India form not only in the preparation of the financial statement, showing *plus* and *minus* figures, but in the exhibition of the quinquennial figures in the explanatory memorandum, grouping the heads of revenue and expenditute at one and the same place. I also observe that this time Appendix B of the financial statement of the last year has been removed. This removal is not helpful to obtain a bird's-eye view of the Budget dispositions. I, therefore, venture to submit that Government might with advantage adhere to the formal mode of giving sub-heads under Appendix B as in the last year.

"The Financial Secretary says that he has given all the information there is to give. This may be so from his point of view. We, however, find considerable difficulty in understanding the reasonableness of the allotments made under several heads of expenditure. When the Government of India publishes annually its appropriation report and discloses to the critical public almost every sub-head of expenditure, I do not know what difficulty there may be for the Punjab Government to make a copy of the detailed Budget in the form of an appendix available for the Members of this Council, as I believe it is being done in at least one Province, namely, the Central Provinces and Berar. For instance I read in the papers that one of the resolutions which were moved by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Madholkar in the Legislative Council of that Province on the 13th March referred to an appendix which contained such details. The Government may easily obtain a copy of the financial statement of the Central Provinces and find out the difference between our statement and that of that Province. In this connection I may also call attention to the fact that the Home account of the Government of India annually submitted to Parliament gives all these details. If these details are given in an appendix, Members of the Council will be able to appreciate the position of the Government better than they do now, and possibly bring in their experience to make the allotments more popular than they are. I have already referred to the appropriation report of the Government of India which gives us all the information about Indian financial administration. I beg to suggest that the Punjab Government may with advantage follow the example of the Government of India and make both the Appropriation Report and the Government Review thereon available to the public. So far as I remember the Punjab Government does not at present publish the Appropriation Report of the Accountant-General. Once a Review of that Report was published in the Government Gazette, and that was, I am able to say, appreciated by persons who are competent to form an opinion on the subject. But in the very next year the Review was practically dispensed with except for a few remarks on certain Public Works irregularities on the ground I believe that the War had upset Budget calculations. As the non-official public has begun to take an intelligent interest in financial matters I entertain the hope that Your Honour will be pleased to sustain that interest by directing the publication of this important Report, and by enlightening the public by the Government's highly informing review.

[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

"Allied to this matter is the question of the financial powers of the Local Government. There has been in recent years some sort of decentralisation in financial matters. The power of control formerly exercised by the Government of India have passed to the Local Government to the extent recommended by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation and accepted by the Government of India. This being so, it is only fair for the public to expect some information on this point. It would be distinctly advantageous and helpful to the policy of financial decentralisation if the Government would take a suitable occasion to inform the public how the present experiment in this direction has worked in practice.

"In this connection, Your Honour, I beg permission to give expression to a sense of disappointment I have felt and perhaps some others who like myself are elected members have also felt. This is with reference to the constitution of the Finance Committee which at present gives no opportunity to all the elected members to obtain a working knowledge of the internal financial machinery of the Government. I do not presume to know how the Finance Committee works and what opportunities it has to acquaint itself with the financial machinery. But I may say this some non-official members who like me may be disposed to criticise estimates would, if admitted to the charmed circle, be able to better appreciate the Budget dispositions. However that may be, I venture to ask whether there is any insuperable difficulty in increasing the strength of the Finance Committee to the maximum of 12 and giving a chance to 4 elected members in each year by turn to get themselves elected for that committee. Of the remaining 8 seats 2 may be given to the nominated and 6 to the official members. I hope this point will receive Your Honour's consideration.

"In my speech at the last meeting of the Council I invited attention to the appointment of two Inspectors of Schools, one European and one Indian, for one circle : this I beg to say is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction. Nobody knows the reason for the new arrangement. Are the two officers to exercise co-extensive powers or is one of them to be in a position of subordination to the other ? Are they going to have one and the same office between them and for how long or they are to have ultimately to have separate offices with separate establishment ? Who will carry on the correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction and with the Schools Head Master, Deputy Commissioner and other departments. Whatever be the theory in practice, I submit it will amount to the Indian Inspector being some sort of an under-study to the European. He would not be in a position to carry on any of the responsible duties or exercise the powers of the office. All the initiative would necessarily pass into the hands of the officer in the Indian Educational Service to whom would belong the credit for all good work.

"One consequence of the scheme the gradual bending down of the stature of the Indian officer who would gradually lose capacity for independent work in which he might justly feel pride and for which he might rightly be held responsible. Ordinarily the Indian Inspector would be recruited from the ranks of Assistant Inspectors and as such in his previous career must have served at one time or an other in a position subordinate to his European colleague.

"If it is sought to justify this experiment on account of the increase in the number of schools the obvious course to adopt would be to add to the number of Assistant Inspectors or other subordinate inspecting officers. I have tried my best to find any justification for adding to the number of highly paid Inspectors in the department when Government are cutting down expenditure on Primary Education. From the reply vouchsafed to my question to-day I find the Punjab programme for the expansion of Primary Education is an addition of 500 new schools a year, while Government has provided only for 100 such schools, that is to say only 3 schools per district

[*Lala Kashi Ram.*]

or in other words one school for a group of 340 villages. Thus we would take more than 300 years to supply each village with a school of its own provided there is no growth of population and no new villages spring up. It is clear that the department is not carrying out its own modest programme for the extension of the education of the masses, but finds reason for spending the public funds on new schemes of doubtful utility and adding to the number of highly paid posts of Inspectors.

"There is another point in connection with which I venture to speak a few words, namely, the hardships suffered by the clerical establishment owing to the great delay in giving effect to the scheme of reorganisation. The two schemes put together cost about a lakh or a lakh and a half of rupees at the outside and that I submit is not a very large sum that should baffle the ingenuity of our able Finance Member to find by means of judicious re-appropriation in the Budget dispositions of the present year. The reorganisations schemes were undertaken long before the outbreak of the war. The object was to ameliorate the lot of the hard-worked and ill-paid men in consequence of an all-round increase in the cost of living as it amounted in the pre-war period. It is matter of common knowledge that the cost of living has been nearly doubled since the outbreak of the war and consequently the poorer classes have been constrained to cut down their domestic budget and deny themselves the barest necessaries in many instances. Pitiable is the position of the upper subordinates with limited incomes and expanding demands on their slender purse. The purchasing power of the rupee is dwindling down every day and the retailed prices bear no sort of proportion to wholesale prices. The price of every commodity whether it has an exportable value or not has increased and the pinch is greatest under most of the items of domestic budget. It is in these circumstances that I ask the Government to find the necessary funds this year to give effect to the two schemes of reorganisation. Before I resume my seat there is one more point on which I desire to speak and that is the principle which guides the Government in appointing officials as members of this Council. Ordinarily it is no matter of concern to non-official members as to which official adorns a seat on this Council. Government knows official interests better and it is a matter of supererrogation for a non-official member to make any suggestion on this point. But it seems to me that there was one official member in the first Council whose presence was as muhc one of strength to Government as it was of help and value to the general public, namely, the presence of Sir Henry Burt, the Manager of the North-Western Railway. His presence served to enlighten this Council on a variety of Railway matters and public complaints relating to congestion of goods traffic for want of facilities for passenger traffic were being directly brought to the notice of the North-Western Railway—the premier Railway Administration in India. I do not know why a representative of the Railway Administration is not now being selected to sit on this Council, but I think I voice public opinion when I say that his absence is keenly felt. In another province, namely, Madras, a resolution moved by a non-official member has been accepted by the Government to take necessary steps to secure the enlargement of the powers of the Local Government in regard to the control administration and construction of Railways in that Presidency. Without going into the details of the resolution the text of which I presume has been noticed by Your Honour, I beg to state that any such steps taken in this Province in the direction indicated in the resolution will conduce to more speedy redress of public grievances which are now increasing in number and intensity. I am also of opinion that the present policy of constructing District Board Railways in the Punjab renders the presence of an expert Railway Engineer in the Secretariat necessary. At all events the presence of the head of the North-Western Railway Administration on this Council, and the willingness of the Railway Board to make an attempt at decentralising some of their powers as admitted by Sir Harold Stuart in the Madras Council should together be of material assistance to the general public.

[*Lala Kashi Ram*; *Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

"With these few remarks I once more tender my warm congratulations to His Honour's Government and the Hon'ble Finance Member on the satisfactory character of the year's Budget."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Your Honour,—The present year's budget, as the Hon'ble Finance Member has pointed out in his interesting speech in introducing the Financial Statement at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th March last, is of a special interest and significance. Previous to this it was the good fortune of the Hon'ble Mr. Mant to present prosperity budgets year after year during his tenure of the office of Finance Member to the Punjab Council. The provincial finances were then certainly in a much more prosperous condition than they are at present, while although the world-wide struggle now raging in three continents has injuriously affected the financial state of every country in the world, it is still a matter of some satisfaction that Indian finances and especially the Punjab finances retain their distinctive character. It was a very happy idea of the Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden to place in the hands of the Hon'ble Members a draft Financial Statement a week before the meeting of Council. This draft statement prepared, as the Hon'ble Member stated in his speech, at no small inconvenience to the Punjab Finance Department has been of great help to the Hon'ble. Members in their observation and deliberations on the budget. Another advantage, to wit the publication statement of re-appropriations exceeding Rs. 10,000 sanctioned by Government, has also been, I feel sure, much appreciated by this Council. That these two important advantages introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden so soon after his assumption of the office of Finance Secretary deserve our heartiest thanks to him and serve as a happy augury of the success that will, I hope, attend the Hon'ble Member in the highly responsible office to which he has been called by Government.

"Your Honour, it is a matter of great satisfaction and congratulation that although this year's budget was framed so as to admit of a deficit of $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, Government now hope to be able to close the year with a surplus of about 8 lakhs. If the same policy of retrenchment is maintained the reduction of the Provincial balance will not be very large and it is to be expected that the hope of ending the ensuing year with a Provincial balance of about 3 lakhs larger than the balance with which we began the present year will be realised.

"I shall now take into consideration certain of the allotments made in the budget. The provision of 3 lakhs for the Police Reform Scheme should go a long way to improve the morale of the Police Constabulary, and I hope every effort will be made to recruit a better and more educated class of men as constables. The amount of Rs. 30,000 set apart with a view to the introduction of the scheme for the reformation of criminal tribes although quite inadequate for the object in view is expected to serve the purpose of the very noble object of emancipating them to some extent from their criminal propensities. The attention given to this question by Government is very commendable and most important for improving the social condition of the people. But there is one point which I wish to suggest in this connection, that the work of reformation of these tribes should not be restricted to the Salvation Army alone, but facilities should first be offered to indigenous social organisations which may be willing to undertake the work. With regard to allotment for education, I confess that, owing to the extreme financial stringency created by the war, it would be impossible to make as large allotments for the purpose as were made during the two years immediately preceding the war, but the fact should not be overlooked that in primary education we are very much behind the requirements of the time. Would it not be advisable for Government, now that their own funds are so tight, to suggest to municipalities and district boards to materially increase their expenditure on education ? Of late there has been a tendency discernible among the local bodies to curtail their expenditure on education. It is time that this tendency should be

[*Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Khwaja Yusaf Shah.*]

checked and the attention of local bodies invited to the importance of providing funds for educating children of the areas under their respective control. The same remarks apply *mutatis mutandis* to sanitation. It is gratifying to find that sanitation will still have to its credit at the close of the next year a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs from the special Imperial grants. As sanitary schemes are often difficult of inception, Government might advise the local bodies to have schemes ready and approved in order that they may be taken up at once after the war is over. There is one other item of expenditure which has been postponed owing to the war, *viz.*, the revision of salaries of clerical establishments. As soon as the war is over, I hope Government will bring the scheme in force and do justice to this much hard-worked class of faithful public servants.

"Your Honour, to-day being the last meeting of this Council, I take this opportunity to acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the great assistance which I, in common with other non-official Members, have received from Your Honour's Government during the last 3 years and 4 months. It was my privilege to ask a very large number of questions on various subjects in order to ventilate popular grievances, and I must acknowledge that I generally received fully satisfactory answers from the Hon'ble Official Members. I have interpellated many times about the popular grievances with regard to the forest operations in Kangra District of which I am an humble inhabitant. It is a matter of much satisfaction to note that Your Honour's Government are making enquiries in order to come to a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which the Government as well as the people feel in strict enforcement of the rules framed at various settlements of revenue and forest in Kangra District. But I venture to submit that Sir James Lyall, as Settlement Officer, fully realised the requirements and necessities of the people as they existed in the old period of sixties and I would request Your Honour's Government to adopt, as far as it may appear to be possible, the rules laid down by that capable officer in this behalf. It is a matter of small intrinsic value to the Government but of much consequence to the people of Kangra District, and under the circumstances I think Government would be well-advised to graciously grant them the rights in trees standing on their private *dakhal-bachh maqbuza* waste lands on which they have been paying the revenue assessed or distributed at various settlements of the district.

"Your Honour, the end of the Great European War is not yet in sight but we all hope and pray that victory will go to the British Arms and the cause of right against might will, as it always has done, triumph in the end. We are also much gratified to find that the land of the five rivers, over which Your Honour's Government extends, has not been behind any other province in bearing its share of the war burden and that recruiting in the Province has been generally satisfactory, but results would have been still better if the enlistment were not restricted to the old Military class and were extended to all classes and communities. It is a time when all such classes must come forward to undergo Military training in order to be of use when their services be required by the Mother country and the Empire. With these few remarks I support the budget as it has been presented by the Hon'ble Finance Member."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah :—"Your Honour,—With your permission, I venture to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Member very warmly for the very lucid and able manner in which he has prepared his Budget, in spite of the only too patent fact that he had only been 3½ months in charge of his Department.

"Your Honour, the Council can hardly afford to forget that the Empire is still in the midst of the great war, which is making itself felt everywhere. It was impossible to think that the Finance Member would feel immune from the effects thereof. Great occasions demand great sacrifices, and it is, Your

[*Khwaja Yusaf Shah ; Sir P. C. Chatterji.*]

Honour, a source of very great satisfaction to us all that India has done, is doing and will do all it can to do to share in all form of possible sacrifice in vindication of the great cause of our Empire. With all these heavy financial calls on our purse, the fact that the Finance Member has been able to announce additional grants, however small, to education is deserving of recognition. It is a feature of his Budget on which I beg to express to him my warmest personal thanks.

"I desire, Your Honour, to associate myself most completely with the Hon'ble Members who have spoken on the war and India's attitude in the present crisis. The almost complete passing away of all local bickerings and the whole-hearted national and loyal support to the Government stand out as the pre-eminent features of the India of to-day. The voice of controversy is hushed for the time being and although great projects having a direct and immediate bearing on the welfare of the country await early solution, the country is resolved neither to embarrass the Government by diverting its attention from the main issues of our present hour of trial nor to exact terms for its loyalty, which it has brought to Government as a free-will offering of a great and grateful people. We all are to-day more hopeful than ever before of the ultimate victory to allied arms, and we fondly hope that the dawn is already within sight. It will in this connection be interesting to refer to the more recent Punjab contribution to the war in the form of aeroplanes. Your Honour had started with a modest programme, but the loyalty and generosity of the Punjab knew no bounds once it was set in action, with the result that we from this Province have been able to present as many as 43 aeroplanes, fully equipped to India's King-Emperor. There is just one point more I would like to refer to with Your Honour's permission. The Punjab is grateful to Your Honour for having raised this Council to its full strength. There was complete public agreement on the subject of the extension of this Council, and I am glad to find that Your Honour did find it possible to meet popular wishes under this head.

"In this connection, Your Honour, I cannot help mentioning that the tendency of electors both on the municipal and district board groups has, I regret to say, generally been, perhaps with few exceptions here and there, to vote on communal lines without going into broad question of merits and demerits of the rival candidates. I only wish and hope that as time goes on this tendency will undergo a marked change. But as long as it exists it is highly desirable in the interests of the administration that the power of the nomination must remain in the hands of Government in order to keep up a fair balance between the representatives of different communities on the strength of their population in this Province.

"Your Honour, this being the last meeting of this Council as we have known it for the last three years and more, I would venture to express a genuine hope and wish, that the new Council will enter upon their work with a still warmer enthusiasm to serve the best interests of the Province.

"I would further add an expression of my warmest thanks to Your Honour personally for the very uniform kindness and courtesy that you as President of the Council have always shown to us all as members, in the course of three years and more throughout our deliberations."

The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterji :—"Your Honour,—I have no special remarks to make on the Budget. The Hon'ble Finance Member deserves great credit for his lucid exposition of facts and figures. It is as good a Budget as can be expected in times of stress and difficulty like the present. I approve of it generally and merely repeat my remarks in previous years that I hope the Government will as far as possible continue its liberal policy towards the University and as respects education and particularly in the establishment support and improvements of Libraries in the Province, its munificence in the case of the Punjab Public Library being a shining example.

[*Sir P. C. Chatterji; Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.*]

"I grieve that the horrible and iniquitous war due to the criminal ambition and unscrupulous policy of Germany is still devastating Europe and many other parts of the world. The heart of India, loyal to the core to her Sovereign, bleeds at the havoc that is being wrought in some of the fairest parts of the earth's surface and the desolation of homes in many lands including her own brought about by the slaughter of the flower of their manhood. The enemy has insidiously tried to breed trouble in this country also but it is a matter of congratulation that in consequence of the vigilance of the authorities and the good sense and loyalty of the people his machinations have failed to produce any tangible effect.

"A momentous change has occurred between the meetings of the Council in this session and the sagacious and sympathetic statesman who was at the helm of the Indian State has left our shores after vacating his high office. The success of Lord Hardinge's administration in these troublous times was mainly due to the hold he had acquired over the Indian mind by his spirit of conciliation and his warm sympathy with the feelings and aspirations of the Indian people. It is fervently hoped that his noble successor will be equally fortunate in winning the affections of His Majesty's Indian subjects by generally treading in his footsteps, and our best wishes attend His Excellency.

"I hope Your Honour will, with the concurrence of the Supreme Government take definite steps to promote the industries of this Province and to resuscitate the decaying or defunct ones by patronage, direction and even monetary aid as is done by other enlightened Governments so that the Punjab, in common with the rest of India, may be set on her legs and cease to depend solely on the proceeds of her agriculture. This was India's position in pre-British times, and it is the ardent wish of every Indian patriot, and in fact of every well-wisher of India that she may be able to regain it by the help of her benign British rulers which will greatly add to the stability and strength of the great British Empire.

"I rejoice that Your Honour's Government has extended the benefits of the Council Regulations and increased the number of Councillors. For this the people of the Punjab who thereby get a greater opportunity to be articulate in respect of their wishes and opinions are most thankful to Your Honour.

"I may also be permitted to hope that further improvements will be made in arranging the groups so as to give greater facilities for local opinion to assert itself than is possible when distant places like Rewari and Simla and Lahore and Dera Ghazi Khan are associated in the same groups.

"As this is the last occasion on which I shall appear in this Council I take this opportunity to bid a cordial farewell to my Hon'ble Colleagues with the warmest thank to Your Honour for your unfailing kindness, courtesy and fairness as its President."

The Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan :—"Your Honour,—Following the annual custom prevalent in the Council to review the proposed financial arrangement for the ensuing fiscal year, I beg leave to give expression to a few observations. I cannot, however, pretend that these remarks are strictly confined to the Budget of the Province, but I believe they are not altogether devoid of public interest.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden is entitled to our congratulations for handling a difficult task so successfully. At the very commencement of his tenure of

office as Financial Member he had to confront a situation complicated by various causes but his optimism did not desert him and his Budget may well commend itself to those who realise the adverse circumstances with which he is surrounded. The abnormal times in which we all live have a particular significance for the Finance Member who although he may inspire us with confidence, cannot possibly himself indulge in absolutely confident anticipation of next year's revenue and expenditure.

"Actuated as I am by sympathy in his peculiar position, I would refrain from imposing any change which without a clear and certain knowledge of the future needs of the Province in the epoch of stress and trouble would in my opinion be highly detrimental to the true interests of the Indian Empire and would therefore if insisted upon savour of an unworthy anxiety for pedantic proposals in season and out of season. I am strongly of opinion, therefore, that the situation all over the world and especially in the case of those who are staking everything to uphold right and justice, demands that their supreme concern should be to strive their might and main to restore normal conditions in the world. When this gigantic task is achieved, then there will be time enough with undivided attention and with genuine public spirit to take full advantage of the opportunities which the restoration of peace would surely bring.

"At the last meeting of this Council, Your Honour accepted the resolution concerning Thikri Pahra System in the villages moved by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram with certain modifications. If it is contemplated that the experiment is to be tried on a large scale, I would suggest that there might be some penalty prescribed for those villagers who are deliberately obstructive and are considered as shirkers by the village panchayats.

"The penalty may take the form of a slight fine which may be fixed by law. I would not invest the Police with this authority as it is likely to be misconstrued by the public, but the village panchayat may be authorised to exercise their discretion in the imposition of this fine.

"Your Honour, all Punjabis, irrespective of caste or creed, are very grateful to Your Honour's Government for adding four more seats to this Council, which is thus brought to practically its full strength. This generous consideration affords yet another proof of Your Honours' genuine solicitude for solid concessions calculated to widen the liberties of the people and to add to the privileges of those whose destiny is fortunately placed in the fostering care of a Governor possessing such a deep sympathy and wisdom as yourself. The recognition of the importance of the gradually widening area of vision among the more thoughtful section of the people combined with the skilful and masterly control of a delicate, nay even a dangerous situation, as revealed in the trial for conspiracy against Government afforded clear indication of a firm determination that if enlightened statesmanship will satisfy all legitimate aspirations any outbreak of anarchical crime will find it equally prepared to adopt drastic action under the pressure of imperative needs.

"Your Honour, the public of this province is to be congratulated on the generous response which it gave to the appeal for funds for a fleet of aeroplanes. The pleasing exhibition of a laudable emulation among the people to lay at the feet of their August Sovereign a gift of a high military value was very inspiring. It is a matter of lively satisfaction to us Punjabis that under Your Honour's guidance this Province has perhaps rendered more valuable services than any other part of India. I cannot refrain from saying that this does not constitute the full measure of our sacrifices. The slightest wish of Your

[*Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan.*]

Honour on any occasion in future will find us ready to vindicate the reputation which we have already earned.

"Your Honour,—the whole of India has hailed with one chorus of approval and delight the appointment of the Industrial Commission by the Secretary of State. I do not think that any commission more important and more closely associated with the needs of the country and wider in its scope and usefulness was ever appointed in the past. And although the war, so long as it pursues its destructive course may prevent the realisation of its aims, yet, it illustrates the maxim that there can be no wise politics without thought beforehand. An Imperial asset such as this will draw India nearer to the heart of the Empire, and every tie that sympathy can inspire and statesmenship can thus plan would bind India and England together. It will give a new force to the idea of the community of interest in commerce in the prosperity of a common Empire and in loyalty to a common Imperial Crown. Our enemies who even at this stage are manufacturing goods of all kinds to flood the markets of the world, will, if our scheme matures in accordance with our hopes, find the Empire against which they are waging this cruel war absolutely independent of their goods. There can be no greater shock to their future aspirations than to see the Empire self-contained and self-dependent as regards trade within the proposed Imperial federation. The Province over whose destinies Your Honour presides is the granary of the Empire, the food supplier of the future.

"Egypt with its culturable area could not have supplied the daily food of the Roman Empire with as much abundance and variety of edible things as the Punjab with its wonderful system of canals and its rich soil can provide the staples of the Empire with produce of all kinds. In view of this latent wealth and also of the policy of the British Government embodied in the appointment of the Commission. We are animated by the hope that in future the Government will be more closely concerned with industry and agriculture than hitherto. There will probably be a more clearly defined state policy aimed at the encouragement of production which can receive a great impetus from the adoption of a wiser system of agriculture and by the introduction of the most approved up-to-date implements of husbandry. The system of granting land on lease for the purpose of experiments which has been inaugurated in different places in the Punjab will, I am sure, prove of incalculable value to the prosperity of the Province. But in order to make these farms serve as object lessons to all enterprising farmers, facilities with a liberal spirit should be placed in the way of those who by becoming pioneers of a new system have invested their fortunes to promote agriculture and have demonstrated by scientific methods the possibilities of managing model farms in India on Western lines. Your Honour, things that make a people rich and contented from the material standpoint are not the learned professions, the Government service, but scientific agriculture, well devised manufactures, thoughtfully planned arts, and crafts. The Industrial Commission I hope and trust will devote as much attention to the industries as to the agriculture of this Province which possesses the greatest asset in the shape of its sturdy, industrious, and thrifty rural population.

"Your Honour, the world war still continues its fearful ravages among mankind. Its end is not yet in sight and the nations engaged in this Titanic struggle are still bent upon destroying humanity with such a methodical zeal as has no parallel in ancient or modern history. People who helplessly see the disappearance of the best manhood of nations and the infliction of inconceivable misery on the survivors of the victims live in the hourly hope that Divine justice and mercy will at last intervene and save bleeding humanity from utter annihilation. If the glory of victory is to be worth anything it will surely come before the ominous thunder of guns drowns the voice of civilisation, and

before it crushes the progressive spirit born of ages of peace and prosperity.

"If the Divine will contemplates the birth of a new and chastened spirit after this fearful trial then all the heart-rending sacrifices will not be in vain, and our faith must remain unshakable by the supreme conviction that the cause for which we are fighting is not a mere matter of individual or national self-interest, but is in harmony with the great moral forces which rule the destinies of mankind.

"Those who are not absolutely blinded by passion hear Britain's voice as of one that speaks for justice to the weak, and see her hands outstretched to defend. They see that in the Empire she has she is doing justice and loving mercy and that she does not use her power to trample on the helpless and the weak.

"If the Divine laws possess any eternal value, as we believe they do, then the final victory as a matter of certainty must come to her as the exponent of righteous laws. The people in this Province are prepared to make every sacrifice to help her to achieve the great end for which the suffering humanity is devoutly praying."

The Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh :—Your Honour,—I had no mind to take up the valuable time of my Hon'ble Colleagues but perhaps I may be failing in my duty if I were not to congratulate my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member who is more intimately known to me owing to the fact that at Amritsar we have worked together in the national institution of the Sikhs—the Khalsa College. My Hon'ble friend has had no doubt an uphill task owing to the peculiar circumstances we are passing through, and it is really a matter of great congratulation that he has been able to make out a Budget which, on the whole, is very fair and has been put forward in quite an improved and an interesting form. In this terrible war the cause of the Allies, based as it is on justice and on the noble principle of safeguarding the interests of the weak, and waged as it is to lay low the spirit of proud militarism, is sacred to us who are proud to be the loyal citizens of the great British Empire, and it is matter of real pride to us that we Punjabis have not failed in our duty to our Sovereign and have responded to the call for the service of the Empire. Sikhs are a small community, and it is very gratifying that they are doing and have done as is apparent from their services in France and Mesopotamia, their humble best to serve their King-Emperor. It is indeed very regrettable that some people—Sikhs in outward appearance—have been misled by clever machinators who have made a tool of these simple people, but the community as a whole has been loyal to the Government and have done their part in upholding law and order by rendering every help in their power to the benign Government, and I am sure that they will not be found wanting in their traditions of loyalty to the Government which always keeps the interests of this small community at heart and we are grateful to Your Honour for your kind remarks in many of your public speeches. We are thankful to your Honour and to His Excellency Lord Hardinge to give the first chance of serving on the Secretary of State's Council to one of our Members, Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., and it is an honour of which we are very proud. The principle of safeguarding the interests of the minorities has been accepted by His Excellency Lord Minto's Government and Sikhs, compared with other sister communities, form a minority in this vast Empire which though small in numbers is an important one, proud to serve the Government which they consider as their own and I think they can safely leave their interest in Your Honour's hands and I am sure that their interests and claims will receive their due share.

[*Mr. Lumsden.*]

"We are grateful to your Honour for the personal interest that you have taken in our commercial institutions and I am sanguine that their needs will always receive your sympathetic consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden :—" Your Honour,—At this late hour I am sure the Hon'ble Council do not wish to hear many remarks of mine and I propose to cut short any words that I had to say to the greatest extent possible. Many interesting questions have been touched upon during the debate, but only a very few of them had any direct bearing on the estimates. It is a matter of great gratification to me that a Budget which was necessarily disappointing has been so well received, and I can only again assure the Council that we have made as fair a distribution as possible of the funds at our disposal. I am also pleased to see that the trouble we were put to in supplying members with a copy of the draft financial statement at an early date has been so much appreciated. I thought that we had supplied members with all possible information they desired, but apparently further information on certain points is still required. I would be glad to consider, before next year, how far we can supply such additional information or make any alterations in the present form. The accounts of the Government of India are much more complicated than our accounts, and it does not necessarily follow that the form suited to them could be easily adapted to this Province. I do not quite understand the Hon'ble Mr. Kashi Ram's reference to the Appropriation Report. He apparently complains that this report is not published. So far as I am aware, the report is published annually and is procurable at any ordinary Government bookseller for 12 annas or a rupee. The report has nothing to do with the estimates, but consists mainly of an extremely lengthy series of calculations, and as a matter of fact there is at present a proposal to reduce its bulk.

"The only other point I should like to refer to is the question of the investment of one crore by Mr. Mant. This investment met with some adverse criticism at the last Budget meeting, but I should like the Hon'ble Members of this Council to consider what would have happened if the investment had not been made. Some of the other provinces have very large balances and they have not been able, under the orders of Government to touch a single penny of their balances. Under present circumstances it is not allowable to budget for a deficit and consequently the whole of that balance is for the time being useless. In our case we have the advantage of an income of 3½ lakhs of rupees, and I am sure the Finance Committee will bear me out when I say that without that 3½ lakhs we should have found it extremely difficult to prepare the Budget for this year. I do not really know what we could have cut out, but we should have had to reduce our expenditure to that extent. I think that alone is sufficient to show that our investment has been an extremely prudent one and I personally am very grateful to my predecessor for having so disposed of the surplus money.

"Before resuming my seat I should like to thank the members of the Finance Committee for the cordial and generous assistance they have given me. The Hon'ble Mr. Kashi Ram suggested that this committee might be enlarged. I am not at all sure that that would make for efficiency. Too large a committee is apt to become formal and one great advantage of the committee as at present constituted is that the proceedings are of a more or less informal character. I should also like to return thanks for the kind remarks which various members have made with regard to my present efforts. I am too canny a Scot to take them at their face value, but I greatly appreciate the spirit which has prompted them. And on the principle of giving credit where credit is due, I shall pass on a goodly share to my colleague, the Under-Secretary, Mr. Parsons, whose ripe experience and untiring help have been quite invaluable to me."

His Honour the President :—"Gentlemen,—I think I am right in saying that since the enlarged Councils came into being the discussion of the Financial Statement and of the Budget has never covered such a wide variety of subjects, produced so many resolutions, or dealt with so many practical questions of administration as it has this year. Personally I must confess that I welcome these debates and value the discussions because they show that Hon'ble Members, whether official or non-official, are keeping in close touch with the various and growing problems of administration Informed criticism such as we have a right to expect, and I readily admit usually receive in this Council, is welcomed by every honest administration as it throws the clear light of public opinion on dark places—and I will not deny that there are such even in the Punjab of to-day—while even uninformed criticism, with which we now and again have to deal, has its value in enabling the administration to correct wrong impressions, to clear up misunderstandings, and to justify itself before the bar of public opinion.

Financial situation.

"From what we have heard at this and at our last meeting I think we may conclude that the budget proposals, which owing to the special circumstances of the time—internal and external—are necessarily of a modest and restricted nature, have met with general approval I also notice that all Hon'ble Members have joined in congratulating our new Finance Member on his first public appearance in that capacity. He has shown a grasp of the so-called mysteries of finance, a lucidity in presenting them, and a skill in defending them, which augur well for our financial administration during his term of office. If he has erred at all he has, in my personal opinion, erred on the side of caution. But the Hon'ble Member, as a Scotchman, as he has told us, and as a financier, has a double dose of caution, while I am perhaps unduly optimistic, and his failing, if it does exist,—and next year will show which of us is right—is one that leans to virtue's side. Anyhow we must accept the fact that after a series of fat years and growing revenue, which we spent freely for the good of the Province, we are, owing partly to unfortunate agricultural conditions within the Province, partly to the imperative necessity for husbanding our resources during the war, faced with a decrease—a temporary one I believe—in our income, which compels us to reduce our scale of expenditure. In the year just closed we budgetted for Provincial receipts of 487 lakhs, we received less than 484. We estimated our expenditure at 492 lakhs, and we could have spent that amount with advantage. But owing to the necessary restrictions put on expenditure by the Imperial Government we spent only 478 or 14 lakhs less than our estimate - the Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings being the main source of retrenchment.

"For the present year we estimate our receipts at only 473 lakhs and our expenditure at 478 lakhs. The variations have been fully explained in the Financial Statement, and I will only refer to a few of the chief items

"I need hardly remind the Council that the basis of our prosperity, the sheet-anchors of our finance in this Province, are Land Revenue and Irrigation. Between them these two account for two-thirds of our total revenue and it is instructive to observe how differently they are affected by present conditions. Under Land Revenue, whether direct or indirect we count on a falling off of 9 lakhs as compared with the past year in consequence of the poor harvests; while under Irrigation, as a result of the unprecedented demand for water, we reckon on an increase of 5 lakhs.

"The area irrigated by Imperial and Provincial canals in this harvest up to the end of February was 5,709,000 acres,- an increase of nearly 4 lakhs on last year's figures, which were themselves a record. Of that area over 3 million acres are wheat and between 4 and 5 million acres are food crops.

[*His Honour the President.*]

Those of us who remember what a failure of the monsoon and winter rains meant to the Punjab of even 30 years ago, and who contemplate the wide spread failure of the unirrigated crop this harvest and last, will realise what we owe to our irrigation system that stands between the Province and famine. The only other head of revenue to which I need refer is Excise. Here we reckon on a falling off of 2½ lakhs as compared with last year's actuals and of 4 lakhs as compared with last year's estimates. The reduction is partly, no doubt, due to temporary causes such as absence of troops and agricultural depression, but it is also partly a result of the policy Government is steadily pursuing of encouraging temperance and restricting the opportunities for excessive drinking. I have made no secret of my view, which is also that of Government, that we shall continue to regard with satisfaction the decline of the excise revenue, provided that it is due to a real decrease in the consumption of liquor, licit and illicit, and is not attended by resort to intoxicating drugs, cocaine, hemp, etc., which are more noxious and deadly in their effects than spirituous liquors (cheeis).

"Coming to the main heads of expenditure, Education shows a slight decrease of 1¾ lakhs in a total of 45 lakhs, but the expenditure proposed is still higher than that of two years ago, or of any year previous to that, so considering the times I don't think the Educational Department has fared badly. Medical including Sanitation shows a decrease of 3 lakhs partly owing to the recall to military duty of so many Indian Medical Service Officers, partly owing to the fact that we are holding up some of the special Government of India grant for rural sanitation till we have worked out more definite principles for its expenditure. So far it has been found that few villages are willing to accept the condition that they should raise half the cost of sanitary improvements locally, Government providing the other half.

"The Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department is the unfailing index to the state of our Provincial finances, and is the first to be subjected to the shears of retrenchment in a year like the present. The provision of 40 lakhs is 11 lakhs below last year's actual and 30 lakhs below that of 1914-15. In view of the small provision (only a few lakhs) for new works it has been found possible to allow nearly half of the superior staff of the Public Works Department to offer their services to the Army for the term of the war, and thus we achieve the double object of reducing expenditure and meeting the desire of many officers who were eager to serve their country in the field.

"Of the expenditure heads Land Revenue and Agriculture each show an increase of a lakh, most of which is due to increases in the pay of establishmen Some dissatisfaction has been expressed within this Council and outside that the recommendations of the Clerical Establishment Committee have not yet been carried out. But in the past two years much has been done to revise and increase the pay of certain establishments. Even within the last year we have increased our recurring expenditure by nearly Rs. 50,000 per annum in improving the pay of Naib Tahsildars, Civil Surgeons' Clerks, Agricultural Assistants, Clerical Establishments of (1) Education Department, (2) Forest Department, (3) Commissioner's office, (4) Daftries in Lahore offices and the menial establishment of the Veterinary College and the Lunatic Asylum, and we only await the return of better times to complete the scheme. Meantime all officials on less than Rs. 30 per mensem are receiving compensation for dearness of grain; our expenditure on this account during the last year was nearly 7¼ lakhs, so, I think, the Council and the public will agree that we have not disregarded the interests of the lowly-paid official.

"Superannuation allowances and pensions show an increase of 2 lakhs, and under Public Works Department, Irrigation, there is an increased provision of 2 lakhs for the working expenses and interest on debt. This is a natural

consequence of the expansion of our canal system, and no one will deny that it is money well spent. I may add that in the Imperial budget liberal provision of 50 lakhs has been made for new irrigation works in the Punjab during the present year. We have more than one big scheme of canal expansion under consideration which promise to be both beneficial and remunerative, such as the Havelian scheme on the Jhelum, lately submitted to the Government of India, and the Beas-Sutlej scheme, but, I fear that the difficulty of placing loans owing to the war may delay their inception. Meantime no effort is being spared to extend the scope and improve the efficiency of the existing canals, and satisfactory progress is being made in Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Shahpur, Montgomery and Multan with the development of the irrigation made available by that gigantic undertaking known as the Triple Canal Project, which was successfully completed last year.

"The largest item of increase in expenditure (4 lakhs) comes under the head of Police; of this Rs. 2,62,000 goes to improve the pay of constables and head-constables. The cost of this measure would have been two lakhs more had we not, as a result of the enquiry into the distribution of the police force over the Province, affected a reduction of nearly 1,000 officers and men, as pointed out in reply to a question by the Hon'ble by Mr. Ram Saran Das. The sanction of the Secretary of State has just been received to our proposals, the necessity of which was fully recognised by the Council at our March meeting, and I am glad to be able to announce to-day that the initial rate of pay of the police constable has been raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month, and will rise by Rs. 2 in each grade as follows: —

After three years' approved service, Rs. 11 per mensem.

After 10 years' approved service, Rs. 12 per mensem.

After 17 years' approved service, Rs. 13 per mensem.

"Head constables are at present divided into three grades on a pay of Rs. 15, Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 20; an additional grade of Rs. 25 has now been created, and the grading has been improved to allow of 25 per cent. in the lowest grade, 30 per cent. in each of the intermediate grades and 15 per cent. in the highest grade. The new rates will come into force from 1st April. (Hear, hear and cheers.)

"This recognition has come at a time when the police as a body have earned the gratitude of the Province by the vigour and success with which they have coped with the exceptionally difficult conditions of the last two years. That success is due mainly to their being able more and more to secure the confidence and enlist the active co-operation of the people (cheers). I am the first to admit that there is still much room for further progress in that direction, but I think the Council will agree that the attitude of the police towards the public and of the public towards the police is steadily improving, and I trust the measures now taken will attract men of better class and education, will develop in the force an even higher sense of their duty as public servants, and will quicken in the people the awakening feeling that prompt and honest co-operation with the police, who after all are themselves a section of the public organised for a particular set of duties as servants of the community, is the most effective - the only effective—guarantee for the security of person and property. Before leaving this subject I should like to correct an erroneous impression about the composition of the police. It is often stated not in this Council, but frequently in the press and elsewhere, that the proportion of Muhammadans in the police is excessive, and that the recruitment of other communities is discouraged. I need hardly say that recruitment to the rank and file is open to all, and if Hindus and Sikhs come

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forward in less numbers than Muhammadans, the reason must be that they prefer the army or other forms of employment. Recruitment by selection is confined almost entirely to the Sub-Inspector class. During the eight years the system has been in existence the number of direct appointments has been—Muhammadans 162, Hindus 105, Sikhs 57, Christians 3. Thus though the Muhammadans are more than half the population they have received a little less than half of the direct appointments, and so far from being exceptionally favoured, as is sometimes insinuated, they have received less than their due share on the population basis.

"I need not trouble the Council with any further details of the budget. The net result is that we hope to raise in the Province 847 lakhs, of this the Government of India takes 374 for Imperial purposes and we retain 473 and expect to spend 478, reducing our Provincial balance from 60 to 55 lakhs.

"The total receipts show a decrease as compared with the actuals of recent years, —an unusual result when the Empire is engaged in the greatest war the world has seen, and when the United Kingdom has raised its revenue in two years from 200 to 502 millions. Even if we allow for the small item of increased taxation on customs and salt which are not included in the above figure, the total increase on the burden of the Indian tax-payer is only some 5 or 6 per cent., while the British tax-payer has had his burden raised by 150 per cent. While therefore such new taxation as the Supreme Government has seen fit to propose this year has been accepted cheerfully we cannot complain of having been called on to make undue financial sacrifices because of the war.

Economic situation.

"So much as regards the budget. I will now make a few remarks on the general economic situation.

"The wholesale failure of the unirrigated crops over all but the hill and sub-montane tracts of the Province in two successive harvests is a serious calamity, especially in the South-East and North-West Punjab, where there is little canal or well irrigation. Fortunately over the rest of the Province the situation will be saved by the canals, which in the two harvests will have matured over 9,000,000 acres of crops. The yield will not, of course, be as good as in the seasons when rain supplements the canal irrigation, but an average or nearly average yield over an unusually large area may be relied upon. The steady fall in prices during the last six weeks shows that adding the large stocks to the new harvest there should be ample supplies for the requirements of the Province during the coming year, and even a surplus—small no doubt as compared with past years, but a surplus all the same—for export. You are already familiar with a policy which the Government of India initiated and pursued with such success last year of controlling wheat exports in the interests of the country as a whole. The main object of that policy, as described by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer in his financial statement of March 1st, was "to ensure a moderate level of prices, to safeguard the consumer and yet not to disappoint the cultivator of his legitimate profits," and it was added that such profits as may finally ensue to Government—so far they have only been £150,000—would be employed in some special way for the advantage of the people. The present position is roughly as follows—There has within the last year been a great increase in the world production of wheat outside India and prices are low as compared with a year ago in all producing countries. Owing to poor harvests in this Province the surplus available for export is, however, very much smaller

than in past years. But the excessively high rates of freight at present hamper the export of such surplus as is available The Government of India are no longer purchasing, as the level of freights renders it impossible to purchase wheat in India at present prices and export it at a profit.

"At the same time while export should continue to be restricted it is not desirable that it should entirely cease The Government of India are, as you have already heard, considering the situation and hope very shortly to be able to make an announcement on the subject.

"From questions put in the Council to-day it appears that those who have profited by the abnormally high rates of recent years—caused partly by scarcity in other parts of India, partly by the European demand—now feel some apprehension that prices will fall to what they would consider an unduly low level, but what the consumer would regard as a reasonable level. Last year when world prices were very high I expressed the opinion that as long as the Punjab producer could count on getting Rs. 3 per maund or more for his wheat he would have no legitimate reason for complaint. Prices have now nearly come down to that level in some places—the *Punjab Gazette* of April 14th shows an average price for the Province of between 11 and 12 seers per rupee ranging from 9 seers in parts of Gurgaon to 13½ seers in parts of Shahpur,—but they have not yet fallen below it, and I do not see that the producer has any serious cause for anxiety. Meantime as you know the zamindar is getting fancy prices for his bhusa and his fodder; the price of cotton which was temporarily depressed has risen to nearly its former high level, and altogether the producer, who has a surplus to dispose of, is in a favourable position. On the other hand, the comparatively easy prices of food-grains are an enormous boon not only to the consumer generally, who has so long borne with resignation the pinch of high prices, and to Government, which as I have already explained, had to spend as much as 7½ lakhs extra last year in compensation to its servants for the abnormally high rates, but also to the large body of the agricultural population outside the canal areas, who have this year no surplus to dispose of and in many cases have to live on their savings or on credit till the return of better times. These are the people 'whose life is a long drawn question between a crop and crop,' and whose interests in a year like the present should not be overlooked.

"Government is therefore following the situation in the districts affected by the drought with anxious solicitude. So far the labour market is good, and the test works started in the South-East Punjab have not established the need for relief works on any large scale, but there will be no hesitation in opening these should the need arise. Suspensions of revenues will be freely granted wherever necessary, and directly the long-hoped for rains break steps will be taken to assist the people by liberal grants of takavi for purchase of seed and oxen. The scarcity of fodder for cattle is even more serious than the failure of food crops. Concession rates for carriage of fodder have now been given in all districts where the scarcity is acute, and there has been general and gratifying testimony to the good results of this measure in saving the cattle. But in any case the loss of cattle from starvation will, I fear, be very heavy. The Punjab agriculturist, so enterprising and admirable in many ways, has not yet fully learnt the lesson of saving the surplus grass and fodder crops of a good year as an insurance against a bad year, and till he does so these periodic losses of valuable capital will not cease. But a turn of the seasons for the better, and this we hope Providence has in store for us, will soon enable the people to make good the losses of cattle and crops. After all, as an Hon'ble member pointed out, our first and most valuable asset is the lives of our people. Last year we were losing from 10,000 to 15,000 lives a week from plague, this year I believe, as a result mainly of climatic conditions and partly of remedial and preventive measures, plague is

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almost non-existent, and the deaths now average only a few hundreds per week. In the last 10 years the average number of deaths from plague in the first quarter of the year was over 46,000. In the first quarter of 1915 we had over 100,000 deaths, in the first quarter of 1916 the number was only 1,781, so that here at least we have solid ground for comfort and congratulation.

Industrial situation.

" Before I leave the economic situation I will say a few words about our industries. The debate at our last meeting which took place on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ram Saran Das and the remarks in to-day's debate showed that though hitherto there has not been much scope for large industries in this Province, a keen interest is now being taken in the subject. That interest has been stimulated by the prohibition of imports from Germany and Austro-Hungary which were flooding the Indian markets. Those countries before the war had almost complete control of the import trade in dyes, synthetic indigo, bangles, glassware for lamps, enamelled ironware, yarn and knitting wool, woollen shawls, while they also carried on most of the export trade in hides. There is now a natural and laudable desire that Government should do what it can to encourage the establishment in the Province of such industries as may be suitable for it. At the last meeting I expressed my views on the subject. Since then, as you are aware, there has been an important debate on the subject in the Imperial Council where the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry fully expounded the policy of Government. The matter has now been considerably advanced in two ways—(1) by the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the industries which could be established or extended in India and the support and assistance which Government should afford; (2) the all-round increase of import duties for revenue purposes gives this country an improved opportunity for competing with foreign-made articles. I have no doubt that the Commission when it gets to work will carefully study the conditions of the Province and get into touch with our industrial leaders and others who are interested in the movement. Meantime this Government is keeping in touch with local developments, and we are also taking up the question of appointing a separate Director of Industries.

Political situation.

" I now turn to the political situation in the Province. A year ago as I think I then told you, the state of affairs here was regarded as alarming by most people outside the Province. But those of us who knew the Punjab and the people, while we felt the anxiety which is natural when passing through critical times, saw no cause for alarm. We realised that the disorders caused by the returned revolutionaries and their adherents in the Central Punjab, and by bands of ignorant and misguided dacoits in the South-West Punjab, were but passing and sporadic outbreaks with which the vast majority of our people had no sympathy and no concern. We were therefore confident that those disorders would soon be repressed by the united efforts of the administration and the people. I think I am justified in saying to-day that our hopes have been realised (cheers) and realised more fully and speedily than anyone who did not understand the temper and spirit of our people would have anticipated (cheers).

"The great majority of those who were actively associated with the anarchist movement have been brought to justice, and have met their deserts.

" The Special Tribunal which dealt with the two great cases known as the Lahore Conspiracies and their subsidiary ramifications have finished their

arduous labours extending over nearly a year. The procedure was a special one devised to administer speedy and impartial justice in very special conditions. I think it has admirably fulfilled its object, and that none of those who came under the jurisdiction of the Lahore Special Tribunal can complain that they have not had a fair trial. Some of them in fact went out of their way to pay an unasked-for tribute to the thorough and impartial character of the proceedings.

"From the beginning Government took the view that it was better that even men involved in such a nefarious conspiracy should escape punishment than that the reputation of British justice should be even in the smallest degree endangered (cheers). Hence among other measures, Government not only provided at its own cost counsel for the accused, but also undertook to meet the expenses of the thousands of witnesses that were summoned for the defence. The revolutionary campaign, in pursuance of the general conspiracy to subvert His Majesty's Government, was responsible in this Province for 16 dacoities, of which 3 were accompanied by murder, and for the murder of 12 persons, nearly all of whom were either servants of Government or had shown themselves active in supporting the administration. In every case but 2 out of a total of 24 the offenders have been brought to justice and the authority of the law vindicated. Of 286 persons tried before the ordinary or special tribunals, 108 have been discharged or acquitted, 36 have been sentenced to death, 88 to transportation, 54 to various terms of imprisonment. All the cases have now been disposed of, and I trust the necessity for the Special Tribunal will not again arise. A few of the leaders in the revolutionary conspiracy are still fugitives from justice, but though desperate they are discredited men, their influence is gone, and this dangerous movement is dead, and I trust dead for ever (hear, hear). It was a poisonous exotic planted on foreign soil and nurtured there by hostile and alien influences, but it did not survive transplantation to the loyal and healthy atmosphere of the Punjab, (cheers) and has now, I hope, been completely eradicated, thanks to the vigilance of our police and district officers and the spontaneous support of the people of the Province.

"Apart from those directly implicated in the revolutionary movement, who have been dealt with by the courts, a considerable number of returned emigrants, suspected of complicity, have been dealt with under the Ingress Ordinance. The Council may like to hear how matters stand as regards these men. Out of some 6,000 returned emigrants the total number interned was 292. Of these 39 were dealt with in the conspiracy or other cognate cases, 117 who appear to have got over their temporary mania and likely to settle down, have been already released, in some cases subject to security or restriction to their villages or both, in other cases without conditions; while 134 are still interned. Most of these are violent or dangerous men who could not be released at present without serious risk. But the process of release is being steadily carried out as circumstances allow, even though it involves some risk, and the administration is glad to receive and often to act on the advice of the leading men in the localities to which these men belong as to the manner in which they should be dealt with. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the great assistance Government has received from leading Sikh gentlemen in several districts in dealing with these returned emigrants whether interned or at large, and I trust that their efforts will be maintained till these men are merged again in their ancestral environment and revert to the wholesome traditions and customs, which many of them, as the Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh has pointed out, had forsaken when subject to foreign and hostile influences.

"To turn from the Central to the South-West Punjab. At my visit there in November, I held large meetings of representatives of both sides,

[*His Honour the President.*]

heard what they had to say, informed them of the views of Government as to the causes of the outbreak, of the action taken by Government to punish the guilty and prevent any further disorders, and suggested the measures that should be taken by the local leaders of the people supported by the officers of Government to restore harmonious relations between Hindus and Muhammadans and make good at least in some measure the losses suffered by the former. I was happy to find among the great mass of the people and of their leaders a disposition to arrive at an amicable and lasting settlement, and the reports which I periodically receive show that much good work is being done in a quiet and effective way to restore normal relations. Local panchayats were appointed in Jhang and Muzaffargarh for the adjustment of accounts, where deeds and account books had been destroyed, and they are doing excellent work. By the middle of March the Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, was able to report that as soon as the accounts of two villages, still outstanding, were settled, nearly all the accounts, of which the documentary evidence had been stolen or burnt during the dacoities, will have already been adjusted. In the Jhang District, though progress has not been so rapid, a large proportion of the claims have been similarly dealt with. I think there need be no apprehension of the recurrence of disorders in these districts. The ignorant masses who took an active part in it have suffered heavily, and I believe most of them now frankly regret the criminal folly into which they were led by the belief that the strong arm of Government was paralysed. The two most prominent leaders of the dacoits who are said to have played the parts of the German Emperor and the Crown Prince in this bucolic rising have recently been surrendered to justice and will be duly tried; while two more local notables, who were suspected of complicity in the outbreak and were covertly opposing the efforts at reconciliation, have been compelled to take up a temporary domicile outside the district.

"A strong body of punitive police has been quartered in the affected areas at the cost of the communities that took part in the dacoities, and the term of this punitive levy will depend on the conduct of the inhabitants. An effective system of watch and ward (*thikri pahra*) has been introduced, and I am glad to hear the testimony of so many in the Council to-day as to the value of this *thikri pahra* system and also to note the suggestion from the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan that it would be more effective if we could impose a penalty on those who shirk their duty. That is a suggestion which should be seriously considered. The arrangements generally are in the hands of a special touring magistrate whose chief function is to bring the parties together and promote an amicable settlement. The surest indication of the restoration of order is the fact that during the past year there has been only one serious dacoity traceable to the local people. That was the Kotli Bhatian dacoity in Multan, and in that case all the offenders—some 40 in number—were captured and convicted. The only other one at Karor in Muzaffargarh was the work of a trans-frontier gang of Powindahs.

"I have described the present state of affairs at some length because the occurrences of last year not only cast serious discredit on a large section of the population of those districts, but also were a blot on our administration; and it is satisfactory to see that the officers of Government and the people themselves are now working harmoniously and effectively to wipe out that blot.

"As the great majority of those who took part in the dacoities were Muhammadan peasants or menials, I take the opportunity of saying that while some of the local Muhammadan notables failed in their duty at the time—a failure for which they have been duly punished—many influential Muhammadans, including several religious leaders, during the outbreak used every effort to protect their Hindu neighbours, and the local Muhammadan gentlemen

are almost without exception playing an active and honourable part in promoting the settlement that is now taking place.

"In regard to the public peace of the Province as a whole I think we may claim that it is being well maintained in spite of the special difficulties created by the war, high prices, bad harvests and other abnormal conditions. Murders and serious riots show a satisfactory decrease, especially in the north-west of the Province, which a few years ago was so disturbed as to make Government consider the expediency of special legislation on the lines of the Frontier Crimes Regulations. Crimes against property last year showed an increase, especially in the central districts, where organised gangs were at work. Many of these have recently fallen into the hands of the police and their removal and the easier prices of food grains will, it is hoped, lead to an improvement.

"The figures for dacoities still give some cause for uneasiness. There were some 50 in the first quarter of the year, an excessive number for the Province. The explanation seems to be that the criminals, who formerly operated singly or in small bodies, have now learned the value of co-operation, and the administration must meet them and defeat them by the use of the same weapon.

"I am happy to say that this is being done, and the most comforting feature in connection with these dacoities is that the prompt action of the villagers has led to the capture of many bands on the scene of their offences; the active co-operation of the people with the police has brought about the arrest of many more, so that in the great majority of cases the offenders have been or are being brought to justice. If this happy state of affairs is maintained there is good reason to hope that the people with the help of the police will work out their own salvation more and more, and that the dacoits will give up a game in which the odds have ceased to be in their favour. It is hardly necessary to assure the Council that Government is doing all in its power to give heart and encouragement to the people. In the first place licenses for arms have been within the last year freely issued in the disturbed districts. The total number of fresh licenses issued in the Province was 904 in 1905, 1,665 in 1914, but rose to 3,879 in 1915, of which 800 were in the three districts of Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.

"Resistance to and pursuit of dacoit bands are attended with serious risk to life and limb, and when the people have boldly faced this risk Government has gladly shown its appreciation of their efforts in a practical form. Within the last year remissions of land revenue amounting to over Rs. 10,000 have been granted to 13 villages in various parts of the Province, 158 rectangles or nearly 4,000 acres of land have been allotted in the canal colonies to 122 individuals from 10 different districts who had shown exceptional pluck and rendered special services to the criminal administration (cheers), while money rewards to the value of over Rs. 29,000 have been distributed to several hundred individuals. At the same time special pensions have been proposed for the dependents of those who, whether Government servants or not, have lost their lives in the cause of law and order. The latest example of this special pension comes from Jhang where a man who was engaged on *thikri pahra* in going round with a policeman fell in with a body of thieves at night and was attacked and killed. Government, I am glad to say, has sanctioned a small pension of 5 or 6 rupees for his son. This is a typical case of the attitude and the eagerness of Government to recognise active co-operation on the part of the people.

"This prompt recognition of good work has, I think, done much to encourage the people to take their stand boldly on the side of law and order,

and I hope the Council will bear with me while I quote from a long list a few typical instances, and these instances will convince you that the gallantry of the Punjabi villager in his home in tackling the enemy is no whit less than that of his brother who is fighting the battles of the Empire in the field.

(*His Honour quoted a number of instances.*)

The War.

"That brings me to the war—a subject which is never long absent from our minds. While the war has lasted longer and entailed greater sacrifices than most of us anticipated at its outbreak confidence in the ultimate and complete success of our cause and that of our allies is steadily growing. To those who ask on what that confidence is based I would quote the eloquent and weighty words uttered by that great Viceroy and far-seeing statesman Lord Hardinge in his farewell speech to the Imperial Council on March 24th :—

"'While Germany and Austria are slowly but surely bleeding to death and unable to compel by any decisive success the peace which it is known they now desire, England, France, Russia and Italy are daily growing stronger and by close and active co-operation, both military and economic, are exercising a pressure which will soon become irresistible. As I said before in Council last September, the deciding factor in this struggle will be sea-power. It is the sea which unites and welds together in a common effort the widely distant territories of the Allies. It is sea-power that is protecting the shores of India and Indian commerce from the ravages of the enemy, and it should not be forgotten that even if, which God avert, disaster befell the arms of England and her Allies on land, British sea-power would still remain, rendering Great Britain and her possessions invulnerable, and placing England in the position of being able to impose terms on the Central Powers before a single German or Austrian ship would be allowed to sail the open sea with impunity. Not that there can be any doubt as to the ultimate victory of the Allies upon land, but it is the British navy that is gradually but surely strangling the enemy with a grip that will never be relaxed until peace has been secured on such terms that the smaller powers shall regain their full liberty and independence, and that civilisation shall no longer be endangered by the dreams of conquest and the military despotism of a power which has arrogantly proclaimed Might to be Right.'

"As an example of what has been effected by the British Navy I may mention that at the beginning of the war Germany possessed colonies with an area of 1,250 square miles equal to the area of British India in extent. Since the beginning of the war those colonies have been cut off from the Central Empires by the British Navy. The result has been that at present two-thirds of the German colonies or nearly 750,000 square miles or eight times the size of the Punjab have fallen into the hands of the Allies. Only one German colony is now left, German East Africa. That colony is being invaded on all sides, and it is only a question of weeks or perhaps months when it will fall into our hands and share the fate of the other colonies.

"As regards India's share in that great struggle I cannot do better than again quote Lord Hardinge's words :—'During the past 20 months of war the people of this country have displayed a loyalty and a patriotism deeply appreciated by the Empire at large that have been beyond all praise and have entirely justified the confidence and trust that I reposed in them. Who would have said 20 years ago that it would be possible to send out of India to the different theatres of war army after army of brave and experienced soldiers? When it is remembered that the largest army that ever left the shores of India before the present war numbered only 18,000 men, and that since the outbreak of war India has despatched about 300,000 soldiers overseas,

I think we have every reason to be proud of the efforts that India has made and of the situation on and inside our frontiers that has rendered such efforts possible. Many gallant men have, alas, died for their country. Of these the whole Empire is the tomb." Gentlemen, I think we may claim that those words have a special application to the part our Province, including the Ruling Princes and Chiefs connected with it, has played and is playing in the war. In normal times over half the strength of the combatant Indian Army is drawn from the Punjab. Thus out of a total strength, 177,000 at the end of 1914, 91,000 were Punjabis, the distribution being roughly—

Punjabi Muhammadans	35,000
Sikhs	36,000
Dogras	9,500
Jats	7,000
Other Rajputs	2,500
Others	1,000

"We may well be proud of these figures as our population is only $\frac{1}{12}$th of that of the Indian Empire. But we have still more reason to be proud of the success of our efforts since the war began to maintain our pride of place.

"In my first public reference to the war at the meeting of the Council in September 1914, I appealed to the people of the Province to play their part by filling up the gaps, the inevitable gaps, caused by the war and maintain our splendid Punjab regiments at full fighting strength. Let us see what has been the response to that appeal. From 1st August 1914 to the end of March 1916, 151,000 recruits have been added to the Indian Army. Of these 24,000 are Gurkhas, leaving 127,000 raised within the Indian Empire, and of that number the Punjab has furnished 70,000 or well over half. In round numbers the figures are—

Punjabi Muhammadans	32,000
Pathans	1,000
Hindustani Muhammadans	2,000
Sikhs	22,000
Dogras	6,000
Jats	6,000
Others	1,000

"All our fighting races, whether in British districts or in the Native States, which have made such splendid sacrifices in the common cause, have come forward nobly, and even classes which for years had given up military service, the Gour Brahman and the Vishnoi of the Southern Punjab, the Kashmiri and Indian Christian of the Northern Punjab, have successfully pressed their claim to take their share in the defence of the Empire. The enthusiasm for recruiting has spread over the Province. Most of our leading men have taken an active part in encouraging it, of whom some members of this Council have been most conspicuous, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking on behalf of the military as well as the civil authorities all those who have rendered such signal help, and of urging them to persevere till the ultimate goal—complete victory—which is now beginning to appear in sight has been reached.

"How well those who have gone to the front have played their part is clear from the august message of His Imperial Majesty to the Indian troops when leaving France for other theatres of war, from the despatches of the various commanders in the field testifying to the gallantry and perseverance

[*His Honour the President.*]

shown by our regiments in the field, from the many military decorations bestowed not only by our own Government but by our French and Russian allies on Indian officers and men for acts of signal bravery in the struggle with a powerful and unscrupulous enemy, and finally from the number of war-worn wounded or invalided veterans, whom we have welcomed back to their hearths and homes.

"But, gentlemen, while the spirit of our troops has won universal admiration, the spirit of our people at home has been no less remarkable. This has shown itself in the generous gifts to the War Relief Fund, St. John's Ambulance Association, Lady O'Dwyer's Fund and to other funds to procure comforts for the troops in the field, to assist the wounded and invalided while in hospital and to give them a good start on return to their homes. Finally, I would refer to the splendid and spontaneous generosity displayed by the Ruling Chiefs and the people of this Province of all classes and creeds which has enabled me on behalf of the Punjab to offer to His Majesty through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India a splendid fleet of 43 fighting aeroplanes costing nearly 15 lakhs of rupees. That offer has, as you know, been graciously and gratefully accepted by our King Emperor, and this fleet which is now under construction will be yet another proof of the sacrifices that the Punjab has made and is still ready to make in the cause of the Empire. At our meeting in September 1914 the Council passed a resolution assuring the King Emperor of their loyal devotion and of their determination to serve him in every form in which their help might be required against enemies of the Empire. The Province has proved that these were not empty words, and when the history of these years—years of struggle and trial and sacrifice—comes to be written, our Province will stand out in its pages pre-eminent as having enhanced its high traditions and set a noble example of active loyalty and manly bravery.

Internal administration.

"From what I have said it will be readily admitted that within the last few years the administration has been subjected to a severe strain, but nowhere has it shown any signs of breaking down under that strain. In spite of the abnormal conditions the Departments of Government have carried on their work steadily and effectively. Many of them, such as the Commission, the Public Works Department and the Police have surrendered some of their best officers for military services in the field or in the auxiliary branches of the army. Two young officers of the Punjab Commission have already died a soldier's death—one in France, another in Mesopotamia. Indeed the desire of the various services to volunteer for military service was so keen as to be embarrassing to Government. I must note one solitary exception, and I note it with regret. The prolonged campaign and the heavy casualties imposed a tremendous strain on our medical services in the field. We gave up nearly all our Indian Medical Service Officers to the army, while several young medical men with high qualifications volunteered and received temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service. But that was not sufficient, and there was an urgent call for volunteers from the Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons. There was some response to the call from the Assistant Surgeon class, but not what was expected; from the Sub-Assistant Surgeons there was hardly any response at all, 5 out of 500 I think, but I am glad to say that the humble compounders came forward and offered their services in scores for the relief of their wounded brethren in the field.

"As regards the internal administration generally it is hardly necessary to inform you that the two objects which I regard as most pressing and essential are the better protection of life and property and the purging of the public services from corruption. I have had a good deal to say about the former,

[*His Honour the President.*]

but I wish to assure you that Government is not unmindful of the latter. An Hon'ble member has referred to the corruption which arises in connection with the administration of criminal justice and he has rightly pointed out that it is such corruption which brings the administration into contempt. I am entirely at one with him in the desire to repress and eliminate this corruption. The task is a slow and difficult one, and Government cannot succeed in it unless it is backed up by the public, and unless the bribe-taker, whatever his position, comes under the ban of healthy public opinion, and is shunned by all honourable men as a criminal. That is to-day the position in most western countries, where the public services have been purged of bribery ; and it is the position we should strive to in this country, which is still often open to the reproach of regarding the taking of bribes as a venial offence and the giving of bribes as a recognised means of attaining the desired object.

"One more word with reference to Local Self-Government. In the debate on the Hon'ble Mr. Ram Saran Das' resolution the policy of Government in regard to the extension of Local Self-Government in small towns has been indicated. The action to be taken on last year's resolution of the Government of India in regard to District Boards and Municipal Committees is still under the consideration of Government. I agree with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das in this debate that there are unnecessary restrictions at present on District Boards, especially in connection with financial matters, and I trust the consideration of the Government of India resolution will lead to the relaxation of those restrictions. I may say at once that Government is most anxious to foster the growth and expansion of local self-governing institutions, but it is essential that the advance should be made on sound lines based on the views and traditions of the people concerned. The question is also in a large measure a financial one ; it is useless organising institutions and endowing them with functions unless they can raise or are equipped with the funds necessary to exercise those functions, and the present financial stringency combined with the desire of Government not to increase the burdens of the people, compels Government to move slowly.

Work of the Council.

"Gentlemen, many members have referred to the fact that this is the last meeting of the present Council, the term of which began on 1st January 1913 The last few years have been eventful ones in the Province ; the administration has had many problems to face, and I take this opportunity of thanking all Hon'ble Members for the help and advice they have given to Government not only in the Council but outside it in dealing with those problems. In the matter of legislation accomplished the Council can show many useful and practical measures such as—

The Redemption of Mortgages Act of 1913.

The Fisheries Act, the Excise Act and the Punjab Courts Act of 1914.

The Military Animals Transport Act of 1915 and the Medical Registration Act of the present year.

"Some if not all thes acts contained many contentious provisions. Our discussions in regard to them havel een often keen, sometimes even lively, but have never departed from the dignity that should characterise the deliberations of the Legislative Council of the Province, and if I may venture to say so to-day's debate and proceedings are a fitting and worthy close to the work done in the Council during the past 3½ years. The action recently taken to raise the strength of the Council to the limit by adding three seats to be filled by election and one to be filled by nomination is the best proof that Government recognises the valuable work being done by the Council.

[*His Honour the President.*]

I am glad to see that that action has met with the approval of Hon'ble Members, and I am confident that the result will amply justify that decision. How far your services will be at the disposal of the Province and of Government in the new Council soon to be constituted it would be indiscreet to attempt to forecast; but to those of you who will return here as my colleagues I can assure a hearty welcome.

"There is one of our members, and perhaps the oldest, whose place will, I regret to think, see him no more. I refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Diack, Financial Commissioner, who after 35 years' strenuous work in the Province is leaving us for the rest he has so well earned. In him Government loses one of its ablest and most experienced administrators, this Council one of its most capable members, whose knowledge, tact and courtesy cleared up many a complicated problem in the great department he so worthily represented, and the people of this Province a kindly gentleman and a sympathetic friend. You will I know all join with me in wishing him many years of health and happiness in his home.

"I regret also to learn that we are losing the services of our friend the Hon'ble Sir P. C. Chatterjee who has lately been so valuable in this Council in giving us the benefit of his ripe experience and wise counsel. I think, however, that though he will be no longer a member of this Council, his advice and his influence will still be at the disposal of Government and his country."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

LAHORE : *The 19th April 1916.*

S. W. GRACEY,
Secretary, Legislative Council, Punjab.

Appendix A.

Translation of Clauses 4, 23, 33 and 34 of the Wajib-ul-arz *of* Mauza *Giara Gaon, Tahsil Hamirpur, District Kangra, prepared in Sir James Lyall's Settlement of* 1868.

No. of clause.	Subject.	Remarks as to attestation by all the owners of the estate.
	(A) *Clause 4—"Rights of State and zamindars in Forests."*	
4	Under former Governments unoccupied waste areas together with trees, etc., standing thereon were considered to be the property of the State. In the previous settlement the British Government granted the ownership in the soil to the *khewatdars*, but reserved two things in its hands :—(1) Ownership of trees ; (2) Management of grazing of sheep and goats. Accordingly the practice in this district since last settlement has been that Government realises *tirni* (grazing-tax) for grazing sheep and goats, and all wild trees growing in forests and unoccupied wastes are, subject to the *bartan* rights (rights of user) of zamindars and *bartanwalas* (users), considered to be the property of the Government. So for the protection and maintenance of these trees and forests and the management of the rights of user, Government issued rules and regulations which have hitherto been acted upon and shall remain in force as long as other rules are not issued. *Note*.—Open waste not lying inside the *bar danga* (fence of one or several owners or specially occupied by anyone and wherein all residents have, according to custom, got right of pasture or of taking wood and grass is considered unoccupied waste. At the distribution of the present jama a distinction has, as far as possible, been made between occupied and unoccupied waste All occupied waste has been included in the *bachh*, while unoccupied has been excluded from it. All *shamilat deh* or *tika* waste has been included in unoccupied waste.	The rule proposed by Government is correct and agreeable to us. We shall abide by it As for the management of forests we shall abide by the rules which are in force at present or shall hereafter be enforced. Forests known as Titu, Chatra and Dhotri are situate in our village.
	Clause 16—"Kharetars."	
23	There are *kharetars* of two kinds— (1) *Kharetar dakhil bachh* ; and (2) *Ban kharetar kharij bachh.* *Kharetar dakhil bachh* is the property of the holder of *kharetar* who can at pleasure either sell the land or cut the trees In recent papers such *kharetars* have been shown in the holding of the owner. With regard to *ban kharetar* the holder thereof is only entitled to grass, the land being shamilat, which like other unoccupied waste can be broken up, but the other owners shall not be authorized to bring such land under the plough or alienate it without the consent of the holder of *kharetar*. Should at any time the partition of the whole of the waste be effected, such waste shall be given to him who is the holder of the *ban kharetar*. Such *ban kharetars* have been considered as unoccupied and entered in the *shamilat* holding. The name of the holder of [illegible]	Our villages are held on *hissewand* tenure (*i. e.*, according to shares). The revenue having been distributed according to shares, the jama of occupied *kharetars* has not been separately shown. There are no *chil* trees in our occupied wastes, nor is it customary with us to keep *ban kharetars*.

Appendix A—*continued.*

No. of clause.	Subject.	Remarks as to attestation by all the owners of the estate.
33	*Clause* 5 *"About trees growing on cultivated lands."* Prior to the present rule trees of certain kinds growing in cultivated areas were considered to be the property of the State. In the last settlement Government reli quished its claim to all except *chil* trees standing in such areas. Now under Government letter No. 347, dated 6th June 1867, *chil* trees as well as which are growing in cu'tivated areas have been released in favour of the zamindars General rule with regard to trees of every description standing on cultivated plots is that the ownership of trees is according to the ownership of the soil Therefore in recent measurements no mention has been made of the trees which are standing inside the field boundaries. Where, however, by sale, mortgage or partition the owner of the field is no longer the owner of the tree, the fact has been noted against the field number in the remarks column. Trees, situate in cultivated area of *shamilat* [illegible]*ch* or *tika*, shall also be the property of *shamilat deh* or *tika*. With regard to the villages in which there is cultivated area classed as *kut* or *bahnd banjar* wherein *chil* trees abound, the rule in future shall be that without the permission of the lambardar in case of *shamilat deh* and that of the *mukaddam* in that of *shamilat tika* no trees shall be cut, and prices shall be fixed for trees of every description owned by the tika. Whoever cuts any tree shall pay its price into the *shamilat* fund through the lambardar or the mukaddam which shall along with other income from *shamilat* be distributed among all the *khewatdars* of the tika or the village The lambardar or the mukaddam, however, shall not be authorised to sell a tree which is the property of the *shamilat* to any dealer or contractor. *Note.*—Small pieces of waste that have as *bir banna* (field boundary) been measured along with a cultivated field are considered as cultivated area. Excepting these, only that land shall be considered as cultivated which has been recorded as such in the new measurement papers.	The rule proposed is right and we shall abide by it.
34	*Clause* 6—*"About trees standing on occupied* dakhil bachh *waste."* Under Government letter No. 347, dated 6th June 1867, trees of every description that are standing on such lands are released in favour of the owners of the soil. Such trees shall be considered as excluded from the Government forest. Only that occupied waste shall be considered as *dakhil bachh* which having been recorded in the new measurement papers as occupied by one or two owners has been bachhed as a separate field at the distribution of *khewat* (revenue) and entered in the holding of the owner or which having not come under *bachh* because of the owners purchasing lands from the rest of the zamindars of the *tika* or the village has however, been entered in the holding of the owner. *Note*—All such blocks of waste shall be *kharij bachh* which were during measurements measured as	A detailed account of it has already been given by us under clause No. 23.

No. of clause.	Subject.	Remarks as to attestation by all the owners of the estate.
	kharetar rakh or *bheth* in the name of one or two *khewatdars* and were at the distribution of revenue considered as part of the forest, and therefore excluded from the bachh and recorded in the *shamilat* holding as *ban kharetar*. In such like *ban kharetars*, etc., trees of wild growth shall be considered the property of the Government like the trees standing on other unoccupied waste areas or *soana* of Gujjars.	
	Clause 6—" Of trees standing on unoccupied lands."	
44	The general rule is that in such like lands, whether they be *ban jungle*, *ban kharetar* or *bheth* grazing ground, trees if they are of wild growth or have been planted by order of Government shall, with the reservation of the right of user of zamindars, be the property of Government. Government alone is entitled to sell timber of this kind, yet where it is barely sufficient for the requirements of the *bartanwalas* (*i. e.*, persons who have got rights of user in it) it shall not be sold to dealers. Trees that are not of wild growth and have not been planted by the Government shall be the property of the planter. But a tree planted by any one as *pun*, a shady or a road-side tree or one standing on a *boali*, *itala*, *sandh* or *biak* is generally considered as *waqf* property. No one can cut such a tree. But should it wither off, the owners shall get its timber and the Government shall lay no claim thereto. Similarly the fruit or dried timber of fruit-bearing trees like mango, etc., that are growing in such like lands or on the sides of a road shall not be claimed by the Government in any way. The aforesaid fruit or timber can be appropriated by all the *bartanwalas or travellers.*	We agree to the rule proposed by Government in accordance with the old custom.

(C)

Translation of clause 11 *of* Wajib-ul-arz *of Mauza Giara Garaon, Tahsil Hamirpur, District Kangra, prepared at the Settlement of* 1891-92.

Clause 11.—" The rights of Government to any *nazul* property, forests, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted, or waste lands, quarries, ruins, or objects of antiquarian interest, spontaneous products, and other accessory interest in land included within the boundaries of the estate " :—

The wild trees that are growing in our shamilat deh or shamilat tika unoccupied and kharif bachh waste on enclosed jungle as also trees that have been planted under orders of Government are the property of Government. But as regards the fruit-bearing trees like banyan, *pipal*, *badaran*, *sumal*, etc., that have for the benefit of the public been planted in such lands, the names of their owners and planters have been recorded against lands in which they are growing in the remarks column of the jamabandi. They shall be considered the property of those persons who have been recorded as owners in the papers in respect of them. No one shall have authority to cut big trees like sumbal etc., that have been planted for the benefit of the public. If they become sapless and fall down their planters or holders shall be entitled to their timber. All nazul property, lime, kankar, black stone and slate quarries of every description that may appear on or under the ground, ruins, objects of antiquarian interest, spontaneous products and other accessory interest in land shall be the property of Government. Excepting waste lands occupied by owners and which have been assessed to land revenue, no account of the above has (in this settlement) been taken at the time of assessment.

(D)

Translation of provisions relating to trees contained in the Dastur-ul-amal *of* Mauzah *Majhin, Tahsil Dehra, prepared at Mr. Barnes' Settlement of* 1850.

As shown in the *khewat asamiwar* our lands are divided according to ancestral share and there is no shamilat of the village. All jungle and unculturable waste which is situat in our village is the shamilat of the whole of *tappa*. Every one's cattle graze thereon. Th zamindars, after informing the lambardar, are authorised to cut green wood for making *chhappar* and farm implements. The rights of selling big trees and realising grazing dues from gaddis vest in Government. 27 banyan trees, the shamilat of the whole of the *tappa* are situate in our village and any banyan tree that shall grow in future shall also be the shamilat of the whole of the *tappa;* and 7 mango trees growing in the garden of Phaked are held in equal shares by Balku and Barru Girth. Beside these all trees that are growing in any one's land are his property, but the joint owner of any land is also the joint owner of the tree. Whoever shall with his own labour reclaim any land from this waste shall hold it rent-free for two years; after that all the zamindars of the *tappa* shall realize from him one-fourth batai by appraisement (*sath*) and divide the rent among themselves according to their shares in the *khewat*. Pipal trees, etc., which are of wild growth, are cut for feeding cow buffaloes. As for a tree standing on or in the middle of a *bir* (ridge or field boundary) the owners of fields on either side of the ridge shall be entitled to it half-and-half. Any tree growing above a ridge (*bit*) shall be the property of the owner of the field lying on the upper side of it, and that growing below it the property of the owner of the field lying on the lower side of it.

APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDUM.

As the budget for 1916-17 (hereto annexed) makes no change in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement, presented to the Council on the 13th March 1916, and as no resolution recommending any such change was passed, a meeting of the Council will not be held for the presentation of the budget, and the general discussion of the budget in Council will take place at the meeting to be held on the 19th instant (*vide* rule 29 of the rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement in the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as amended by Punjab Government notification No. 536, dated 8th March 1911).

O. F. LUMSDEN,

Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The 1st *April* 1916.

STATEMENT SHOWING BY MAJOR HEADS OF ACCOUNT, THE ESTIMATES

(As finally adopted by the Government

Heads of account.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	Rs.
Opening balance	60,23,000
Provincial Revenue and Receipts.	
I—Land Revenue	1,33,37,000
IV—Stamps	29,00,000
V—Excise	31,82,000
VI—Provincial Rates	29,000
VIII—Income Tax	11,70,000
IX—Forest	15,41,000
X—Registration	3,25,000
XII—Interest	2,66,000
XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,28,000
XVI-B—Law and Justice—Jails	4,00,000
XVII—Police	2,82,000
XIX—Education	5,05,000
XX—Medical	1,16,000
XXI-A—Agriculture	1,94,000
XXI-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	29,000
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,00,000
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	1,10,000
XXV—Miscellaneous	3,60,000
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works. — Direct receipts— Civil	...
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works. — Direct receipts— Public Works	1,27,50,000
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works. — Indirect receipts— Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation ...	51,00,000
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation. — Civil	12,000
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation. — Public Works	80,000
XXXI—Civil Works ... — Civil	1,63,000
XXXI—Civil Works ... — Public Works	1,80,000
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial (*vide* Appendix A)	36,85,000
Total Provincial Revenue and Receipts	4,73,44,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,33,67,000

OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

of India on the 25th March 1916.)

Heads of account.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
Provincial Expenditure	Rs.
1—Refunds and drawbacks	97,000
2—Assignments and compensations	37,000
3—Land Revenue	51,44,000
6—Stamps	87,000
7—Excise	1,30,000
10—Income Tax	14,000
11—Forest	10,00,000
12—Registration	1,24,000
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,05,000
18—General Administration	12,64,000
19-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	46,56,000
19-B—Law and Justice—Jails	18,28,000
20—Police	70,11,000
22—Education	42,76,000
24—Medical	16,69,000
26-A—Agriculture	12,86,000
26-B—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,62,000
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	25,34,000
30—Stationery and Printing	8,22,000
32—Miscellaneous	8,81,000
36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,40,000
42—Irrigation—Major Works ... Working Expenses—	...
Civil	51,50,000
Public Works	37,38,000
Interest on debt	46,000
43—Minor Works and Navigation. Civil	1,40,000
Public Works	13,58,000
45—Civil Works ... Civil	40,27,000
Public Works	
Total Expenditure	4,78,26,000
Closing balance	55,41,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,33,67,000

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1916.

PART V.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 26th April 1916 and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 17th May 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information.

PUNJAB ACT II OF 1916.

An Act for the Registration of Medical Practitioners.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the registration of certain medical practitioners in the Punjab; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Medical Registration Act, 1916.

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the Punjab.

Commencement of Act.

2. The provisions of section 4 shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may notify in this behalf. The rest of this Act shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

3. In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(*1*) "The British Medical Acts" mean Statutes 21 and 22 Victoria, Chapter 90 (The Medical Act), and any Act amending the same;

(*2*) "Council" means the Medical Council established by this Act;

(*3*) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rule or by-laws made under this Act;

(*4*) "Registered practitioner" means any person registered under the provisions of this Act.

Privileges of registered practitioners.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment, rule, by-law or any other provision of law—

(*1*) no certificate required by any Act in force, or that may hereafter be passed, from a medical practitioner or officer shall be valid unless signed by a registered practitioner;

(2) except with the special sanction of the Local Government no one other than a registered practitioner shall be competent to hold any appointment as physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any hospital, asylum, infirmary, dispensary or lying-in hospital not supported entirely by voluntary contributions or as medical officer of health.

Constitution of Medical Council.

5. (1) A Medical Council shall be established for the Punjab, and shall consist of thirteen members including a president and a vice-president to be appointed in the following manner:—

(a) The president nominated by the Local Government.

(b) Five members nominated by the Local Government, one of whom shall be an independent medical practitioner practising in the Punjab.

(c) Two members elected by the registered practitioners who are registered under the British Medical Acts.

(d) Three members elected by the registered practitioners who are Graduates or Licentiates in Medicine of the University of the Punjab.

(e) One member elected by the registered practitioners who hold a diploma from a Local Government declaring them to be qualified to perform the duties of a Hospital Assistant or a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

(f) One member elected by all other registered practitioners.

(2) The vice-president shall be elected from among the members of the Council in the prescribed manner.

Qualifications of members.

6. No person shall be eligible to be a member of the Council unless he is a registered practitioner:

Provided that in the case of first appointments made under this Act the persons electing the members under clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of sub-section (1) of section 5 and the members appointed shall be persons who are qualified to be registered under clauses (a) and (b) of section 13.

Tenure of office of members

7. The members of the Council shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Cessation of membership.

8 A member of the Council shall be deemed to have vacated his seat—

(1) on sending his resignation in writing to the president or registrar;

(2) on his absence without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Council from three consecutive meetings of the Council;

(3) on his absence out of India for six consecutive months;

(4) on removal of his name from the register;

(5) on his becoming insane or being declared an insolvent by any competent court;

(6) on expiry of the term mentioned in section 7.

Filling up of vacancies.

9. When the seat of any member becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled up by election or nomination, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

Registrar and other officers.

10. (1) The Council shall appoint a registrar who shall act as Secretary of the Council and who shall also act as treasurer, unless the Council shall appoint another person as treasurer. Every person so appointed shall be removable at the pleasure of the Council.

(2) The Council may also employ such other persons as it may deem necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(3) All persons appointed or employed under this section shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. India Act XLV of 1860.

Medical register.

11. It shall be the duty of the registrar to open and maintain, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a register, to be called the Punjab Medical Register, and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the prescribed manner. Such register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. India Act I of 1872.

Meetings of Council.

12. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Council unless at least seven members are present.

All questions, other than questions of order, which may come before the Council shall be decided in accordance with the votes of the majority of the members present and voting at the meeting. In the case of an equality of votes the member presiding at the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Questions of order shall be decided by the member presiding at the meeting.

Persons who may be registered.

13. Every person who—

(a) is for the time being registered or qualified to be registered under the British Medical Acts, or

(b) is possessed of any of the qualifications described in the schedule,

may apply to the registrar to be registered and on payment of the prescribed fee and on furnishing to the registrar proof of such registration or qualification shall be entitled to be

registered, and thereupon, but subject always to the provisos hereinafter contained, the registrar shall register him in the Punjab Medical Register :

Provided that any person already registered under any Medical Registration Act in force in any other province in India shall be exempt from the registration fee leviable under this clause :

Provided also, that the Local Government may after consulting the Council, permit the registration of (*a*) any person who shall furnish to the registrar proof that he is possessed of a medical degree, diploma or certificate of any University, medical college or school approved by the Council, other than those described in the schedule, and (*b*) any person who was actually practising medicine in the Punjab before the 25th day of September, 1915 :

Provided further, that the Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character or who, after an inquiry at which opportunity has been given to the candidate to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect :

Provided further, that the registrar on receiving an application for entry in the register from any person in respect of whom he considers that the Council may wish to exercise the power of refusal conferred by the last foregoing proviso may refer the said application to the Council, and shall not make any entry in the register in respect of such person until the Council informs him that the entry is permitted.

Entry of new titles and qualifications in register.

14. If any person whose name is entered in the register obtains any title or qualification other than the title or qualification in respect of which he has been registered he shall on payment of the prescribed fee be entitled to have an entry stating such other title or qualification made against his name in the register either in substitution for or in addition to any entry previously made.

Appeal against the decision of registrar.

15. An appeal shall lie to the Council against any order of the registrar under section 13 or section 14. The said appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the order appealed against.

Alteration of register by Council.

16. (*1*) The Council may, if it sees fit, and after giving notice to the person concerned and inquiring into his objections, if any, order that any entry in the register which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Council to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made or brought about be cancelled or amended.

(*2*) The Council may direct the removal altogether or for a specified period from the register of the name of any registered practitioner who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character or who, after an enquiry at which opportunity has been given to such registered practitioner to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect. The Council may also direct that any name so removed shall be restored.

Procedure in inquiries and appeals.

17. (*1*) The Council may at its discretion hold an inquiry under section 13 or section 16 in camera.

(*2*) For the purpose of any such inquiry or of any appeal under section 15, the Council shall be deemed to be a court within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ; and shall exercise all the powers of a Commissioner appointed under the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850 ; and such inquiries and appeals shall be conducted, as far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 and sections 8 to 20 of the said Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850.

India Act I of 1872.

India Act XXXVII of 1850.

Appeal against the decision of Council.

18. An appeal shall lie to the Local Government against every decision of the Council under section 13 or section 16. Such appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the Council's decision.

Limiting of jurisdiction of civil courts.

19. No act done in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act on the Local Government or the Council or the registrar shall be questioned in any civil court.

Power of Local Government to alter schedule.

20. It shall be lawful for the Local Government by notification in the *Punjab Gazette* to alter the schedule.

Power of Council to call for information regarding efficiency of teaching and attend examinations.

21. The Council shall have power to request the governing body or authorities of any University, medical college or school included in or desirous of being included in the schedule—

(*a*) to furnish such reports, returns or other information as the Council may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the instruction given therein in medicine and surgery and midwifery ; and

(*b*) to provide facilities to enable any member of the Council deputed by the Council in this behalf to be present at the examinations held by such University, college or school.

If the said body or authorities refuse to comply with any such request the Local Government may upon report by the Council remove such University, college or school from the schedule or refuse to include it in the schedule.

Control by Local Government.

22. If at any time it shall appear to the Local Government that the Council has neglected to exercise or has exceeded or abused any power conferred upon it under this Act or has neglected to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act, the Local Government may communicate the particulars of such neglect, excess or abuse to the Council; and, if the Council fails to remedy such neglect, excess or abuse within such time as may be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf, the Local Government may, for the purpose of remedying such neglect, excess or abuse, cause any of the powers and duties of the Council to be exercised and performed by such agency and for such period as the Local Government may think fit.

Penalty for falsely pretending to be a registered practitioner.

23. Every person who falsely pretends to be a registered practitioner shall, whether any person is actually deceived by such pretence or not, be liable to be punished on conviction by a magistrate of the first class with fine that may extend to three hundred rupees.

Power to make rules and by-laws.

24. (*1*) The Local Government may after previous publication make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Local Government may make rules—

(*i*) for the election of members to the Council under sections 5 and 6;

(*ii*) for the election of the vice-president of the Council ;

(*iii*) to regulate the procedure at an inquiry held under section 13 or section 16;

(*iv*) for the institution, hearing and disposal of appeals under section 15 or section 18 ;

(*v*) for the compilation and publication of the register.

(*vi*) to fix the amount of fees to be levied under this Act;

(*vii*) for the disposal of fees received under this Act;

(2) The Council may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make by-laws—

(*i*) for the convening of meetings of the Council;

(*ii*) for the conduct of business at such meetings ;

(*iii*) for the appointment, control, pay and allowances of the establishment employed under section 10.

THE SCHEDULE.

(Vide *section* 13.)

(1) The Degree of Doctor, Bachelor or Licentiate of Medicine, or Master, Bachelor or Licentiate of Surgery of the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad or the Punjab, the Universities of Sheffield, Bristol and Wales, the National University of Ireland and the Queen's University of Belfast.

(2) The Degree of Doctor, Bachelor or Licentiate of Medicine, Master, Bachelor or Licentiate of Surgery or Master in Obstetrics of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Dublin, the Royal University of Ireland and the Universities of Adelaide, Malta, Melbourne, New Zealand, Sydney, Dalhousie, McGill and Laval.

(3) The Degree of Fellow, Member or Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh and Ireland.

(4) The Degree of Fellow, Member or Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland.

(5) The Degree of Fellow, Member or Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

(6) The Degree of Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society of London, Fellow and Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall of Dublin, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Medical College of Ceylon, the Nova Scotia Provincial Medical Board, and the Prince Edward Island Medical Council.

(7) A Diploma or Certificate granted by a Local Government to any person trained in a Medical College or School declaring him to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery, or to perform the duties of a military assistant surgeon, hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon.

(8) A Diploma or Certificate granted by the King Edward Hospital Medical School at Indore to any person declaring him to be qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery, or to be qualified for the duties of a military assistant surgeon, hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon.

H. D. CRAIK,

Registered No. L-864.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

PART V.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber, Barnes Court, Simla, at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 12th of June 1916, in accordance with the notification of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, No. 10-Home—Legislative-1, dated the 31st of May 1916.

After His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had taken his seat as President of the Council, the following gentlemen elected and nominated as members of the Council were duly sworn in as required by Regulation VII :—

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN PERRONET THOMPSON, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar SUNDAR SINGH, Majithia.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY, C.S.I.,

The Hon'ble Khan ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN, C.S.I.

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[*His Honour the President.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, C.S.I., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. OSWALD FARQUHAR LUMSDEN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir BAHRAM KHAN, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadūr Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Chaudhri LAL CHAND.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayed MEHDI SHAH.

The Hon'ble Lala JOWAHAR LAL, Bhargava.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit SHEO NARAIN.

The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS ROBERT JOHN WARD, C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr JAMES CURRIE.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur BAKHSHI SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Raizada BHAGAT RAM.

The Hon'ble Sayad MAKHDUM RAJAN SHAH.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian FAZL-I-HUSSAIN.

The Hon'ble Mr. CREWE ARMAND HAMILTON TOWNSEND, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza MUHAMMAD IKRAM ULLAH KHAN.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan DAULAT RAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. EDWIN WOODALL PARKER.

The Hon'ble Mr. HENRY DUFFIELD CRAIK, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN.

The Hon'ble Colonel HAROLD HENDLEY, M.D., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAM GRACEY, I.C.S.

ADDRESS BY HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

After the members had taken the Oath His Honour the President addressed the Council as follows :—

"Gentlemen, I offer you a very hearty welcome as my colleagues in the new Council. In doing so it is, I think, singularly appropriate that I should be able to convey to you, and through you to the people of the Punjab, a message from His Imperial Majesty.

"At the meeting of the last Council on the 19th of April in referring to the great share which the Punjab was playing in the present War I referred to the offer of a splendid fleet of 43 fighting aeroplanes subscribed by the Chiefs and peoples of the Punjab to His Majesty through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. To-day it is my privilege to announce to you the gracious words in which His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to communicate through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the acceptance of that offer. Writing on the 29th of April 1916 from Windsor Castle through his Private Secretary to the Commander-inChief His Majesty sends the following message :—

"Your letter of the 30th March to Lord Stamfordham, together with that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, have been read with pride and interest by the King Emperor.

[*His Honour the President*; *Mr. Thompson*; *Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan.*]

"His Imperial Majesty was much impressed with the whole-hearted and voluntary co-operation of all classes, races and creeds in contributing according to their means to the Punjab Aeroplane Fund, and heartily congratulates the promoters on the great success achieved.

"A fleet of 43 aeroplanes, while furnishing a fresh proof of the loyalty of the Punjab, will at the same time provide a valuable addition to the fighting efficiency of His Majesty's Imperial Forces.

"Should an opportunity occur, the King Emperor hopes to see some of these aeroplanes that will bear the names of States and districts with many of which His Imperial Majesty is personally acquainted."

"It is, I think, a happy augury that the first words which it is my privilege to address to you, should be this inspiring message from our August Sovereign. I am confident that the same 'whole-hearted and voluntary co-operation of all classes, races and creeds,' to use His Majesty's words, which has been crowned with such success in promoting the Aeroplane Fund, will be forthcoming during the term of the present Council to promote the welfare of our Province and to prove our devotion to the person and throne of our August Sovereign to whose mighty Empire all of us, whatever be our race or class or creed, are proud to belong.

"Gentlemen, I wish you again a hearty welcome as my colleagues in this Council."

RESOLUTION ON THE SUDDEN DEMISE OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

"**The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson** :—"Your Honour, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan has given notice of a resolution regarding the death of Lord Kitchener. Rule 5 of the rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest lays down a minimum of 15 days' notice for all resolutions, but it gives to Your Honour the discretion to allow a resolution to be moved at shorter notice. I would ask Your Honour in the circumstances to give the necessary permission."

His Honour the President signified his permission.

The Hon'ble Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan moved the following resolution:—

"*That this Council deplores the loss sustained by the Empire in the untimely death of the illustrious soldier and statesman Field Marshall the Right Hon'ble Earl Kitchener of Khartoum.*"

He said :

"Your Honour,—The untimely and sudden death of Lord Kitchener has plunged the whole Empire in the deepest sorrow. That the Empire was not prepared to lose such a national hero is evidenced by the wave of spontaneous and universal grief which has afflicted all alike. The circumstances under which he disappeared are highly tragic.

"Before this inscrutable decree of Providence we bow our heads in humble submission, our faith in his final good purpose and in the ultimate triumph of good over the forces of evil remains firm and unshaken.

"In the glorious records of the rise and expansion of the British Empire one comes across critical situations created by the sudden death of some great leader. When all hope of retrieving the evidently fallen fortunes of the nation seemed to have vanished, the usual good luck of the nation immediately returned and dispelled the gloom, and the people chastened and braced by supreme ordeals resumed once again their triumphal march towards the realisation of their high destiny.

[*Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan.*]

" Lord Kitchener's death at this juncture reminds us of those critical periods, and disastrous though it may appear to be, it may lead us on to new and pregnant evolutions favourable to the Empire and to the whole world. Misfortunes like this will help to steel our nerves and enable us to undertake the greatest and the most difficult task. With steadfast faith we greet the future. Our cause is holy and imperishable, and the labour of our hands will not be in vain.

" Lord Kitchener was essentially a man of destiny. From the very beginning of his remarkable career he exhibited unmistakable signs of enterprise and originality, attributes, which inevitably hurry on such favourites of fortunes to great heights of success and reputation. It is not easy to enumerate even the most eminent services which he rendered to the Empire. It was during the Khartoum expedition that he for the first time came prominently before the public eye. On the successful termination of this campaign, he was raised to the Peerage and a grant of £30,000 was made to him in recognition of his conspicuous services. During the South African war he was Chief of the Staff under the late Lord Roberts. From 1900 to 1902 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Great Britain. In this capacity his services were considered so valuable that he was made a Viscount, and was granted £50,000 in cash. The thanks of Parliament were conveyed to him as an additional honour. For 7 years, from 1902 to 1909, he served as Commander-in-Chief in India. Here he found a vast scope for the exercise of his talents. The task was one of great magnitude and complexity, but a man of his resolute nature was not to be daunted by any obstacles. He set to work with the zeal of a true reformer and achieved a success which left the enduring stamp of his unique personality on the military administration of India.

" There is no doubt that his reorganisation scheme resulted in the great efficiency of the Indian Army—an efficiency which has enabled it to occupy such a proud position in this Titanic struggle along with the other Forces of the Empire.

" The crowning achievement of his life was yet to come. In 1914 when the great war broke out, he was at once appointed Minister for War. Ever since the beginning of the great conflagration he worked incessantly. With his characteristic sagacity he at once recognised that mere pious intentions and Platonic aspirations would not suffice, and that a nation could achieve the highest aims only if it were not afraid of sacrifices. Success could not be bought cheaply, the readiness to strive and suffer determined the greatness of a nation and established its worth.

" He knew that the unscrupulous enemy who opposed Great Britain and her Allies and looked upon war as God's specific for the cure of ailing nations, and whose military preparations surpassed all calculations, could only be vanquished by training an army sufficiently large to drive him back into his own country from the occupied territories of Britain's Allies. In pursuance of this determination he undertook the unprecedented task of training an army numbering 5 millions. It is difficult to form an adequate idea of the magnitude of labour which a stupendous enterprise like this entailed. It was his intense patriotism which made the work feasible. The coming generations will marvel at the grandeur of the feat, and Lord Kitchener's name will be transmitted to posterity by the historian with feelings of legitimate pride.

" All that he did testified to the working of some magic influence. Great political thinkers have their share of glory, but it is the men of action such as Lord Kitchener, not they, who are true heroes of history. The greatest gift of Lord Kitchener was not his genius, but his calm strength of will,

[*Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan; Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia.*]

a gift which is far more rare than people commonly realise. This force of character was his great strength. It would naturally have been a sublime satisfaction to Lord Kitchener if he had been spared to see the glorious result of his strenuous endeavours when the armies he not only created and trained but which he imbued with the dominant faith of ultimate success and victory achieved their great mission. He performed his high mission actuated by his master motive of intense patriotism, and he may well have felt when resigning his great spirit to the Almighty in the words of Tacitus :—

"Now at last, our spirit is reviving, since the safety of the people is no longer merely the object of our hopes and prayers, but has been itself attained with all the certainty and strength we prayed for".

The Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia:—"Your Honour,—I hope I may be permitted to say a few words on behalf of my community on the tragic death of Lord Kitchener. The end has been so unexpected and sudden that the blow, in a way, is stunning. Lord Kitchener's loss is irreparable, particularly when it has so unexpectedly happened at a time when his services to the cause of the Empire were so valuable. The personality of the late War Secretary was a towering one and the achievement to raise and equip any army from a little over two lacs to one of fifty lacs is very great indeed. Lord Kitchener's grasp of the situation was wonderful, and his application very great. His presence at the War Office inspired confidence and assured success. The whole Empire was confident that in his hands its interests were safe, and that he will see to it that the Empire comes out of the conflict stronger and in a position to dictate terms to the enemy. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India he raised its efficiency to a very high pitch. The fields of France, Flanders, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia bear witness to the efficiency of the Indian Expeditionary Force. We are justly proud that it was our Indian contingent that broke the serried ranks of the German Army at Neuve Chapelle. This was all due to the energy and the spirit of improvement infused by Lord Kitchener and so ably carried on by his distinguished successor General Sir O'Moore Creagh. The Sikhs were proud to be under a Chief who besides being all for efficiency was always considerate for the men under him.

"Just before Lord Kitchener was laying down the reins of his high office in India we Sikhs had the honour to present him with a farewell address, and those who were there can testify to the amiable disposition of the Chief who was leaving.

"Your Honour.—The loss to the Empire is very great, and I beg, on behalf of the Sikh community, to offer this humble tribute to Lord Kitchener, in whom we have lost a great man, an organizer of exceptional abilities; but as Sikhs we must abide by the will of the Almighty, and there is no cause of despair. Sikh history and tradition tell us that 'when the arrow strikes the warrior's wrath rises'. We must all gird up our loins to reach our final goal and win the great victory for which Lord Kitchener's great energies were being employed to their best.

"Lord Kitchener has like a warrior laid down his life in harness in the service of the Empire. This loss great as it is must stimulate men of all classes and creeds to greater deeds of sacrifice till the strong militarism of Germany is laid low, and the paths of liberty, which are the heritage of the British Empire, kept grandly open, and that will be the highest tribute we shall pay to the memory of Lord Kitchener whose tragic death the Empire mourns to-day, resigned in the will of God who moulds the destinies of nations.

"With these few words I would join my honourable colleagues in offering my humble tribute to the memory of Lord Kitchener, and beg most respectfully to second the motion that has been so feelingly put by my Hon'ble friend Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan, C.S.I.

[*Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal :—" Your Honour,—On behalf of the Hindu community of the Punjab I beg to associate myself with the resolution that has just been moved by my friend the Hon'ble Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan, and seconded by the Hon'ble Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia. It is singularly unfortunate that in this, the very first meeting of the newly constituted Legislative Council, it is our painful duty to mourn the death of one of the greatest men that the British Empire has produced. A few days ago nobody ever suspected that the whole Empire would be thrown in grief by the sudden and tragic death of our late Field Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, the greatest Military genius of modern times, and we in the Punjab Council shall have to begin our deliberations by performance of this melancholy duty. The people of the British Empire in particular and the whole world in general had been amazed at the remarkable rapidity with which the British army of only two hundred thousand soldiers, had, within the short space of a year-and-a-half, from the outbreak of the war, been developed into a mighty force of five millions, which the late Lord Kitchener had undertaken to accomplish. The whole world looked with rapt amazement at this brilliant spectacle and with genuine admiration at its author, the great soldier and statesman combined, who, with his wonderful power of organization, his incomparable genius, and his vast experience, had succeeded in effecting this apparently impossible task. And now that the time had come for the consummation of his work, when the mighty forces which he had placed in the field were to march on to victory, under his wise guidance and direction, it is singularly unfortunate that the cruel hand of death has removed him from the scenes of his labours and deprived the Empire of his invaluable services, as if Providence denied to Lord Kitchener the satisfaction of witnessing the victory to which the Allies confidently look forward as the fruit of his labours. The irreparable loss to the Empire cannot be described better than in His Most Gracious Majesty's own words of condolence wired to Mrs. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener—' His Majesty has lost an old and valued friend upon whose devotion he ever relied with the utmost confidence.'

" This is not the time nor the occasion to enumerate in detail the manifold good qualities of head and heart of the late Lord Kitchener. It will be sufficient only to say that his name is indissolubly bound up with the history of the expansion of the British Empire and with the history of the recent great European war. The extension of British influence in North Africa, the conversion of Egypt and North Soudan from a gloomy jungle into one of the most prosperous and attractive countries in that Continent, with mighty irrigation works and vast smiling fields, along with a great past and still greater future, is due chiefly to the work which the late Lord Kitchener did there in various military as well as administrative capacities. He brought tranquillity and prosperity to Egypt when the *régime* of his immediate predecessor had produced merely a sense of insecurity and chaos. Then again into the Boer War the success of British arms was due, in no small measure, to his great military talents which he had unreservedly placed at the disposal of the Empire and where as the Chief of the Staff of the late lamented Lord Roberts he rendered services which have been described in imperishable terms by many a historian. The next field of his labours was India where His Excellency Lord Kitchener, as the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Indian forces, reorganised the Indian army and it was on account of the changes introduced by him and the efficient training received under the new system that our brave soldiers have been able to win laurels in the fields of Flanders and of Asia Minor. It is no exaggeration to say, that if it had not been for the re-organisation and equipment of the Indian Army in Lord Kitchener's *régime*, Indian soldiers would have not been able to give such a good account of themselves in the greatest war that the world has ever seen. From India Lord Kitchener

had gone to Egypt to consolidate the work of his early days, and had not the war broken out, he would have remained in that country to develop and improve it still more. But the call of duty took him back to England where he was appointed the Empire's Great War Lord, and consummate skill, remarkable power of organisation, great military insight, and a wonderful capacity to overcome difficulties which he has shown during the last twenty months, had made him the idol of the Empire. His death at such a critical moment is nothing short of an Imperial calamity and we in the Punjab along with the rest of the civilised world, deeply mourn this great and irreparable loss which we all have sustained. A great soldier who had served his king and his country in various spheres of activity for a long period of forty-five years, Lord Kitchener died as a true patriot in the service of the Empire and its Allies, and his name will ever remain enshrined in history as that of a great Patriot, a brave soldier, and a wise statesman, whose memory will serve as a light-house for generations to come and whose tragic but noble death will always remind his countrymen and his fellow subjects of the justice of our cause and the treachery of our enemies. However, relying on the persevering spirit and the singleness of purpose of the British people and in view of the remarkable feeling of solidarity visible in every nook and corner of this vast Empire, we can safely predict that the work which Lord Kitchener began, will, after his death, be carried on with greater vigour and earnestness, until the object for which our noble Emperor has unsheathed his sword, is fully attained. May the Great God, the Protector of the Righteous and the Destroyer of the Guilty, grant peace to the noble soul of Lord Kitchener, may He give strength to us all living under British flag and those living under the flags of the Allies to carry on the work which he had begun and in the accomplishment of which he sacrificed his life, may He give condign and just punishment to his murderers, and may He bless the British arms with glorious victory against the enemy at an early date, is the humble prayer of the Hindus of this province."

The Hon'ble Mr. James Currie :—" Your Honour,—I desire to support the resolution before the Council and in doing so I would like to say what I am sure the non-official European community of the province and the members of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce feel at the sudden death of Lord Kitchener.

" When it was announced we were shocked, reluctantly we realised that a tragedy had robbed the Empire of one of its finest men ; but it was not for us to question the ways of Providence and we accepted the loss with bowed heads. It is poor consolation but we are thankful for the feeling that possesses us that when Lord Kitchener had completed the work his sovereign had entrusted to him, when he had succeeded in rallying the manhood of the country to the defence of the honour of the Empire his work was practically finished.

" We, non-official Europeans, have always admired and trusted Lord Kitchener ; we saw in him a strong man, level-headed, endowed with much common sense and with a great administrative ability. When he was reorganising the Army here the work was done thoroughly, when he left India he handed over to Government an Army fit and strong and able to support civic authority.

" Men who live by commerce and by trade as we do, can only prosper where law and order are maintained and naturally their confidence goes out to the man who organises the means that secures that essential.

" Your Honour, Lord Kitchener rescued the Soudan and restored it to civilization. When he was left in South Africa to complete his great chief's work then his commonsense and tact appealed to the best of the Boers and turned them from enemies to good citizens.

" We all know the success that accompanied his administration in Egypt. That country has had a great wave of prosperity, commerce has advanced by

[*Mr. James Currie ; Lala Ram Saran Das.*]

eaps and bounds, a great impetus has been given to industries and land has ncreased in value all because firmness and wisdom in the administration of he affairs of the country restored confidence in the Government.

" All Lord Kitchener's works have been done quietly, modestly and without how. Thoroughness was at the bottom of everything he undertook. It is that hat appealed to the public, that that raised him in their estimation and ecured their absolute confidence.

" When he came to face the Herculean task of organising the armies of the Empire he took the people into his confidence and told them fearlessly what they were up against and what had to be done. The estimate he formed of the strength of the enemy was a very correct one and he did not hesitate to tell his countrymen what he believed was the truth. That was why the Kitchener armies sprang into life so rapidly and rallied to the support of our brave Allies. Your Honour, although we have suffered a great loss in the death of Lord Kitchener we can look into the future with confidence. The work he organised is going on and the men he has left behind will make it a point of honour to see that the fruits of his labours are reaped by the Empire to the full."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das :—" Your Honour,—In Lord Kitchener, the British Empire has lost one of her greatest soldiers and statesmen whose sad demise is equally mourned in the British Isles as in the far-off dependencies and outposts of the British Empire His active connection with India lasted for the brief term of seven years when he was the Cammander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in this country. During this period he did work which in less capable hands would have taken a whole generation to complete. He reorganised the Indian Army and although his reforms were opposed by the highest authorities in the land, he triumphed in the end and his policy had the cordial support of the British Parliament.

" It was by his foresight that the Indian Army was placed on a footing of efficiency and preparedness for all eventualities, and the present world-wide struggle must have brought home, even to all his critics, the significance of the far-reaching changes made by Lord Kitchener. His work of Army reform and reorganisation was not confined to India alone. His Lordship's advice was also requisitioned for the formation of Local Defence Forces in Australia and Canada and it was availed of even by our gallant Eastern Ally, to wit, Japan. His Military services in the Soudan and in South Africa are too well known to require mention here. After the conclusion of hostilities in the above two wars he had the unique privilege of receiving handsome money grants from the British Parliament.

" Now, a word with regard to his work in spheres other than Military. It was by his genius and great insight that the lower portion of Egypt was opened out and brought in touch with civilisation. During his tenure of the office of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lord Kitchener always laid his finger unerringly and unhesitatingly on the weakest spots. His liberal instincts coupled with his sagacity, were of the greatest service to the late Lord Minto during the latter's Viceroyalty of India. At his liberal initiative it is said, the Viceroy refused his assent to the Punjab Colonies Bill in 1907 and this fact had a marked effect in bringing over level-headed and moderate opinion in the Punjab to Government's side. Lord Kitchener's work in Egypt, since his appointment of Consul-General in 1911, till his relinquishment of this office at the outbreak of war in August 1914, won for him the confidence and support of Egyptians of all classes. Since August 1914 to the day of his sad death, Lord Kitchener was the organiser and inspirer of an army of millions of Britons who have come forward to fight for the cause of weak people and

[*Lala Ram Saran Das ; Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Nawab Sir Behram Khan.*]

oppressed nationalities in Europe. It was by his organising skill, by his resourceful and persuasive nature, by his industry and devotion to duty that Lord Kitchener with the help of capable lieutenants, raised a civilian army—unsurpassed in number as well as in calibre—in the history of mankind. His name will go down to posterity as one of the greatest administrators who possessed the rare combination of statesmanship and soldierly qualities of the highest order. Whether his untimely death be due to a treacherous enemy or to natural causes, his loss will be keenly felt in the Orient as well as the Occident as that of a great soldier and of a liberal and sympathetic administrator whose untimely death creates a void which it will be difficult to fill."

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand :—" Your Honour,—Belonging as I do to an important military class of this Province I think I would be failing in my duty if I were not to say a few words on this occasion.

" With your Honour's kind permission I wish to submit that when I speak I voice forth the feelings of thousands of my brethren who are at the present moment fighting in different battlefields for their beloved Emperor.

" As has already been said by my honourable colleagues who have spoken before me the efficiency and strength of the Indian Army are to a large extent due to Lord Kitchener.

" From the highest military officer down to the ordinary sepoy the loss has been equally felt—nay, the whole country feels it.

" To this great military genius do we owe the strength to which the British Army has reached to-day. It is really a pity that he could not live long enough to see the fruits of his labours.

" But he had nearly completed his task, and the time is not far when his noble soul in heaven above will see his army attaining the object he had in view.

" Although his body is no more, yet his spirit is working in our midst. The soldier who is fighting in the trenches, the old veteran who is training the recruits, the sepoy who is going about with his long measuring stick in search for recruits have all equally got an inspiration from the great General whose loss we all mourn here in this Council.

" Now we can do no better than to make strenuous efforts to bring the present war to a victorious end.

" Our soldiers who are fighting abroad are full of hopes, and, we should assure them that for every soldier that is disabled in the field we are prepared to send ten more recruits, and in that the great General's soul will find consolation.

" With these few words I beg to support the Resolution of my honourable friend the Hon'ble Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan."

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Behram Khan spoke in Urdu, a translation of which is as follows :—" Your Honour,—The Hon'ble members who have preceded me, have very elequently given expression to our feelings of sorrow and sympathy on the death of Lord Kitchener, and there is no great necessity for me to add anything to what they have said. But on behalf of the Multan Division in general and the Biluch tribe in particular I take this opportunity to associate myself with the Resolution to mourn the sad loss.

" Lord Kitchener's death is not a blow to England only, but India also equally shares the great sorrow. However all we can now do is to pray to God Almighty that the soul of the illustrious departed may be forgiven and Paradise granted to him.

[*Nawab Sir Behram Khan; His Honour the President; Mr. Lumsden.*]

"It would not be out of place to mention here that our enemies should not rejoice over his demise. They should rest assured that by the grace of God England possesses other worthy and brave sons as well like Lord Kitchener who are capable of making out equally good plans and seeing them through.

"I have now nothing more to say except to pray most earnestly that Lord Kitchener's soul may be forgiven and granted Paradise and that our Government may come out victorious. I hope all the honourable members will join me in this prayer."

His Honour the President :—"Gentlemen, the eloquent tributes, which we have just heard, to the services of the great Soldier and distinguished administrator, whose loss we mourn to-day, have left me little to say. In this generation perhaps the British Empire has not produced a personality so towering, an administrator so capable and an organiser so successful, as the late Lord Kitchener. His work, as has been pointed out, is writ large on almost every part of the British Empire which he served so devotedly during his public career of 45 years in Egypt, in the Soudan, in South Africa and in the Dominions. But perhaps the achievement, with which we here in India are most familiar, is his re-organisation of the Indian Army. It is to that re-organisation we owe the fact that India which in the past had never been able to send out of the country a bigger force than 18,000 men, has in the present War sent Overseas more than 300,000 soldiers, a force which shows that India is able and willing to play a great and worthy part in the defence of the Empire. That is an achievement of which India, and particularly we in the Punjab, may well be proud. But it is an achievement which we all owe to the ability and organizing power of Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India.

"As has been pointed out by several speakers his latest achievement was his greatest.

"It was his dominating personality and marvellous personal magnetism which enabled him at the supreme crisis of the Empire, to organise in the United Kingdom in a period of less than 2 years under the voluntary system a force of nearly 5 million men. Some of these armies have already taken the field and are showing themselves worthy of the great organiser who raised them. Others are being trained and will soon take their part in the final struggle which will crush the aggression of Germany, restore liberty to her victims and peace to a war-worn world.

"The inscrutable decrees of Providence have taken away the Organiser of victory before he could see the triumph of his plans. His work remains, and his plains will be carried through to ultimate victory and triumph by able successors with the courage, tenacity and determination that always characterised Lord Kitchener himself. The Empire no doubt is poorer by his death, but it is richer for his memory and example.

"It will be a great pleasure to me to convey the resolution of this Council which has been carried unanimously, to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for such action as he thinks proper."

PUNJAB DISTRICT BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden :—"Your Honour,—I beg to move that the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Bill be referred to a Select Committee. For the benefit of those members who were not present when the Bill made its first appearance in this Hon'ble Council, parenthetically I might perhaps be

[*Mr. Lumsden.*]

permitted to express my pleasure at finding that sc many friends have survived the recent crisis, I might explain that the Bill was introduced on the 13th of March, and would have been referred to a Select Committee, had it not been for the motion that was then put forward that the Bill should be circulated for opinion. This course of action was hardly necessary, because although the Bill itself had not been before the Local Bodies, it had been drafted with the general approval of the Local Bodies, and its terms are closely modelled upon the Madras Act which had been fully considered by District Officers and District Boards. However as there was no particular hurry about the Bill and as its very simplicity seemed, as is sometimes the case, to engender suspicion, I was able to accept without hesitation the motion that the Bill should be circulated with the result that it falls to this meeting to make a reference to a Select Committee. I move therefore that the Bill be now referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Fagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Gracey, the five District Board representatives, namely, the Hon'ble Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, the Hon'ble Sayad Mehdi Shah, the Hon'ble Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan, the Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal and the Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand, and myself. The report to be submitted, if possible, in sufficient time to enable the Bill to be taken into consideration at the next meeting of this Hon'ble Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

SIMLA:
The 12*th June* 1916.

S. W. GRACEY,
Secretary, Legislative Council, Punjab.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 8 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, was presented to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd September 1916 :—

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, appointed to consider, and discuss the Punjab District Board Amendment Bill, the object of which is to empower District Boards to levy a special tax, not exceeding three pies per rupee on the annual value of land, for promoting the construction or development of railways and tramways, beg to submit below our report regarding the said Bill :—

1. We have given our best consideration to the provisions of the proposed Amendment Bill as well as to the aims and objects of the same and to the opinions of officers and District Boards thereon ; and have also tried to ascertain the genuine and real sentiments of the land-owning classes, in respect of the provisions. We regret, that although the object of the Bill is to improve internal communications of the districts, and to further the interests of all the

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classes, the agricultural classes of the province are not prepared to bear any taxation of the kind proposed. Already the feeling is general, that local and other taxation falls mainly on the land, whereas the expenditure therefrom benefits largely the other classes. Up till now the Government in extending railway mileage has never requisitioned aid and assistance from the zamindar classes. The latter, therefore, would feel considerably embarrassed, when they are told, that the expenditure on the proposed railways and tramways will be met out of their pockets. We feel that Mr. Hamilton, Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála, has accurately gauged the general zamindars' sentiment, when he observes that the Bill is both unnecessary and unfair.

2. Our second reason for opposing the Bill is, that the District Boards are not yet in a proper position to administer business enterprises like the one contemplated in the Bill. It will be a great drawback in their case, that they are not yet in a position to treat the District Board railways and tramways as their own property ; and the result will be that their administration will not be economically sound and profitable. It is only the private companies conducted on joint stock principles, or the Government itself, which can run concerns of this kind successfully and with profit. In the case of District Boards, there is no guarantee, that their administration of a concern like railways and tramways will always prove profitable, and should deficit occur, we entertain the gravest apprehensions that the educational, sanitary and public works, requirements of the District Boards will suffer grievously. In the present condition of things there can be no doubt that the education and sanitation of the areas entrusted to the care of District Boards have prior claims on their funds over any possible Railway scheme of the future.

3. As regards the safeguards provided in clause 3 of the Bill that the railway tax shall not be imposed unless and until three-fourths of the members present at meeting specially convened in that behalf agree thereto, and the resolution is further confirmed after a period of six months by a like majority at a like meeting, we feel that it is by no means an effective safeguard against precipitate action. The majority of the District Board members have not yet attained to that sense of public responsibility and independence, where they might be expected carefully to weigh the issue in matters of this nature. Education is generally lacking among agricultural classes, and it is feared that one or two active spirits might carry what they please.

4. It will be admitted that the proposed amendment of the District Boards Act is by no means a very urgent measure. The news that powers are going to be conferred on District Boards to levy an additional tax on land for purposes not vitally essential to the zamindars may, we fear, create some sort of excitement amongst the agricultural classes, so undesirable in these days.

For the foregoing reasons we, the elected representatives of the District Boards of the province, are unanimously of opinion that the proposed legislation is not welcomed by the land-owning classes and we pray that the Government be pleased to drop the proposed amendment of the District Boards Act.

The Bill was published in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 17th March 1916.

SIMLA :

The 19*th August* 1916.

MEHDI SHAH,
SOHAN LAL,
MUHAMMAD AMIN,
MUHAMMAD IKRAM ULLAH KHAN,
LAL CHAND,

Members of the Select Committee.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber, Barnes Court, Simla, at 10-30 A.M., on Saturday, the 2nd September 1916.

PRESENT:

His Honour Sir MICHAEL FRANCIS O'DWYER, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor, *Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN PERRONET THOMPSON, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Risaldar Sardar PARTAB SINGH, Sardar Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN CORNWALLIS GODLEY, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur KHAWAJA YUSAF SHAH.

The Hon'ble Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, C.S.I., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. OSWALD FARQUHAR LUMSDEN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar GAJJAN SINGH.

The Hon'ble Chaudhri LAL CHAND.

The Hon'ble Pandit JAWAHAR LAL, Bhargava.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. THOMAS ROBERT JOHN WARD, C.I.E., M.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr JAMES CURRIE.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi SOHAN LAL.

The Hon'ble Raizada BHAGAT RAM.

The Hon'ble Sayad MAKHDUM RAJAN SHAH.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian FAZL-I-HUSSAIN.

The Hon'ble Mr. CREWE ARMAND HAMILTON TOWNSEND, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. PATRICK JAMES FAGAN, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza MUHAMMAD IKRAM ULLAH KHAN.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan DAULAT RAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. EDWIN WOODALL PARKER.

The Hon'ble Mr. HENRY DUFFIELD CRAIK, I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Malik MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN.

The Hon'ble Colonel HAROLD HENDLEY, M.D., I.M.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAM GRACEY, I.C.S.

[*Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai ; Mr. Lumsden.*]

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Resaldar Sardar PARTAB SINGH, Sardar Bahadur and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwajah YUSAF SHAH took the oath of allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai asked :–

nage of ra. 1. "Is the Government aware that during the past several years various schemes have been proposed by the local authorities to provide suitable drainage for the ancient and historic town of Bhera, which suffers from periodical outbreaks of malaria and other seasonal diseases ; that as a contribution towards financing the last of these schemes municipal or nazul lands on the outskirts of the town were auctioned off and subscriptions from the public were also invited ? Will the Government kindly state what stage the scheme has reached and in view of the very great importance of the matter expedite its execution by giving such further financial help as may be considered necessary ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :–

"Government is not aware of the various schemes proposed by the local authorities to provide drainage for Bhera, but in February 1914 it gave administrative sanction to a drainage scheme which was to cost Rs. 67,000. It is not a fact that any land was sold in order to provide funds for the scheme, but the small sum of Rs. 3,755 was collected in subscriptions towards the cost. The scheme received the technical sanction of the Public Works Department in June 1915, but the Local Government asked that before work was commenced measures should be taken in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner to ensure that the proposed alignment of the storm water channel and outfall would not cause any damage to valuable lands during floods necessitating heavy compensation to owners, as it was proposed to fill up large depressions outside the town with storm water. These orders necessitated further large detailed surveys, but in April 1916 these difficulties were eventually satisfactorily settled with the Deputy Commissioner and orders were issued for the scheme to be put in hand. The Executive Engineer has just reported that the work cannot be started at present owing to the outskirts of the town being covered with pools of water and the locality of the outfall being swampy owing to the heavy monsoon rains. As soon as the rains stop definitely and the land dries sufficiently, work on the outfall will be started and pushed on vigorously. Government has already made a grant of Rs. 33,500 and a loan of Rs. 20,000 towards the cost of the scheme. The Hon'ble Member will admit that the measure of Government assistance has been generous and that it would be unfair to other towns which are less able than Bhera to meet the cost of similar schemes to afford any further pecuniary assistance to Bhera."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai asked :—

in representation on Rawalpindi Municipality. 2. "In view of the importance of the non-Sikh section of the Hindu community of Rawalpindi city, its numerical strength and its general social status, will the Government be pleased to consider the justice and advisability of giving at least two nominations to it on the municipality ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Government is not prepared to admit that any section of the community in Rawalpindi or elsewhere has any claim to any proportion of the nominated seats, but the claims of the section mentioned will, as in the past, be carefully considered when nominations come to be made."

[*Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai; Mr. Lumsden; Mr. Godley.*]

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai asked :—

Hindu representation on Sialkot Municipality.

3. "Will the Government state whether dissatisfaction exists among the Hindus of Sialkot City, regarding the representation of the two chief communities on the Municipal Committee of that town, and whether a memorial has recently been submitted by the Hindus of that town to the Deputy Commissioner of the District."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"It is understood that at the last election Hindus as distinct from Jains and Sikhs were not able to secure a single seat on the Sialkot Committee. Proposals have recently been made by the local authorities both for a redistribution of the wards and an increase in the number of elected members with a view to remedying any inequalities that may exist. These proposals are at present under the consideration of Government.

"No information has been received as to the memorial referred to in the concluding portion of the Hon'ble Member's question."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai asked :—

Commercial Conference at Lahore.

4. "Is it a fact that some fifteen years back a Commercial Conference was held at Lahore under the orders of the Government with the late Sir D P. Masson as its Chairman; that among various other recommendations the Conference suggested the establishment of a Commercial College or Institute to be affiliated to the Punjab University up to the Intermediate Standard? Will the Government state whether any dissatisfaction exists with the Clerical Classes maintained by the Education Department and will it state if it is intended to publish the report of the Conference and give effect to its main recommendation by adding a proper Commercial Faculty, and founding a fully staffed Institute of Commerce affiliated to the University?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Conference referred to by the Hon'ble Member met in 1905, and an account of it will be found in the Education Report for 1905-06. The proceedings, which chiefly consisted of detailed recommendations regarding curricula, were printed and circulated at the time, and no purpose would be served by republishing them now. One of the recommendations was that a Commercial Institute should be started; no mention, however, was made of the University in this connection. The proposal was considered to be premature, as evidence was not forthcoming of a demand for such an institute, or of the likelihood of remunerative employment being available at the completion of a higher commercial course of study. No complaint has been received as to the Clerical Classes at present maintained or aided by Government. With regard to the last part of the question, the attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das on the same subject, at the meeting of Council held on the 13th of last March."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai asked :—

Resuscitation of Industries in the Punjab.

5. "Is it a fact that, apart from various other smaller committees and conferences held from time to time on the initiative of Government for the resuscitation of the industries of this Province, a large and influential conference was held some years ago under the orders of Sir Louis Dane, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, that the conference held their sittings for about a fortnight and submitted a report to the Government? Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to give effect to the recommendations of that conference and if it is intended to publish their report?"

[*Mr. Lumsden ; Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai ; Mr. Godley.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Under the orders of Sir Louis Dane an Industrial Conference assembled at Lahore on the 15th February 1911, and sat for four days. This conference submitted no report but a certain number of resolutions were passed, one of which recommended the appointment of a small committee which should frame a practical scheme of industrial education. In pursuance of this recommendation a committee, consisting partly of officials and partly of non-officials, was duly constituted and submitted a report to Government in May 1912. Shortly afterwards the attention of this Government was drawn to certain reports published by Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson, R. E., Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, and Mr. Dawson, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and in order that the committee might be afforded an opportunity of reviewing its findings in the light of these reports, a further meeting was called, a copy of the proceedings of which reached Government in March 1913.

"The main recommendation put forward by this committee was the experimental establishment of industrial schools of a specialized type. A standing committee to advise on matters connected with industrial and technical education has since been constituted, and recently the Director of Agriculture and Industries submitted preliminary proposals for the opening of a carpentry school. Owing to the financial stringency, however, it has not been found possible to provide funds for the scheme which has accordingly been postponed until the return of normal conditions.

"As explained above the conference presented no report, while that submitted by the committee has not been published. It is not intended at this late stage to take steps towards publication, but if the Hon'ble Member is interested in the matter, I will be glad to supply him with a copy.

"The information that is available will be placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission on Indian Industries which will hold its sittings in the Punjab next spring and Government will, it is hoped, find the proposals of that Commission surer ground for improving the industries of the Province than in those of the 1911 Conference."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai asked :—

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6. "Will the Government state whether dissatisfaction exists amongst the members of the Provincial Educational Service regarding their pay and prospects in life as members of that service; is it a fact that recognizing the importance of the subject, Government did take steps with the sanction of the Imperial Government to formulate certain definite proposals a few years back, to improve the cadre of that service? If so, with what results? Is it a fact that meanwhile the prospects of some other Provincial Services have been improved? Does the Government propose to take steps at an early date to improve the position of the members of this service especially as the recommendations of the Public Services Commission on this subject, if any, have been put off indefinitely?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the answers given in Council to questions asked by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal, on the 2nd October 1912 and the 22nd April 1915, respectively, relating to the same subject. The consideration of proposals for the reconstitution of the Provincial Educational Service has been deferred pending the issue of the report of the Public Services Commission, which, it is understood, will shortly be published."

[*Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh*; *Mr. Thompson* ; *Mr. Godley.*]

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Recruitment of zamindars and non-zamindars.

7. "In reply to the question asked by me in a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council held on 19th April 1916 about the number of zamindars and non-zamindars recruited from each district of the Punjab since the outbreak of the present war, the Government was pleased to state that enquiries were being made and that the information obtained will be supplied when ready. Will the Government very kindly lay the required information on the table if it is ready now ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"A statement* showing by districts the results of recruiting for the Indian Army from the 1st August 1914 is laid on the table. The statement is based on enquiries made by the Revenue Agency and is not authoritative, but it furnishes a fairly useful basis for comparison. As was anticipated by the Hon'ble Mr. Barron in his reply to the Hon'ble Member's question asked on the 19th April last, it has not been found possible to classify accurately the number of zamindars and non-zamindars recruited in each district. Some zamindars may have been included under 'others' in the statement, but the tribal classifications furnish a fairly accurate indication of the preponderance of the zamindar class."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Employment of wounded soldiers.

8. "In view of the meritorious services rendered by the wounded soldiers in the present war, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of issuing instructions to the Heads of the different Departments to give preference for employment to wounded soldiers in appointments the duties of which they are capable of performing satisfactorily ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"The matter has been under consideration for some time and *interim* orders have already been issued in the sense desired by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

Enlistment of students from schools and colleges.

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state the number of students from each school and college who have enlisted in the army since the outbreak of the present War ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The detailed information relating to enlistment which the Hon'ble Member asks for is not available, but some figures have been given by the Inspectors of Schools which, although incomplete, may be of interest.

"In the Ambala Division two teachers and 22 *ex*-students of Secondary Schools are said to have enlisted during the year.

"In Jullundur 10 teachers and 289 *ex*-students of Secondary Schools enlisted. One hundred and eleven of the latter came from Hoshiarpur, and 79 from Ludhiana.

"In Lahore at least 286 *ex*-students of Secondary Schools enlisted, of whom 102 came from Gurdaspur and 100 from Sialkot.

"In Rawalpindi the number of *ex*-students of Primary and Secondary Schools who enlisted is said to have been 2,550, of whom 1,651 belonged to Jhelum.

"In Multán 124 *ex*-students of Primary and Secondary Schools are mentioned as having joined the army. Sixty-eight of them belonged to Lyallpur.

* *See* Appendix A.

[*Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh ; Mr. Lumsden ; Mr. Craik.*]

"The total of these figures, which, as stated, are incomplete, is 12 teachers and 3471 *ex*-students."

The H n'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

10. "Will the Government be pleased to state the principle on which the number of the members of the District Board in each district is fixed ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Subject to the conditions laid down in section 11 of the Punjab District Boards Act, XX of 1883, the number of the members of the District Board in each district is fixed with a view to local requirements where the elective system prevails. Ordinarily each zail is represented on the Board, but in certain districts the Thana is taken as the unit. Where local boards exist, a certain number of representatives are delegated by each local board to the parent body.

"In the two Western Divisions—Rawalpindi and Multan—where the elective system has not yet been introduced, the number of members seems to have been fixed with some reference to the representation of the leading agricultural tribe."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

11. "Will the Government be pleased to state for the information of the Council—

(*a*) the number of civil suits filed by members of non-agriculturist tribes in each district against the Secretary of State for India within the last three years for having themselves declared the members of the agricultural tribes,

(*b*) the amount of money spent by the Government in defence of such cases.

"Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of amending the law in such a way as to debar the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts from entertaining such suits against the decision of revenue authorities ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"It will be convenient to answer this question and the next put by the Hon'ble Member together.

"Only one suit of the nature referred to in the questions has been instituted. A decree was given in the plaintiff's favour by the District Judge of Ludhiana and Government has appealed against this decree to the Chief Court.

"The expenses hitherto incurred by Government in the defence of the suit amount to Rs. 553-2-0.

"The question whether such suits are entertainable by the Civil Courts is still *sub judice*, and hence the need for any amendment of the law does not at present arise."

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gajjan Singh asked :—

12. "In reply to the question asked by me in a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council held on 22nd April 1915, regarding clerical strength of the various communities in certain offices mentioned in the question the Government was pleased to say that the information asked for was not available at the head-quarters and that it would be presented at a subsequent meeting of the Council. Will the Government be pleased to lay the required information no the table of this Council ?"

[*Mr. Thompson ; Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargawa ; Mr. Lumsden ; Mr. Ward.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member has not quoted correctly the answer given in April 1915. The Hon'ble Mr. Barron stated that if the Hon'ble Member considered that any useful purpose would be served by collecting the statistics, and (after further consideration) still desired to have the information, a statement would be presented at a subsequent meeting. The Hon'ble Member now, after a lapse of nearly 18 months, repeats his question. The information will now be obtained, and I hope to lay a statement on the table at the next meeting."

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava, asked :—

13. "In reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das about the restoration of the right of election in the Bhiwani Municipality in the meeting of this Council held on 22nd April 1915, it was stated on behalf of the Government that the question will be reconsidered in 1916. Will the Government be pleased to state— Right of election in Bhiwani Municipality.

(*a*) whether the question has by this time been considered;

(*b*) if not, whether the Government proposes to consider it and re-introduce the system of election, at an early date?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Commissioners of Divisions have been directed to ascertain local feeling and, where it favours the elective system and the latter can be introduced without arousing serious factious or sectarian feeling, to submit proposals for its introduction in all Municipal Committees where it does not already obtain or has been withdrawn, and the special case of Bhiwani as regards which no further communication has been received from the local authorities, will no doubt be duly considered in connection with that reference."

The Hon'ble Pandit Jowahar Lal, Bhargava, asked :—

14. "(*a*) Is the Government aware that great anxiety is being felt by the persons owning or cultivating lands irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal owing to the marked decrease in the supply of water since 1914 generally in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts and specially in Hissar and Hansi towns? Shortage of water-supply in Western Jumna Canal.

"(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider all the causes of the reduction of supply and take steps to insure proper supply of water in the future?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"(*a*) The Jumna river was unusually low during the last year, and this involved an all-round contraction of supplies from the Western Jumna Canal. Apart from that there has been no decrease in supply from the available water in the Western Jumna Canal to the Hissar and Rohtak Districts; in fact, the Main Branch of the Canal has been so strengthened as to enable it to pass larger supplies than ever before, the whole of which goes to the Hissar and Rohtak Districts, where, owing to the uncertainty of the rainfall, the need of irrigation is particularly felt.

"The area irrigated in both districts during 1914-15 was a record one, whilst the available figures for the year 1915-16 show that though the number of waterings was probably less than usual, the area irrigated exceeded the average of the six years ending 1913-14 by 22 and 17 per cent., respectively.

"The increased level of the water has led to the discharge of the outlets in the towns of Hissar and Hansi being out of proportion to the areas to be

[*Mr. Ward ; Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargawa ; Mr. Thompson.*]

irrigated. It has therefore been necessary to reduce them in size, but even now the discharge allowed compares favourably with that allowed elsewhere in the Punjab. Any discontent so caused is not due to any insufficiency in the supply but to the fact that the cultivators have to be less wasteful with the water than formerly, and have to carry on their irrigation by night as well as by day, which formerly they did not do."

"(*b*) The shortage of water in the Jumna from January to May 1916 has been an absolute record in the history of this Canal. The supply was below the average of the preceding 15 years by 300 cusecs in January, 500 cusecs in February, 1,000 cusecs in March, 1,750 cusecs in April and 2,000 cusecs in May. The area of crops to be matured was however the second largest on record with practically no help from rainfall. Though detailed investigations have been made, no feasible scheme fori ncreasing the cold weather discharge in the Jumna has yet been discovered."

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava, asked :—

[Intermediate class accommodation on trains between Delhi and Fazilka, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.]

15. "(*a*) Is it a fact that there is no intermediate class accommodation in the trains running between Delhi and Fazilka on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ?

"(*b*) If so, in view of much inconvenience felt by the travelling public, will the Government be pleased to ask the Railway authorities to arrange that at least one intermediate class carriage be attached to all the trains running between Delhi and Fazilka ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"A somewhat similar question was asked at the meeting of this Council held on the 13th of March 1914. The answer then given by the Hon'ble Mr. Barron was as follows :—'I trust the Hon'ble Member will not mind my pointing out to him that the Legislative Council is hardly a suitable place in which to bring forward suggestions for petty alterations in the railway traffic arrangements affecting particular localities. Such suggestions should appropriately be made to the Agent of the North-Western Railway or the Traffic Manager who are always ready, as the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware, to consider proposals for increasing the facilities and comforts provided by the North-Western Railway for the travelling public.'

"That answer *mutatis mutandis* appears to Government to be a suitable reply to the present question. I may add that as in 1914 a copy of the question has been forwarded to the Agent of the Railway concerned."

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawahar Lal, Bhargava, asked :—

[Re-establishment of old Sirsa District.]

16. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it contemplates the re-establishment of the old Sirsa District by reconstituting the Hissar and Ferozepore Districts ? "

"(*b*) If so, when is the new district likely to be formed, and what portions of the said districts will it comprise ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"Government does not at present contemplate the re-establishment of the old Sirsa District."

[*Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan ; Mr. Lumsden.*]

The **Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan** asked :—

Number of members on Wazirabad Municipality

17. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the population of the municipality of Wazirabad is 17,146 with its annual income from municipal rates and taxes of about Rs. 32,000 and the number of its members 9 only ?

"(*b*) Is it also a fact that the municipalities of Bhera, Pind Dadan Khan and Shujabad have 15 members each with their respective population of 15,202, 10,590 and 6,334 and income of about Rs. 31,000, 21,000 and 12,000, respectively ?

"(*c*) Is it also a fact that the municipalities of Jhajjar, Kaithal, Chunian, Jalalpur Jattan, Kamalia, Chiniot and several others which have their respective population and income by far less than those of the Wazirabad Municipality, have 12 members each ?"

"(*d*) Will the Government consider the desirability of raising the number of members of the municipality of Wazirabad to that of its sister municipalities of Bhera and Pind Dadan Khan ?"

The **Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden** replied :—

"The facts stated in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are correct. So far as Government is aware, however, no local inconvenience has been experienced in respect of the civic adminstration owing to the smallness of the Committee and it is not known that there is any local desire for an increase. Should any such desire exist, the necessary representation should be made to the local officers."

The **Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan** asked :—

Election of Members on Wazirabad Municipality

18. "Is the Government aware that the election of two of the members of the Wazirabad Municipal Committee on expiry of their term takes place every year and that this causes great inconvenience to the public and the detriment to the interests of business men, and will the Government consider the advisability of making arrangements for a general election of all the members to be held at one time after each period of three years as is done in other municipalities ?"

The **Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden** replied :—

"Government is aware of the present system of election at Wazirabad. It is not, however, aware that the annual election of two members causes any inconvenience to the public or that it is detrimental to the interests of business. In view of the fact that the system has been in force for the past 30 years without any complaint having been made it cannot believe that the inconvenience and injury referred to can be very serious. If, however, a change is now considered advisable the matter should be brought to the notice of the local authorities."

The **Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan** asked :—

Sanitation of the town of Wazirabad

19. "Is the Government aware that the sanitation of the town of Wazirabad has gone from bad to worse on account of the drainage scheme having been left unfinished and that the most insanitary condition of the ground near the Dàk Bungalow and the Post Office as admitted by the Government in their letter No. 117-M. & S. of 6th February 1913 to the address of one of the residents of Wazirabad still remains unattended to ; and will the Government consider the advisability of issuing orders for an early completion of the drainage scheme and for adoption of necessary measures for removing the general complaint of the insanitary condition of the town to avoid the fear of the cholera epidemic which is at present prevalent in the town of Gujranwala, the district head-quarters of the Wazirabad Tahsil ?"

[*Mr. Lumsden ; Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan ; Mr. Thompson.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

" Government is not aware whether the sanitation of the town of Wazirabad has gone from bad to worse or not, though it is aware that the problem of sanitation there is one of great difficulty. The drainage scheme which received the administrative sanction of Government in November 1914 has now, in spite of delays due to the alteration of the alignment to meet the objections of the Hon'ble Member, been completed with the exception of the outfall drain and a few minor intra-mural drains connected with flushing tank. The outfall drain cannot be completed at present owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary steel pipes, and for the time being sullage is being discharged into the Palkhu Nala. The Municipal Committee desires to continue this arrangement until the return of normal conditions after the war, but is being pressed to have the work completed as soon as pipes can be procured.

" The condition of the land near the Dâk Bungalow and Post Office has not been affected by the delay in the completion of the drainage scheme, as the area in question is outside the scope of that scheme. It has been ascertained that measures taken in 1912 to improve the sanitation of this area proved insufficient. Proposals are now under consideration which it is hoped will put an end to the trouble."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan asked :—

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20. " Has the attention of Government been drawn to the leading articles, which have recently appeared in the *Tribune*, on the subject of ' Corruption in Public Service', and will the Government kindly state what action, if any, they propose to take in order to remove corruption and particularly extortion and tipping amongst the subordinate *umla* of the lower courts in the mufassil ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" Government has seen the articles to which the Hon'ble Member refers as well as other articles and letters in the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Press and is glad to observe that the action so far taken by Government to check corruption in the public services is generally supported by the Press and the public.

" Government has also considered the suggestions in the articles in question and other suggestions for coping with the evil.

" The first of the suggestions made by the writer of the articles is that in order to reduce the amount of corruption in the services, Government should rely less on nomination and more on competition for their recruitment. The assumption is that the latter method is more likely to provide the country with honest officials than the former. Government would like to believe that this assumption was true, but unfortunately there is a good deal to be said on the other side. During the past few years, three officers have been dismissed from the Provincial Service for corruption. Every one of the three has been a competitioner. During the past month, certain officers have been warned that they will be refused grade promotion and will endanger their offices and pensions if their reputation does not improve. Of these 50 per cent. are competitioners. These facts do not give much support to the view that the main remedy is the extension of competition.

" Another suggestion is that greater confidence and consideration should be shown by district officers to members of the Bar, in order to raise the estimation in which they are held and render them a more powerful instrument for the suppression of corruption. Government is glad to recognize the assistance

[*Mr. Thompson ; Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan.*]

that has been rendered in the past by members of the Bar, who are often in a position to know of cases where the administration of justice has been corrupted by bribery, and it trusts that it can count in an increasing degree on their support. The co-operation of a united and public-spirited Bar supplies one of the most effective weapons that Government can employ in fighting judicial corruption.

"A further suggestion was that district officers should be relieved of judicial work, should see fewer visitors at head-quarters, but more of the important residents of the district, and that when on tour they should try to come into more direct touch with the people. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all such officers are alive to the importance of acquiring a first-hand knowledge of their districts and the inhabitants and of the reputation of their subordinates for integrity and impartiality : but he believes that in many cases they are deterred from taking action against corrupt subordinates by the difficulty of getting reliable evidence and the danger of false accusations.

"Finally, it is urged in the articles to which the Hon'ble Member has referred, that all complaints against Government officers should be treated as privileged and that there should be a special Bureau of complaints for their investigation. As the articles recognize, the position is a difficult one, but this particular suggestion seems to Government unpractical, so long as the false complaint retains its popularity as a weapon of offence or revenge.

"The Lieutenant-Governor welcomes the ventilation of the subject in the Press—English and Vernacular—as an indication that the public conscience is awaking to the scandal of corruption. But the articles referred to by the Hon'ble Member seem to him to start with the assumption that all that is required is that Government should take certain steps and corruption will cease.

"Government has, as a matter of fact, been prosecuting and punishing whenever cases come to notice for years past. Action has recently been taken in the Revenue and Irrigation Departments to check extortion and exaction by subordinate officials in the Colonies, and to make it clear to the people that such practices are illegal, are contrary to the direct orders of Government and when brought to light will be severely punished. The attitude of Government is of course well known, but it is well publicly to emphasise it, and other Departments will be asked to take similar action. But in this as in other matters the evil cannot be eradicated without the active co-operation of the people and the support of public opinion. What is really wanted is that the Hon'ble Member and his friends, the Press and all the respectable opinion of the Province should not only take a determined stand against corruption, whether among officers or among subordinate officials, but should boycott all who practise it whether the giver or the receiver, and rouse public opinion from its apathy. It has sometimes seemed that the one thing needed to make a man an object of public sympathy was that Government should order his prosecution for bribery or misconduct. When that attitude changes, and Government believes there are hopeful indications of a change, then and not till then, will it be possible to eradicate bribery and corruption from the public service."

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan asked :—

Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Wazirabad.

21. "Will the Government kindly state if there is a proposal to create a bench of Honorary Magistrates at Wazirabad, as has appeared in the *Punjabee* of the 12th August 1916, and, if so, will the Government state the number of Magistrates to be appointed ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"No proposals have yet reached Government."

[*Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah ; Khan Mr. Lumsden ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das.*]

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikram Ullah Khan asked :—

22. " (*a*) Is it a fact that up to this time no District Board in Multan and Rawalpindi Divisions (excepting the district of Gujrat) contains any elected members ?

" (*b*) Considering that nearly half the elected members of the Punjab Council represent the District Boards, will the Government consider the desirability of extending election in all the District Boards of Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

" (*a*) The facts are as stated.

" (*b*) Government year after year in reviewing the working of District Boards has had to comment on the indifference of rural voters where the elective system obtains towards the election of members. In 1914-15 there were 185 vacancies to be filled by election, for 29 of these no candidates came forward, for 120 there was only a single candidate, and only 36 seats or less than one-fifth of the whole were contested. These figures are not encouraging. Government has, however, already expressed its willingness to extend the elective system to boards in the Divisions mentioned provided there is any general local desire for the change and the system can be introduced without friction or injury to the interests involved. "

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

23. " Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council of the circumstances which led them during 1915 to withdraw more than four lakhs from the sum originally allotted to the Sanitary Board ? How was it that only about fifteen thousand (15,000) rupees were spent on rural sanitation last year ?

(*a*) In which districts has it been decided to adopt sanitary regulations under the Punjab District Boards Act, to promote public health ?

(*b*) What is the number of persons who died of fevers in the Punjab in each of the last five years ? What was the mortality in urban and in rural areas separately during this period ? What portion of this mortality was recorded to be due to respiratory diseases ?

(*c*) Which districts of the Province were affected by the recent outbreak of measles, in apparently epidemic form, and what has been the mortality in men, women and childern separately, and has any relief been given by the Medical Department ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

" The unexpended balance of the sum allotted to the Sanitary Board in 1915 was withdrawn on account of the necessity for husbanding the resources of Government and in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India that no new works not yet commenced should be undertaken. Only fifteen thousand rupees were allotted by the Sanitary Board for purposes of rural sanitation owing to the requirements of the rule that grants should be made for sanitary works only when half their cost can be provided locally. The Lieutenant-Governor in his resolution on the report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab for the year 1915 has, however, intimated his willingness to relax this

[*Mr. Lumsden; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Maynard.*]

rule in cases where there is an evident desire on the part of the inhabitants for sanitary progress, provided that the principle of self-help is not disregarded.

(*a*) It has been decided to adopt sanitary regulations under the Punjab District Boards Act in the following districts:—

Ferozepore, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Multan, Jhang, Lyallpur and Rohtak.

Proposals have also been made by the Sialkot District Board and have been approved by Government.

(*b*) The required information is contained in the attached statement.*

(*c*) There are no separate returns made for measles from the Province generally, and it is therefore impossible to say what areas have been specially affected. It is known that the disease has been present in Lahore in an epidemic form, and that a large number of cases has occurred in Simla, introduced principally from Lahore.

Figures are not available nor can they be made available for deaths due to measles.

"It has never been considered necessary to make special medical arrangements to deal with outbreaks of this disease. It would be impossible to segregate children and others infected except in special instances as is done at Simla, and for the sick the ordinary medical arrangements suffice for treatment."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked:—

Cattle-breeding and its improvement.

24. "Is Government aware that between 1870–1914 the number of cows, bulls and bullocks in the Punjab has risen by about 40 per cent. only as compared to a rise of about 220 per cent. in the number of horses and ponies, an almost equal rise in the number of sheep and goats, a rise of 150 per cent. in camels, a rise of 60 per cent. in ploughs, 74 per cent. in the area under cultivation and a rise of 30 per cent. in population?

(*a*) Is it a fact that horse, mule and camel breeding are subsidised by Government more liberally than is the case with bullock and cow breeding? Do Government keep a record of the market prices of plough bullocks and milch cows? If so, will Government be pleased to state what were the average prices of these animals in 1870, the first year for which the figures are available and what are they now?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a statement showing the number of cows and bullocks separately for each quinquennium beginning with 1870 and up to 1900, as the published records available give a joint entry?

(*c*) What measures do Government propose to take to stimulate bullock and cow breeding and protect these animals from diseases?

(*d*) Whether Government are prepared to appoint, as has recently been done in Bombay, a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to report on the general conditions prevailing for breeding cattle and to make proposals for improvement of these conditions on a co-operative basis?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied:—

"The actual percentages of increase from the figures of the Punjab Administration Report for 1870 (excluding the districts transferred to the North-West Frontier Province) are in the following statement arrived at from the quinquennial cattle census of 1914 for items 1—5, from the quinquennial statement of 1912 for No. 6 and from the census of 1911 for No. 7:—

Cows, bulls and bullocks	28 per cent.
Horses and ponies	92 " "
Sheep and goats	68 " "
Camels	64 " "
Ploughs	36 " "
Area under cultivation	99 " "
Population	30 " "

*See Appendix B.

[*Mr. Maynard.*]

" But too much reliance should not be placed on the figures of 1870. It is probable for example that the number of camels was largely under-estimated. The number of cattle depends upon the amount of food available for them : and the food supply must take the form either of fodder crops or of land left waste for grazing. The extraordinary profits derived from food-grains and from cotton have caused a great increase in cultivated area, naturally outstripping the percentage of increase in cattle. The owners of land naturally use their land in the way that is most profitable to them.

" (*a*) Apart from the operations of the Army Remount and Supply and Transport Departments. designed to meet the requirements of the Army, it is not the case that horse, mule and camel breeding is more liberally subsidised than bullock and cow breeding. No record is kept of the market price of plough bullocks and milch cows, but reference is made to the subject in the monograph on cattle and dairying in the Punjab published in 1910. The general conclusion there is that the price of bullocks in 1910 was double what it was in 1894 The circumstance of high prices (except in so far as it is common to all commodities and indicates a general fall in the purchasing power of money) tends to correct itself. The higher the price of bullocks, the greater the stimulus offered to breeders to supply the needs of the country side.

" (*b*) Separate figures for cows and bullocks are not available previous to 1894-95. There were in that year 3,818,233 bulls and bullocks and 3,333,923 cows.

" (*c*) The measures which are already being taken by Government are as follows :—

(1) The maintenance of a cattle breeding farm at Hissar.
(2) The supply of bulls of high quality from the Government Farm to District Boards at half their value—180 were so supplied last year - and the distribution of bulls by District Boards.
(3) The management of cattle-fairs and the provision of prizes for good stock.
(4) The grant of *takkavi* loans for the replacement of agricultural cattle.
(5) The grant of leases of Government land on cattle breeding conditions.

" Five such farms with an area of nearly 20,000 acres have been allotted on the Lower Bari Doab and one exists in the Pakpattan Tahsil of the Montgomery District.

" The Civil Veterinary Department is the instrument by which Government endeavours to protect animals including bullocks and cows from disease. It is impossible to epitomise the activities of this Department, which are to be gathered from the periodical departmental reports : but inoculation against rinderpest has been very widely practised of late years, and has without doubt greatly diminished the mortality of cattle from this disease. There are 120 Veterinary Hospitals in the Province and 187 Veterinary Assistants. In the facilities for Veterinary aid the Punjab is believed to be ahead of any Province in India and the number of cattle treated by the Veterinary Staff is far greater than in any other Province. If the Hon'ble Members wishes to form a clearer idea of what has been and is being done to combat the disease of kine in the Punjab, I suggest that he should pay a visit to the Lahore Veterinary College, a great institution now housed in new and fine buildings which turns out every year from 60 to 80 qualified Veterinary Assistants. The veterinary hospitals which have been established in all districts with the help of funds contributed by Government to the District Boards, deal principally with the diseases of cattle, though they also treat all animal cases which are brought into them. These hospitals are generally speaking capable of treating more cases than they treat

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das ; Mr. Thompson.*]

at present. The limit is set by the number which the people are willing to bring to them. The experiment of peripatetic veterinary dispensaries has also been tried with success. Twenty-nine Veterinary Assistants were so employed last year.

" (*d*) Government has no information what was done in Bombay, but is not aware of any reasons for appointing a committee to consider the improvement of cattle-breeding. It is understood that the reference in the Hon'ble Member's question to a co-operative basis for the improvement of breeding conditions is intended to suggest the provision of suitable bulls by combined action. This is virtually what is already done by District Boards in providing bulls for the use of their districts."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

25. " Are Government aware that in certain districts of the Province although the present female population is much less than it was in 1868, although the total figures for females in the Province are 25 per cent. higher than in the first year of the census ? Gurgaon, Ambála, Ludhiána, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur and Siálkot are 6·87, 36·21, 15·58, 1·63, 6·19, 9·22 and 4·66 per cent., respectively, in deficit as compared to the female population of 1868, while the districts of Rohtak, Simla, Kángra and Jhelum are practically in a stationary condition. To what causes do Government ascribe this enormous decline in the female population ? Are Government aware that in the aforementioned districts the decline is confined mostly to the Hindu female population, the Muhammadan female population shows on the other hand an increase, as does also the male population of both Hindus and Muslims ? Is any part of the decline counterbalanced by female emigration to other districts ? Are Government certain that no female infanticide is practised in these parts and no *barda faroshi* occurs ? Will Government be pleased to appoint a joint committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the causes which predispose certain communities to decline in population in these and other districts of the Punjab? " Decline in Female population.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" Generally speaking, Government may be presumed to be aware of any facts and statistics that it has published itself, but the Hon'ble Member is responsible for the use he makes of such facts and statistics, and I am bound to say that in framing this question he has not discharged that responsibility.

" He takes the figures for Ambála, for example, and finds an apparent decrease of 36 per cent. in the female population, but he does not stop to enquire whether the Ambála of 1868 is the same as the Ambála of 1911. Had he made this enquiry, he would have discovered that in 1897 the Pipli Tahsil with a population of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs was transferred from Ambála to Karnál.

" Again, in the case of Gurdáspur he commits himself to the suggestion that there has been a decrease of 9 per cent. If he had verified his calculations, he would have found that there was in reality an increase of 24 per cent.

" The other percentages he gives are approximately correct, but I confess I find some difficulty in understanding his conception of population 'in a stationary condition.' A decrease of 1 per cent. in one district calls for special mention, but in another where there has been an increase of 18 per cent. we are told that the population is in a stationary condition.

" The Hon'ble Member then goes on to assert that in the districts mentioned, first, the Muhammadan female population shows an increase, and, secondly, that the male population of both Hindus and Muhammadans shows an increase. Will the Hon'ble Member be surprised to hear that in the majority

[*Mr. Thompson ; Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das ; Mr. Fagan.*]

of these cases his assertion of an increase receives no support from the census figures ? Surely the Hon'ble Member cannot expect Government to treat him seriously when he himself treats his statistics so flippantly.

" Government is, of course, well aware of the unfortunate decline in female population in certain districts, and I cannot do better than recommend the Hon'ble Member to study the excellent chapter on the Proportion of the Sexes in the last Census Report. In Chapter III he will find some interesting information about migration, while there is an elaborate appendix to Chapter VI on the subject of Female Infanticide, in which the learned author comes to the conclusion that it is now insignificant in extent.

" As for *barda faroshi,* I cannot give the Hon'ble Member statistics, but it is, I fear, a matter of common knowledge that probably as a result of the paucity of women it has increased in recent years. But the women are not as a rule abducted from districts where their numbers are already insufficient.

" The Hon'ble Member's string of questions closes with a request for a committee of enquiry. Government does not consider that such an enquiry would serve any useful purpose.

" The disparity between the sexes has been aggravated by plague which has taken a heavier toll of the women than of the men in the Province, and the remedies, *viz.*, better care of female children and improvement of sanitary conditions generally are already well known."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

26. " Will the Government be pleased to lay on the Council table the correspondence that has passed between them and the Government of India with regard to the Ferozepore settlement ? Will the Government please enlighten this Council with the circumstances which led them to revise their estimates of assessment thrice ? Are their any precedents for such repeated revisions, and, if so, will Government be pleased to inform this Council in regard to them ?

" Further, (*a*) Will Government be pleased to say in which districts of the Punjab have settlement operations been concluded during the last ten years, what was their duration in each district, and what their cost ; what was the previous demand and what is the amount of revenue enhanced, imposed as a result of the settlement ?

" (*b*) In which districts are settlement operations now in progress and for which others are they proposed during the next two years ?

" (*c*) Whether Government propose to revive the appointment of Settlement Commissioner for the Punjab ?

" (*d*) Will Government be pleased to state the area of forest and approximate number of trees that will come into the hands of the Government as a result of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Diack in the meeting of the Council held in September last with regard to the ownership of trees on village waste lands in the district of Kángra ?

" (*e*) When will Government be pleased to make public Mr. Sheepshank's report regarding the settlement of Kángra Jagir Forests ? If the report is still to be treated as confidential, will Government kindly inform this Council as to the reasons which necessitate its being treated as confidential ? Further, will Government be pleased to quote precedents for treating a Settlement Report as confidential matter which may not be divulged to the public ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

" With reference to the correspondence to which the question refers, Government sees no reason for departing in this particular case from the general rule which prohibits publication of official documents. The Final Settlemen

[*Mr. Fagan.*]

Report has already been published and contains all the information necessary to explain how the new assessment was arrived at. It is not correct, as suggested in the second part of the question, that the estimates of assessment were revised three times. The original estimate or, more correctly, forecast of the probable results of re-assessment for the whole Ferozepore District which was framed in 1910 anticipated an actual enhancement of not less than Rs. 3,80,000 or even Rs. 4,00,000 which was equivalent to 33 per cent. on the then existing demand. The main object of such a forecast is to ascertain how far anticipated financial results justify the undertaking of re-assessment. It implies no obligation to accept such results as limiting the ultimate actual assessment. In this case, although the forecast was based on data which admittedly did not adequately reflect the immense development which had taken place, the estimate of enhancement put forward was accepted by the Government of India as sufficient on the data available for the purposes of the assessment rules and as justifying on financial grounds a re-settlement of the district.

"Subsequently in 1912 detailed proposals for the re-assessment of the Moga Tahsil were submitted to Government which involved an enhancement exceeding the proportion of enhancement anticipated in connection with the forecast. Accordingly the proposals were referred to the Government of India and were accepted on certain conditions. Again, in 1914 when the proposals for the Muktsar Tahsil came under the consideration of Government it was found that a further reference to the Government of India was necessary. The Government of India accepted the proposals for Muktsar, but directed that the proposals to be framed for the Fazilka Tahsil should be submitted to them before the revised demand was announced. This was accordingly done, and an assessment of Rs. 3,33,000 as proposed by the Financial Commissioner and accepted by the Punjab Government was sanctioned for the latter tahsil.

"The Hon'ble Member will observe that his question confuses a preliminary forecast or estimate of the probable results of re-assessment necessarily based on incomplete data with definite proposals as to the amount of an enhancement to be actually imposed, which is based on complete statistical data supplemented by the local knowledge of the assessing officer.

"(*a*) A statement* containing the information required by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table.

"(*b*) Settlement operations are now in progress in Jullundur, Kángra and Ambála Districts. Operations will begin in Dera Gházi Khan in October next and in Multán in 1917, and probably in the Sutlej tahsils of Montgomery in 1918.

"(*c*) It is not at present proposed to revive the appointment of Settlement Commissioner.

"(*d*) The suggestion, which is apparently involved in the form of the questions, that is, that it is the intention of Government to appropriate areas or trees to which it is not entitled under the existing records, is not in accordance with facts. As explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Diack in the reply given by him at the meeting of the Council in September 1915 to a question by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal, the matter is one which turns entirely upon the interpretation of existing records. It is at present under the consideration of Government, and until a decision is reached it is not practicable to give figures for the area and number of trees which will be affected by the principles of interpretation which may be adopted.

"(*e*) The last sentence of the question indicates a confusion between Final Settlement Reports on the assessment of the land revenue of a district and Forest Settlement Reports of proceedings under the provisions of the Indian Forests Acts (VII of 1873). It is the practice of Government to publish the

*See Appendix C.

[*Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das* ; *Mr. Craik.*]

former. For the publication of the latter no precedents exist, and Government sees no sufficient reason for departing from existing practice in the present case. I may observe, however, for the Hon'ble Member's information that full particulars of the provisions of the forest settlement of the Kángra Jagirs have in fact been embodied in the notification of the Punjab Government Nos. 2839 A. to E. of 31st August 1915."

The **Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das** asked :—

27. "Is it a fact that Government propose to shift the head-quarters of Bhera Tahsil from Bhera to Bhalwal? If so, will Government be pleased to inform this Council of the circumstances which press for this change? What reasons compel Government to abandon a reputed old town?"

The **Hon'ble Mr. Craik** replied :—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

The reasons which led Government to approve the proposal to move the tahsil head quarters from Bhera to Bhalwal are briefly :—

(*i*) Bhalwal is much more centrally situated. Since the eastern part of the tahsil has been transferred to Gujrát District, Bhera now lies is a corner of the tahsil.

(*ii*) Bhalwal is in direct railway communication with the district head-quarters, whereas Bhera is the terminus of a branch railway line and the journey to the district head quarters is circuitous.

(*iii*) It is difficult to supervise from Bhera the working of the fluctuating assessment of the Chenab riverain tract. Midh Ranjha, the centre of this tract, is 34 miles distant from Bhera, and other parts of the tract are considerably more distant.

(*iv*) It has been calculated that the population of that portion of the tahsil of which Bhalwal is the natural and geographical centre amounts to 113,000 and pays Rs. 10½ lakhs of land revenue and water-rates. The population of the rest of the tahsil is about 75,000 and pays only Rs. 2¼ lakhs.

(*v*) Bhalwal lies in the centre of a prosperous canal-irrigated tract and is expanding rapidly in population and importance. Bhera is unfortunately steadily declining in population.

On a careful consideration of these reasons and after a tour through the tahsil in the winter of 1913-14, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor decided that the removal of the head-quarters from Bhera to Bhalwal was in the interests of the majority of the revenue-payer and of Government. He has no reason to think that the town of Bhera will be injured by the change. It has its railway and good schools, and its valuable trade in henna, and will keep all these even when the tahsil head-quarters have been removed. It is intended to retain a sub-tahsil in charge of a senior Naib Tahsildar at Bhera and a sub-treasury will be opened for two months after the kharif and two months after the rabi harvest, when collections of revenue are in progress."

The **Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das** asked :—

28. "Will Government be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to consider the question of the extension of the principle of the local self-Government in regard to District Boards in the Punjab? When are the rules for the election of members likely to be revised, and will the principle

[*Mr. Lumsden ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das : Mr. Godley ; Mr. Maynard.*]

of election be introduced in the District Boards of Ráwalpindi and Multán Divisions, and do Government propose to give effect to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission for giving effective power of control to District Boards over the matters coming up before them ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

" The recommendations of the Decentralization Commission regarding District Boards are still under the consideration of Government, and no further pronouncement can be made at present.

" Government is not aware that any sufficient reasons exist for the appointment of the committee proposed by the Hon'ble Member, but the suggestion will be examined in connection with the general question.

" It is not understood what is meant by a revision of the rules of election for members of District Boards. The Hon'ble Member is no doubt aware that each board has its own set of rules which it is at liberty to revise on its own initiative should this course be thought advisable.

" With reference to the question of the extension of the system of election to the Ráwalpindi and Multán Divisions, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the answer I have just given to the Hon'ble Mirza Ikram Ullah Khan."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

Primary Schools for boys and girls in 1912 and 1915.

29. " What was the number of Primary Schools for boys and girls maintained by Municipalities and District Boards in 1915 and in 1912 ? What was the number of scholars in such schools in each district in these years and what was the average annual cost per boy in Municipal and District Board Schools and in Aided Private Schools ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" The Hon'ble Member will find all such information given in detail in Tables II, VII and X appended to the annual reports on education in the Province. The report for 1911-12 does not show the number of schools and scholars per district ; these figures are now given in Table X."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

Assessment of bungalow sites in Lahore to land revenue.

30. " (*a*) Is the Government aware that in the recent settlement of Lahore District revenue assessment has considerably been increased within Lahore Municipality and that bungalows and residential quarters built over these lands are liable to income-tax assessment in addition to land revenue assessments ?

" (*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of exempting from income-tax assessment those properties that are already assessed to land revenue ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—

" (*a*) The land revenue assessment within the Lahore Municipal limits on such urban lands as are liable to be assessed to land revenue was increased at the recent re-settlement in consequence of the rise in the value of those lands.

" The income derived from bungalows and residential quarters built upon these lands is liable to income-tax. The suggestion conveyed by the question, that these bungalows and residential quarters are liable to land revenue, is incorrect. The land revenue upon urban lands is calculated upon the value of the lands, not upon the income which is derived from the lands in consequence of the buildings erected upon them and of the uses to which those buildings are put.

[*Mr. Maynard; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das; Mr. Fagan; Mr. Townsend.*]

"(*b*) In connection with a question which was put at the meeting of this Council on April 28th, 1911, Government has recently authorised the issue of instructions regarding the extent to which the assessment of income-tax on income derived from builidngs is affected by the assessment of land revenue on the land which they occupy. The land revenue paid by the owners is to be deducted from the gross income in order to arrive at the net income on which income-tax is to be assessed. But the fact that land revenue is leviable on the land does not invalidate the assessment of income-tax on the income derived from the buildings."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked:—

of . of ettle- ports.

31. "Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of issuing to Settlement Officers instructions that in future a statement of all places which urgently require wells for drinking purposes to be sunk shall be given in the settlement report, so that it might easily be known, when required, what parts of the country require adequate water-supply to be provided for?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied:—

"Government does not consider that a statement of the kind suggested in the question can be appropriately included in a settlement report 'which is intended to be a concise official document devoted almost entirely to the description of settlement operations and their results.' Nor is it desirable to add to the already very onerous and responsible duties of a Settlement Officer by imposing on him the work of carrying out the detailed investigations which would be required for the purposes of such a statement. Such work falls more properly within the scope of the functions of District Boards, the members of which are in the best position to understand local requirements and Provide for them."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked:—

d ltiva- their ment.

32. "(*a*) Will the Government kindly state in what districts of the Punjab is indigo mostly cultivated?

"(*b*) Will the Government kindly say whether, with a view to encourage dyeing industry in this Province, they will consent to give special concessions to indigo cultivators? If so, what forms will these concessions take?

"(*c*) In order to ensure better cultivation of indigo, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of deputing agricultural experts to give proper advice to the cultivators?

"(*d*) Will the Government kindly state whether Agricultural Department has tried experiments for the cultivation of jute in this province? If so, where and with what results?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Townsend replied:—

"(*a*) Indigo is principally grown in the Multán, Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khan Districts.

"(*b*) The question whether it would be advisable to take special steps, or make special concessions, to encourage the growth of indigo in the Province has frequently been considered by the Agricultural Department since the war commenced and both artificial and natural indigo rose greatly in price. The conclusion always arrived at was that it would be unwise at the present stage, until we have some certainty that natural indigo will stay at, or near, its present price for at least some years, to take any steps to persuade the cultivator to place a larger area under the crop. Doing so might upset present agricultural Practice to no purpose, should the price of indigo commence to fall with the

[*Mr. Townsend ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Thompson.*]

conclusion of the war. The crop has, it must be remembered, nothing like the importance in this Province that it has in Behar.

"Should, however, experience show that indigo will probably remain at, or near, its present high price for any length of time, Government will encourage the growth of the crop and, if any special concessions are required to this end, will be prepared to consider how far they can reasonably be granted.

"(*c*) It is difficult, with the small staff at present at the disposal of the Agricultural Department, to depute an expert to give special advice to indigo growers, and in view of the reply given to the second part of this question, it has not yet been found necessary to do so. But a larger area than usual has been placed under the crop at the Lyallpur Farm this year, where it is being carefully studied in all stages of its growth by the agricultural officers stationed there.

"(*d*) Experiments were conducted by the Agricultural Department in the growth of jute in the Province between the years 1907-1911. Full details as to their results will be found in the annual reports of the department for the years in question, to which I would refer the Hon'ble Member. I will, however, here summarize them. Jute has been grown on the farms under the Agricultural Department at Lyallpur, and has given satisfactory yields. The crop, however, is one that requires careful cultivation, abundant manure and a good deal of water in its growing period. It has yet to be seen how far the ordinary zamindar can grow the crop satisfactorily, bearing these points in mind. The Agricultural Department has, however, found itself as yet unable to ask the zamindar to grow the crop, and thus clear up the points just mentioned, as jute requires a great deal of water for retting, after it has matured. This is the real crux of the whole case; as it would be often very difficult, if not impossible, in this Province to obtain this water in sufficient amount at the time in question should a large area be placed under the crop.

"Mr. Finlow, the Fibre Expert to the Government of Bengal, visited Lyallpur last spring to give the Punjab Agricultural Department the benefit of his advice in the matter. He is trying to discover a method of retting by machinery which will obviate the use of water : and he is not without hopes of success in the matter. He strongly advised us to take no further steps till the method in question is perfected. Should it prove feasible in practice, the Agricultural Department will take up again the question of jute cultivation in the Province with much greater hopes of success than at present offer themselves."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

33. "Considering that a very considerable portion of the traffic of road-side towns and villages is attracted by railways to the great benefit of Railway Administrations, will the Government consider the desirability of moving the Railway authorities to contribute towards the cost of approach roads from such towns and villages to Railway Stations ?" Approach roads to railway stations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's suggestion is not a new one and has already been considered by Government, but was not pursued as it involves a contravention of the Provincial Settlement. As railway receipts are Imperial, the proposal amounts to a request that the Imperial Government should assist in meeting certain charges under the major head '45—Civil Works' which under the terms of the Provincial Settlement are wholly Provincial ; and the character of the proposal is not materially altered by the fact that some part of these charges is borne by local bodies, under arrangements with the Provincial Government.

[*Mr. Thompson ; Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das ; Mr. Godley ; Khan Bahadar Fazal-i-Hussain.*]

"In the opinion of the Local Government there are no strong reasons in support of the Hon'ble Member's suggestion, and the Local Government which already makes a recurring grant of 6 lakhs per annum to District Boards for the improvement of communications is not prepared to move the Railway Board in the matter."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

34. "Is the Government aware that on the Secretariats of all other Provincial Governments in India Indian officers have generally a place ? Will the Punjab Government also consider the desirability of taking competent Indian officers in the Punjab Secretariat ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"According to the latest information available, Indians hold appointments as Secretaries, Under-Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries in most Provincial Secretariats.

"With regard to the second part of the question, I may refer the Hon'ble Member to the answer given by my predecessor to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram at the meeting of this Council held on March 13th, 1916."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das asked :—

35. "(*a*) Is the Government aware that the present starting pay of Maulvi Fazils and Shastris is 20 rupees per mensem ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government, in order to encourage Oriental learning, kindly consider the desirability of increasing the pay of diploma holders of Oriental titles ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"If the Hon'ble Member is referring to posts in Government High Schools, the holders of which are in the Subordinate Educational Service, he is mistaken in thinking that Maulvi Fazils and Shastris as such are engaged on Rs. 20 per mensem. There is no rule or practice of the kind in the Education Department. On the other hand, it is a fact that, owing to the comparative paucity of posts in the higher grades of the service, several of the junior teachers of Sanskrit and Arabic are still in the grade of Rs. 20—30 per mensem, and that some of them possess the Oriental titles in question. Teachers with these qualifications are promoted whenever there is an opportunity, but it is impossible to transfer all such posts to the higher grades until another revision of the Subordinate Service cadre takes place, when it is hoped that an improvement will be effected in this respect. As it is, the rates in Government Schools are, on the whole, higher than those in schools under private management. Thus in the Sanatan Dharm School, Lahore, with which the Hon'ble Member is acquainted, the Sanskrit teacher, who is a Shastri, receives Rs. 30 per mensem, and the same rate is paid in the Hindu Sabha School, Amritsar."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazal-i-Hussain asked :—

36. "Will the Government be pleased to state—

whether it is a fact that teachers of Oriental languages in Government Schools (especially in Middle and High Departments) are not as well paid as teachers of other subjects, even when they possess higher qualifications in Oriental languages than are possessed by other teachers in their respective subjects ? and

whether it is a fact that an untrained Munshi Fazil, Maulvi Fazil, or Shastri (highest examination in Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit,

[*Mr. Godley ; Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

respectively, in the Punjab University) is not given much more than Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month, while an untrained graduate in Arts is usually offered Rs. 50 a month by the Education Department ?

If so, whether it is proposed to improve the lot of Oriental teachers ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The rates of pay of teachers of Oriental languages who do not possess English qualifications are below those of Anglo-Vernacular teachers in schools generally, as for instance in the Islamia Schools of which the Hon'ble Member may have first hand knowledge, where teachers holding the title of Maulvi Fazil receive pay varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per mensem. This is doubtless partly due to the fact that education which does not include English is comparatively cheap and easy to obtain, with the result that the supply of Oriental teachers is plentiful ; and another circumstance affecting the rate of pay is that persons ignorant of English cannot be employed in the higher and more responsible posts of Anglo-Vernacular institutions or in the inspection of schools. Junior teachers of Oriental languages appointed to Government Schools, whatever their qualifications may be in those subjects, are usually placed in the grade of Rs. 20—30 at starting, and are given promotion at the earliest opportunity. At the present time the total number of Oriental teachers and teachers of Sanskrit and Arabic employed in the secondary departments of Government Schools is 133, of whom one is in the grade of Rs. 100—140, 96 are in the grades ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 90 per mensem, and 36 are receiving Rs. 20—30 per mensem. Trained teachers with Junior Anglo-Vernacular certificates begin at Rs. 35 per mensem, and graduates at Rs. 55 per mensem. It is hoped that when the financial situation improves an amelioration of the pay and prospects of teachers of Oriental languages in Government Schools will be rendered possible by the transfer of posts from lower to higher grades of the Subordinate Educational Service."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :— Primary Schools in Jhang, Multán and Muzaffargarh.

37. "Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is a fact that the south-west districts of the Punjab, *e.g.*, Jhang, Multán, Muzaffargarh, are educationally some of the most, if not the most, backward districts of the Punjab ?

(*b*) If so, what active steps have been taken by the authorities since April 1915, up till now, to remedy this evil ?

(*c*) The number of new Primary Schools opened in the Punjab since 1st April 1915 up till now, and the number opened in the above-mentioned districts ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"School attendance in the districts of Jhang and Multán is about equal to the average for the Province, while Muzaffargarh is comparatively backward. These three districts have been in receipt of special grants in recent years for the opening and maintenance of vernacular schools, in addition to the grants based on teachers' salaries and other expenditure which have been paid to all District Boards. The total number of new primary (including industrial) schools opened in the Province during the year 1915-16 was 251. The number added in Multán was 16, in Jhang 14, and in Muzaffargarh 9."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :— Pre-emption suits.

38. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a statement showing the number of pre-emption suits in the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1914, 1915 ?"

[*Mr. Craik; Khan Bahadur Fazal-i-Hussain; Mr. Thompson; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :–

" A statement* giving the figures referred to is laid on the table. "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :—

39. " Will the Government be pleased to state the latest pronouncements by the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the question of the Punjab Chief Court being raised to the status of a High Court ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" In reply, I beg to refer the Hon'ble Member to the *communiqué* issued by the Government of India towards the end of June last, a copy of which is placed on the table.† No later pronouncement has been made."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain asked :

40. " Will the Government be pleased to state whether the measure of reconciliation and settlement of accounts, which His Honour the President of this Council stated in the Council Meeting of 19th April 1916 to be all but complete in Muzaffargarh and fairly well advanced in Jhang, have by now been completed ?

" And if not, what proportion of the work yet remains to be done and where ? And how long is it expected to take ? And whether, in view of the desirability of a speedy settlement in the best interests of the parties concerned and the Government, it is not possible to depute special officers to finish the work ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

" The measures taken to effect the reconciliation of the Muhammadan and Hindu communities in the Jhang and Muzaffargarh Districts, to which the Hon'ble Member refers, have, owing to the efforts of the local officers and the good sense shown by the two communities and their leaders, proved so successful that the Government, acting on the advice of the Commissioner, Multán, and the district officers, has been able to issue orders for the withdrawal of the punitive police force stationed in the area affected by last year's disturbances. This force was, accordingly, removed with effect from yesterday. It is hoped that this improvement is a permanent one, but the people have been warned that any recrudescence of disorder will lead to the immediate re-imposition of the punitive police.

" As regards accounts, these have already been settled in the great majority of the cases by arbitrators representing the parties as advised by Government and without reference to the Civil Courts. In some cases, however, the creditors preferred to bring their claims in court. It has been ascertained that there are 36 civil cases concerned with such accounts still pending before the courts in Jhang. It is hoped that these will all be decided without undue delay. In any case, Government is unable to interfere. In the Muzaffargarh District all claims based on burnt or stolen account books have been settled, with the exception of one still pending in court.

" In the circumstances described, the suggested deputation of special officers to complete the work appears unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

41. " Is the Government aware that the salaries of the Upper Subordinate Establishment in the United Provinces have been increased from 1st September 1915 ? "

*See appendix D

† See Appendix E.

[*Mr. Ward; Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"Government is aware that the salaries of the Upper Subordinate Establishment in the United Provinces have been increased from the 1st August 1915."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

42. "If so, with reference to my questions in the meetings of this Council held on 13th March and 19th September 1914 and with reference to the questions put by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das and Hon'ble Lala Kashi Ram in the meeting of this Council held on 25th September 1915 and the replies of the Hon'ble Colonel Maclagan, will the Government be pleased to state — Scale of pay of Upper and Lower Subordinates in the Punjab.

(*a*) Whether the enhanced scale of pay for Punjab Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishments, duly approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and submitted to Government of India for sanction, has or has not yet been sanctioned?

(*b*) If it has been sanctioned, from what date the same will be given effect to?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"Sanction to the revised scale of pay for Punjab Upper Subordinate has not yet been received.

"The case of the Lower Subordinate Establishment is under consideration."

The Hon'ble Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

43. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is correct or not that in the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, the Local Government has selected almost all the Sub-Engineers and Senior Supervisors as eligible to draw a local allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem *plus* Assistant Engineer's travelling allowance (1st class) whenever put in charge of any sub-division, while in the Buildings and Roads Branch only very few of the sub-divisions are selected for the grant of such allowances?" Local allowance to Buildings and Roads Branch Engineers, Sub-Divisional Officers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"The sanctioned scales of Upper Subordinates who may draw the local allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem when placed in charge of sub-divisions are 21 for the Irrigation and 8 for the Buildings and Roads Branch.

"Having regard to the sanctioned strengths of 140 and 41, respectively, the proportion of Upper Subordinates who may be selected for the grant of the allowance in each Branch is practically equal."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

44. "Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the Public Works Department Classified List corrected to the end of December 1915, whether it is correct or not that 3 Sub-Engineers, who are eligible by merit for such allowances, are debarred from its grant on account of the so-called restriction of selected sub-divisions, while 3 Junior Supervisors have been given such allowances?" List of Sub-Engineers eligible for allowances.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"The Public Works Department Classified List corrected up to 31st December 1915 shows that 6 of the 8 Sub-Engineers and an Overseer, 1st grade, were in receipt of the allowance. The 2 Sub-Engineers who were not drawing the allowance were not in charge of sub-divisions carrying the allowance."

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal*; *Mr. Ward*; *Mr. Lumsden.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

45. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the question of removing the anomaly to bring men in both the Branches on equal footing is under consideration of the Government or not ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"Under the special sanction of the Secretary of State the local allowance of Rs. 50 a month is granted in the Buildings and Roads Branch to eight Upper Subordinates who hold charges ordinarily held by Assistant Engineers. The allowance is thus an additional remuneration for an unusually heavy charge, and the Local Government sees no reason for soliciting the sanction of the Secretary of State to a departure from this procedure."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

46. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is correct or not—

(*a*) that according to the rules framed by the Deputy Commissioner on 9th April 1904 for establishing a market at Moga, a Chaudhri of the market was to be chosen by election from among the shop-owners subject to the approval of the Mandi Committee, but effect has not been given to such election in the appointment of a Chaudhri of the market ;

(*b*) that the residents of the town of Moga in Ferozepore District have submitted many applications in 1915 for the introduction of the election system in the appointment of the members to the Notified Area ;

(*c*) that the petitions were forwarded to the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, for disposal ;

(*d*) that the petitioners have not as yet received any information as to the result of their applications ;

(*e*) that many doors of private houses standing on the side of public road or street have been blocked by erection of walls in front of the doors by the order of the Committee of the Notified Area and rendered unhealthy and dark for want of sufficient light and air ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"(*a*) It is correct that the rules framed by the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore in 1904 for the control of the market at Moga provided for the election of a Chaudhri to help the accounts of the Mandi. Since then, however, Moga has been raised to the status of a Notified Area, and there is consequently no longer any need for a Chaudhri, as the place is administered under the sections of the Punjab Municipal Act which have been extended to it.

"(*b*) Two petitions were received from one Jai Ram Das, a shop-keeper of Moga, and one petition from Jai Ram Das and others in 1915.

"(*c*) The petitions were forwarded to Commissioner, Jullundur, for disposal.

"(*d*) It has been ascertained that the petitioners were informed that the elective system had not been sanctioned for Moga. It may be added that this system is not at present in force in any Notified Area in the Punjab.

"(*e*) It has been ascertained that walls were erected in 1907 by the Notified Area Committee of Moga in front of the doors of shops belonging to Jai Ram Das as he had constructed the doors contrary to the orders of the Committee and refused to block them up."

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Craik.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

47. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is correct or not that during the last settlement of Hoshiárpur District certain rules have been framed by the order of the District Board, Settlement Officer or of the Deputy Commissioner to have all marriages registered by a Registrar appointed by the Deputy Commissioner :

Registration of marriages.

"If so, will the Government be pleased—

(*a*) to put before the Council a copy of the rules as well as of the forms of the register to be kept by the Marriage Registrars, together with a copy of the order and proceedings sanctioning such rules and forms ;

(*b*) to state under what law or authority the District Board, the Settlement Officer or the Deputy Commissioner has directed such rules to be framed, appointments of Registrars, Inspectors, etc., to be made, marriages to be registered, marriage fees to be levied, and penalties to be enforced ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"It will be convenient to answer these two questions together. A system of registration of marriages was introduced in Hoshiárpur District in January 1914. Rules were framed by the Deputy Commissioner, and lambardars were selected by the Deputy Commissioner to act as Registrars.

"A copy of the rules and of the form of register is laid on the table So far as Government is aware, no formal order sanctioning these rules and registers was passed, but as ¾ths of the 4-anna fee charged for registering each marriage is credited to the District Board, there probably was a resolution of the Board approving the rules.

"This system of registration is at present based on executive orders only, but registration of marriage is one of the matters which the Local Government can under section 20 (2) (*l*) of the District Boards Act (III of 1883) place under the control and administration of a District Board, and Government is quite prepared in districts where no direction under this sub-section has yet been given to encourage District Boards to undertake this function. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur reported in September 1914 that no instance had come to his notice in which the parties refused to have a marriage registered. The system of marriage registration is said to be unpopular in Hoshiárpur and a few other districts among the higher classes, especially Hindus, but the general consensus of opinion, official and non-official, throughout the Province is that it has been of great use in checking false matrimonial cases."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :-

8. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following facts :—

Mahal and Settlement Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars and their grievances.

(*a*) that the Mahal Naib Tahsildars who were accepted candidates to the post of Tahsildars about 20 years ago have not yet been given permanent post of Tahsildar ;

(*b*) that some Girdawar Kanungos who worked under those Mahal Naib Tahsildars, having been appointed Settlement Naib Tahsildars, were promoted to the post of Tahsildars long before their superiors in the Mahal got such promotion ;

(*c*) that in the amalgamation list of the Mahal and Settlement candidates to the post of Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar seniority was

[*Mr. Fagan.*]

based on the date of appointment and not on the date of acceptance as candidate to the post of Tahsildarship against the standing orders on the subject;

(*d*) that the amalgamation of the two lists has given the Settlement candidates advantage over the Mahal candidates as regards confirmations and promotions;

(*e*) that the proportion of the candidates for direct appointment to the post of Tahsildar having lately been increased has also injuriously affected the prospects of the Mahal Naib Tahsildars for promotion to the post of Tahsildars?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

" (*a*) The first part of the Hon'ble Member's question (No. 9), if read literally, is based on a misapprehension. Naib Tahsildars are not accepted as candidates for the post of Tahsildar, but are, in virtue of their office, when of not less than 2 years' standing, eligible for appointment as Tahsildar, although eventual promotion to that grade is not assured. Except in cases where Naib Tahsildars have proved to be unfit for the position of Tahsildar, no officers who obtained substantive appointments as Naib Tahsildars 20 years ago have failed to obtain promotion to the grade of Tahsildar. It is, however, probable that in some cases officers who were accepted as candidates for the post of Naib Tahsildar before 1896 have not yet passed through that grade and become Tahsildars.

" (*b*) Government is not aware of any cases in which Kanungos have obtained eventual promotion to the grade of Tahsildar in the way suggested, outstripping a permanent Mahal Naib Tahsildar. As promotion to the grade of Tahsildar is made with regard to Provincial seniority in the Naib Tahsildar cadre, such cases, if any, must be very rare and are probably not recent.

" (*c*) The list of Tahsildars and Tahsildar candidates have always been Provincial. The Hon'ble Member probably refers to the amalgamation in divisional lists of the cadres of Mahal and Settlement Naib Tahsildars and Naib Tansildar candidates in 1911. In that amalgamation the seniority of Naib Tahsildars was reckoned from the date of first appointment as substantive Naib Tahsildar within the limits of each grade. Government is not aware that that principle contravened any standing order or that its application was unjust. In the case of Naib Tahsildar candidates, on the other hand, seniority was, except in a few special cases, necessarily reckoned from date of acceptance.

" (*d*) In the amalgamation the position assigned to each officer was worked out as carefully as possible and all cases of real hardship, which were subsequently brought to notice, were fully considered and cured. The amalgamation is not believed to have resulted in undue advantage to either cadre to the detriment of the other.

" (*e*) Up till 1914 the rule for distributing appointments between direct candidates and Naib Tahsildars was that out of 20 appointments 6 went to the former class and 14 to the latter. By 1914, however, the average number of new appointments of Tahsildar had risen from 10 to 14 per annum, of which 4 had gone to candidates. It was also found that the distribution of appointments between the various classes of candidates, *e.g.*, unsuccessful Extra Assistant Commissioner competitioners, Superintendents of Vernacular Offices and Head Clerks, was uneven. The position was therefore reconsidered, and it was decided that out of every 20 appointments 8 should go to candidates and 12 to Naib Tahsildars. In order to compensate Naib Tahsildars for the reduction in the proportion of appointments to be given to them, it was directed that if,

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Fagan ; Mr. Craik.*]

when the turn of a candidate of any class for an appointment comes, there is no qualified candidate of that class available, the appointment shall be given to a Naib Tahsildar. The change in the rule is unlikely to have any appreciable effect on the promotion of Naib Tahsildars."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

49. "If so, is there any proposal for consideration before the Government to remove the above grievances of the Mahal Naib Tahsildar ?" Grievance of Mahal Naib Tahsildars.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"No proposals are under the consideration of Government nor does it appear that any grievance exists."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

50. "Will the Government be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing — Muktsar and the damage caused by rain water.

(*a*) the number of the houses, shops and other buildings washed away, destroyed and damaged in the town of Muktsar by the effect of collection of rain water during the heavy rains of July last ;

(*b*) the position of houses damaged and the proportion they bear to the whole number of the houses in the town ;

(*c*) the value of the property, movable and immovable, lost or damaged by the effect of the water ;

(*d*) the number of persons rendered homeless ;

(*e*) the number of persons reduced to pauperism or to want of the means of livelihood ;

(*f*) the number of persons who received any bodily injuries and the number of fatalities, if any, caused by the destruction of the buildings ;

(*g*) the cause of this abnormal collection of the rain water in a particular residential quarter of the town ;

(*h*) measures taken or intended to be taken by the Government to help the sufferers and to prevent recurrence of such frightful collection of rain water in the residential quarters of the town ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"The information for which the Hon'ble Member asks will be found in the Deputy Commissioner's letter of 21st July 1916 and in the note recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor after his recent visit to Muktsar in August last. Copies of the letter and of His Honour's note are laid on the table.*"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

51. "Will the Government be pleased to state how far it is correct that the Muktsar Municipal Committee had lately in any way interfered in the old drainage of the rain water of that part of the town and prevented its flow towards a particular direction leading to the pond to which it used to be carried by an artificial or natural means of drainage of long standing ?" Drainage of Muktsar.

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"In 1906 the Municipal Committee of Muktsar closed the old katcha storm channel drain leading to the large sacred tank and sold the ground it

*See Appendix F.

[*Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal ; Mr. Lumsden ; Sayyid Rajan Shah ; Mr. Craik*]

occupied. This was done to prevent the pollution of the sacred tank by sewage, etc., and was part of a drainage scheme. In the recent flooding in spite of the closure of this drain the sacred tank was filled and overflowed, so it follows that, had the old storm water drain been open, the position would not have been appreciably better. Local investigation shows that, owing to the cup-like situation in which the town is located, there are insufficient means for rapidly getting rid of the result of heavy rains, and proposals will shortly be submitted for improving the means of exit. The part of the town which chiefly suffered lies at a very low level and the houses there, belonging to kamins mostly, were katcha and without proper foundations or plinths. The storm water drain to the sacred tank could not possibly have saved them from flooding in such unusual rain."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohan Lal asked :—

52. "Will the Government be pleased to state when the scheme of extending the Municipal limits of Simla is to be settled and given effect to?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Government is not at present in a position to make any announcement on the subject."

The Hon'ble Sayyid Rajan Shah asked :—

53. "(*a*) Is the Government aware that in land acquisition proceedings sometimes sacred edifices, both of Hindus and Muhammadans, or lands attached to religious endowments are acquired, and that such proceedings cause great dissatisfaction among the people?

"(*b*) Is the Government aware that sales, even with the consent of the custodians of such properties, are not approved by the people?

"(*c*) Will the Government kindly consider the advisability of issuing instructions that in future such acquisitions shall not take place?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"(*a*) Government is aware that in some cases in the interests of the general public it may be necessary to acquire religious buildings. Special instructions have, however, been issued that such acquisition should so far as possible be avoided, if this can be done by a slight alteration of the site or alignment chosen.

"(*b*) Government is aware that sales of religious properties, even with the consent of their custodians, may in some cases not be approved by the people, but the standing orders on the subject provide that wherever it is proposed to acquire religious buildings, tombs or graveyards, the fact must be specially brought to the notice of Government, and that all objections to the acquisition of such properties must receive the fullest consideration.

"(*c*) Government is not prepared to issue instructions entirely forbidding the acquisition of such properties. Such acquisition may occasionally be necessary in the interests of the general public, and the orders referred to above sufficiently provide against the indiscriminate use of the power of acquisition."

The Hon'ble Sayyid Rajan Shah asked :—

54. "Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council of the percentage of net revenue (exclusive of interest charges) on the capital outlay on the Lower Chenab, Lower Jhelum and Sidhnai Canals during each of the last five years?"

[*Mr. Ward; Sayyid Rajan Shah.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"The percentage of net revenue (exclusive of interest charges) is as follows :—

Canal.	Percentage of net revenue.				
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Lower Chenab	28·66	34·06	39·17	42·15	41·81
Lower Jhelum	11·89	10·59	20·09	20·82	21·80
Sidhnai	31·72	37·81	28·59	31·80	38·61

"It may be remembered in comparing these figures that the Sidhnai, though a colony canal, is not really a perennial canal."

The Hon'ble Sayyid Rajan Shan asked :—

55. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the average water-rates, direct and indirect per acre on the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum are the highest in the Punjab? Average water-rates on the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum.

"(*b*) Are such high rates charged anywhere in India? If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of reducing these rates in the said canals?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"(*a*) These percentages are based on direct and indirect receipts; the latter includes malikana, interest at 4 per cent. on sales of Crown waste and a large proportion of the land revenue. These form a very large part of the profits of these canals; for example, in the last year for which the accounts are printed the occupiers' rates on the Lower Chenab Canal and Lower Jhelum Canal yielded Rs. 85,85,128 and Rs. 27,51,571, respectively, whilst the indirect receipts from the sources above referred to were Rs. 83,54,003 and Rs. 15,62,192, respectively. If the water-rates of these very special colony canals are to be compared with that of the older canals of the Province that were constructed for the protection of tracts already populated with a view to seeing on which canal the highest rates are paid, the occupiers' rates should be compared; these are as follows for the perennial canals of the Province :—

		Rs.	
Lower Chenab Canal	...	3·72	per acre assessed.
Lower Jhelum Canal	...	3·44	,, ,, ,,
Western Jumna Canal	...	3·77	,, ,, ,,
Sirhind (British)	...	3·89	,, ,, ,,
Sirhind (Patiala, Nabha and Jind).		4·34	,, ,, ,,
Upper Bari Doab	...	3·71	,, ,, ,,
Sidhnai	...	2·26	,, ,, ,,
Upper Chenab Canal	...	3·50	,, ,, ,,
Lower Bari Doab	...	3·36	,, ,, ,,

"(*b*) In the Bombay Presidency the occupiers' rates on the 7 productive canals average Rs. 8·76 per acre. On the Mutha Canal and Matoba Tank the occupiers' rate is Rs. 15·98, due to the high proportion of sugarcane; also on the

[*Mr. Ward ; Sayyid Rajan Shah ; Colonel Hendley ; Mr. Lumsden ; Raizada Bhagat Ram.*]

Krishna Canal the occupiers' rate is Rs. 14·48 : whilst the average occupiers' rate on the 5 protective canals of that Presidency is Rs. 8·64.

" The rates for water in the Punjab are in comparison with the benefits of irrigation decidedly lenient, and the two colony canals pay for water on much the same scale as the other Punjab perennial canals The high percentage of profit that the colony canals are earning is largely due to the indirect revenue incidental to colony operations and to the small cost of the canals themselves due in part to the simplicity of the works, but also to great experience acquired in constructing canals and developing them rapidly into full earning capacity. The original cost and interest debt is thus much smaller proportionately than on the canals first constructed. Government does not, therefore, contemplate any reduction of the water-rates, the profits from which are utilised for the benefit of the country in general."

The Hon'ble Sayyid Rajan Shah asked :—

56. " Will the Government consider the desirability of collecting information with respect to the conditions under which the Unani and Ayurvedic system of medicine are being taught and practised in the Punjab ? "

The Hon'ble Colonel Hendley replied :—

" I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the first part of the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Craik to the question put by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das at the meeting of this Council on the 19th of April last. The whole of the information called for has not yet been furnished by the non-official bodies to whom reference has been made."

The Hon'ble Sayyid Rajan Shah asked :—

57. " Will the Government kindly state the reasons why so far election has not been introduced in any of the Municipalities of trans-Indus territory ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

" The elective system was not introdncad in trans-Indus Municipalities at the time of their constitution as it was not considered that the population was sufficiently advanced for elective institutions. The general question of introducing the elective system in Municipalities where it does not obtain is engaging the sympathetic attention of Government, and the case of the trans-Indus Municipalities will receive attention along with the rest."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

58. " (1) Is the Government aware that shops Nos. 20 to 29 on the Mall of Simla were burnt down in April 1915 ?

" (2) Is it a fact that the owners of the said shops in their petition to Government submitted in October 1915 and in an application, dated 7th December 1915, to the Land Acquisition Collector, Simla, offered to adjust their boundaries and rebuild on the site of the said shops according to the plan proposed by the Simla Municipality ?

" (3) Is it a fact that notwithstanding this offer, the Simla Municipality acquired the site of the said shops ?

" (4) Is it a fact that the Simla Municipality restored the acquired site of the said shops to all the owners, except one, on receipt of 10 per cent. commission on the value assessed by the Acquisition Collector ?

" (5) Is it a fact that the excepted owner owned a longer front than the others and offered 15 per cent. commission to the Simla Municipality to restore him his property ?

[*Raizada Bhagat Ram*; *Mr. Lumsden.*]

"(6) Is it a fact that Simla residents also in their memorial to Government, submitted in October 1915, objected to the above actions of the Simla Municipality and invited attention of the Government to a point of law that acquiring private property for the set purpose of selling it is not 'acquiring for public purpose' within the purview of Act I of 1894?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied:—

"(1) The answer to this question is in the affirmative.

"(2) The answer to this question is also in the affirmative, but it may be mentioned that the petition referred to was submitted to Government some eight weeks after the notification under the Land Acquisition Act had issued, and that the Committee were obliged to have resort to this Act on account of the determined refusal of the various owners to co-operate in the necessary scheme of improvement."

"(3) As already explained the offer referred to was quite belated. When it was made the proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act were almost complete, and as a matter of fact the Collector announced the award on the 15th December 1915.

"(4) The facts are as stated in the question. The Committee, however, made it a condition that the purchasers should build in accordance with the Improvement Scheme.

"(5) It is not correct to say that the owner who failed eventually to secure a share owned a larger frontage than the others. At the time of the fire he possessed jointly with a brother one shop with a frontage of 10 feet 3 inches which far from being the largest shop was actually the third smallest of the eleven shops in question. It is true that subsequently he acquired further frontage amounting to 6 feet 10 inches, but as this property was purchased after the issue of the notification under the Land Acquisition Act and the greater part only two days before the announcement of the award, the transaction was obviously pure speculation and it was so regarded by the Collector.

"Every owner, local or foreign, was given equal opportunity to come to terms with the Committee and the eventual exclusion of the owner in question was entirely due to his own conduct. He absolutely declined to come into line along with the other owners and quarrelled not only with the rival shop-keepers but also with his own brethren. Government made a careful enquiry into the case and came to the conclusion that there were no grounds for interference, and the petitioner was informed accordingly.

"The offer referred to in the final part of this question was not made until two days after the announcement of the award and after the whole matter had been finally settled.

"(6) A memorial signed by certain bazar house proprietors and raising the point of law in question was duly received. The allegation that the Committee acquired the land for purposes of re-sale is contradicted by the whole history of the case. The land was acquired most reluctantly after prolonged negotiations with the owners had failed simply because the public interest demanded the improvement of a series of shops in the best site in Simla which had been both unsightly and insanitary. It is also obvious that, had the object of the Committee been as stated in the petition to trade at the expense of the people, the land when acquired would have been sold by public auction—a procedure which would probably have yielded the Committee a large profit—and not made over at a small enhancement to the previous owners."

[*Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr. Fagan ; Mr. Lumsden ; Mr. Townsend.*]

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

59. "Is the Government aware that section 17 of the Tenancy Act (Act XVI of 1887) is being differently interpreted in different districts as regards a co-sharer's right to have his share of produce divided through a Revenue Officer under that section ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"The answer is in the negative. It may be observed that section 17 of the Tenancy Act applies as between landlord and tenant and not as between co-sharers as such. The corresponding provision applicable to co-sharers is section 144 of the Land Revenue Act."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

60. "Is the Government aware that under the existing law great difficulty is experienced by female co-sharers in realising their share of produce of land to which they are entitled if opposed by other co-sharers ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

61. "Will the Government be pleased to take steps to amend the existing law so that one of the co-sharers may be able to realise his share of profits of the land, standing in his name, by a less expensive and shorter method of getting the produce divided through a Revenue Officer, instead of having recourse to regular suits ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"No amendment of the existing law appears to be necessary, as section 144 of the Land Revenue Act sufficiently affords the facilities suggested in the question."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

62. "Is the Government aware of the fact that some Municipalities in other Provinces have non-official Presidents ? Would the Government be pleased to state whether there are any special reasons against the adoption of this system in the Punjab ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden replied :—

"Government is aware that some Municipalities in other Provinces have non-official Presidents, and that, so far from there being any special reasons against the adoption of this system in the Punjab, there are actually 14 Municipalities in the Province, two of them in the Jullundur District, which already have non-official Presidents and it is open to all other Municipalities but 7—of which there are the hill stations of Simla, Murree and Dalhousie—to elect a non-official President under section 20 of the Punjab Municipal Act."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

63. "Is the Government aware that the water-bearing stratum in the Jullundur District is yearly going down, and that the spring level in the wells has within the last few years in some areas gone down by about 12 feet ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Townsend replied :—

"The latest assessment reports of the Jullundur, Nakodar and Phillaur Tahsils show that the water table is now lower in all three tahsils than it was at the previous settlement, though the average difference in the distance of the water table from the ground is not quite so great as the Hon'ble Member says. In the Nawashahr Tahsil the water table is stated not to have fallen."

[*Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr. Townsend ; Mr. Ward ; Mr. Thompson ; Mr. Maynard.*]

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

64. "Would the Government be pleased to cause enquiries into the causes of this shrinkage with a view to devise some means to meet this difficulty ?"

Shrinkage of water in the Jullundur District.

The Hon'ble Mr. Townsend replied :—

"The Agricultural Engineer will be asked to enquire into the cause of this phenomenon and to suggest, if possible, ameliorative measures. One practical remedy is the insertion of tubes into wells, and this is already being adopted."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

65. "Would the Government be pleased to state whether there is any prospect of canal irrigation in the Jullundur District ?"

Canal irrigation in Jullundur District.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ward replied :—

"The reply to the question is in the negative.

"In the event of any new canals being construted, or of any important extension of existing canals being carried on, the principle to be followed is that the more precarious tracts in the south-east and south-west of the Province, which owing to a scanty and uncertain rainfall often suffer from scarcity and sometimes from famine, should have first claim The Jullundur District is fortunate, in that its agriculture is reasonably secure."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

66. "Will the Government be pleased to state in what year the post of Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners was listed as open to members of the Provincial Civil Service, and the names as well as the periods during which members of the Provincial Civil Service held it ?"

Provincial Civil Service officer as Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"The Junior Secretaryship to the Financial Commissioners was made a 'listed' appointment in 1892, but the fact of a post being 'listed' merely allows Government the option of appointing to it a member of the Provincial Civil Service if in every way qualified to fill it. The post in question was held by a member of the Provincial Civil Service, an *ex*-Statutory Civilian, from June 1893 to April 1897."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

67. "Will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the desirability of appointing a member of the Provincial Civil Service to the post of Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners ?"

Provincial Civil Service officer as Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has already offered the appointment when it falls vacant at the end of this year to the Provincial Civil Service."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

68. "Will the Government be pleased to state that since the new *abadis* on canals in Lyallpur and Sargodha Districts, how much land has been given free of all charges to the members of depressed classes through the Salvation Army and other Christian Societies ?"

Grant of land to depressed classes through Salvation Army, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—

"No Christians were settled upon land in the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum Colonies or in any other colony except the Lower Bari Doab except upon terms identical with those on which land was allotted to others.

[*Mr. Maynard ; Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr. Craik.*]

"In the arrangements for colonization on the Lower Bari Doab Canal, an area of approximately 5,500 acres is being provided for members of the depressed classes selected by Christian missions. This land will be sold to the grantees for full market value: whereas the charge to be levied for proprietary right in the case of peasant grantees unconnected with missions will be half the market value, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per acre."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

69. "Is the Government aware that an application for grant of land was made by the Secretary, Arya Megh Udhar Sabha, Siálkot, to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab ; if so, with what result ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—

"The application of the Megh Udhar Sabha is still under consideration. Should it prove that this body is responsible and reliable, with a guarantee of continuity of existence and of management, it will be treated in proportion to its means and its needs in a similar manner to the Christian missions, neither better nor worse, provided that land remains available."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

70. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(*a*) the number of sales of women that have taken place in Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána and Ferozepore Districts during the period from 1st January 1914 to 30th June 1916 ;

(*b*) the number of sales of women belonging to these districts in other districts of the Punjab and the Sind ;

(*c*) the number of cases in these districts under section 498, Indian Penal Code ;

(*d*) the number of cases under section 420, Indian Penal Code, in connection with sales of women in the above-mentioned districts ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"The information asked for in parts (*a*) and (*b*) of the question cannot be supplied, as no records are maintained of such sales, which are contrary to public policy and would usually, if discovered, be treated as offences under the Indian Penal Code. The information asked for in part (*d*) could only be obtained by referring to and analysing the records maintained in the districts in question—a process which would involve a disproportionate amount of labour.

"As regards part (*c*), if the Hon'ble Member will indicate whether he refers to cases instituted or cases resulting in conviction, I will endeavour to supply the information required by the next meeting of Council. But a reference to the district authorities will be necessary."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

71. "Is the Government aware that discontent prevails in influential communities regarding the working of the Insolvency Law as at present administered in the Courts ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

"As stated in the answer which I gave to a question put by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das at the meeting of March 13th, 1916, Government is aware that the Provincial Insolvency Act is in certain cases used by dishonest

[*Raizada Bhagat Ram; Mr. Godley.*]

debtors to evade payment of their just debts. No doubt this causes dissatisfaction to their creditors. The question of amending the Act is understood to be under the consideration of the Government of India, which has been put in possession of the views of this Government."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked:—

72. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether recognition is awarded to and withdrawn from schools by Inspectors of Schools on their own authority or with the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab? Recognition of schools by Inspectors.

"Will the Government be pleased to state the respective powers of the First Inspector and Second Inspector of Schools, in connection with the recognition of schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied:—

"The question of the recognition or the withdrawal of the recognition of a Secondary School is decided by the Director on a report from the Inspector of Schools. A list of recognised schools is issued by the Department annually. No such division of authority as that suggested in the Hon'ble Member's second question has been adopted in the matter of recognition."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked:—

73. "Will the Government be pleased to state approximately what the requirements of the Department are for the recognition of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School as regards— Requirements for recognition of Anglo-Vernacular Middle School

(*a*) finances;

(*b*) staff;

(*c*) building;

as the conditions laid down in article 19 of the Code are too vague and indefinite?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied:—

"There is no fixed standard of requirements for the recognition of a Secondary School. If a School were urgently needed in an educationally backward locality, a lenient view would probably be taken, and recognition would be accorded on the understanding that defects would be remedied later; but if there were already a sufficiency of school facilities, a stricter standard might be applied. The general policy is to extend recognition to all schools which have any possibility of usefulness, and are not doing positive harm."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked:—

74. "Will the Government be pleased to state the number of schools from which recognition has been withdrawn, as well as the number of those that are threatened with withdrawal, in the Jullundur Division during the last 18 months?" Withdrawing of recognition in Jullundur Division.

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied:—

"Recognition has been withdrawn in the case of two schools during the last 18 months. Recognition has been only provisionally granted in the case of 12 schools, *i.e.*, it is liable to be withdrawn in the event of certain defects not being removed within a reasonable period. Presumably this is what the Hon'ble Member is alluding to when he speaks of schools being threatened."

[*Raizada Bhagat Ram ; Mr. Godley.*]

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

75. " Will the Government be pleased to state on what ground has the recognition from D. A.-V. Middle School, Una, Hoshiárpur District, been withdrawn and the date of sanction by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, of this withdrawal of recognition ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" The D. A.-V. Middle School at Una was provisionally recognised in 1914, subject to certain conditions. As the conditions had not been fulfilled in 1916, recognition was withdrawn The decision to this effect was communicated to the management on the 25th April of the current year. The school can be replaced on the list as soon as it is reported to be satisfactorily conducted.

" The officer on whose recommendation the decision to withdraw recognition was based was Lala Shiv Dyal, an Inspector of long experience, whose treatment of the case was not likely to be unsympathetic. A few extracts from his report may be of interest.—' Of the buildings the less said the better. . . I wonder how it is possible to carry on educational work in a mere stable. . . The committee have purchased a site for Rs, 763 which is quite insufficient. Of the scholars only three belong to Una. Why should not this school be removed to the interior ? It is not supplying the wants of Una. The supply of furniture and appliances is very inadequate. . . . The 2nd Master is the only trained member of the staff. . . . Some of the teachers are mere boys who cannot control classes. Five of the six posts changed hands during the year. . . . Physical training is practically *nil*. . . . The hostel brings the committee Rs. 26 per mensem, and not a pice is spent on it. The remarks as to school buildings are equally applicable here . . . The school has not cost anything to the committee. The total income from fees has been Rs. 1,134 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,114.' The instruction, the Inspector went on to say, was bad in almost every respect, but he added, considering the circumstances, no better teaching could be expected. The managing committee had failed to provide suitable buildings and equipment and an adequate staff, and had no funds for improvements. It should also be mentioned that the population of Una is only 4,000, and that the other educational institutions include an aided high school under Hindu management and a vernacular middle school."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

76. " Will the Government be pleased to state the condition of the Una School, District Hoshiárpur, on the date of withdrawal of recognition as regards—

(*a*) finances ;

(*b*) value of movable and immovable property owned by the school ;

(*c*) the number and qualifications of the staff ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

" No information regarding the state of the school in April was supplied by the Inspector, but in June he reported that the building, equipment and instructional condition were still unsatisfactory, and that the school was not needed at all in Una."

The Hon'ble Raizada Bhagat Ram asked :—

77. "Is the Government aware that the circular memo. No. 676, dated the 21st February 1916, issued by the Inspector of Schools, Jullundur, requires the levy of fees in all departments of a recognised school, while the Education Code leaves them a free hand in this matter ? "

[*Mr. Godley ; Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Mr. Thompson.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Godley replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member appears to have understood the intention of the circular referred to, which drew the attention of headmasters to certain rules in the Education Code bearing on the levy of fees, and pointed out that there should not be undesirable competition between schools in this respect. The question of the scale of fees charged in a school is one of the points considered in according recognition under article 19 of the Education Code, as it is clearly objectionable that an inferior school should try to gain an advantage by underselling its rivals. No objection, of course, is raised to cheap or free education being imparted as a form of philanthropy, which is quite a different matter."

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :— Employment of Hindu Jats.

7 . "Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any, and if so, how many, Hindu Jats have been appointed to, or accepted for, the following posts since November 1915, when the Government was gracious enough to issue a circular letter recommending to the various Heads of Departments a more liberal employment of qualified Hindu Jats in Government service:—

(1) Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(2) Tahsildar.

(3) Munsif.

(4) Inspector of Police.

(5) Sub-Inspector of Police.

(6) Zilladar.

(7) Inspector of Co-operative Societies?

(b) The total number of Honorary Magistrates and Sub-Registrars in each district of the Ambála Division, specifying the number of Jats holding these posts?

(c) Whether in view of these figures the Government will consider the advisability of giving the Jats a larger share?

(d) How many persons have been accepted for or appointed to the posts mentioned in (a) since November 1915?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson replied :—

"(a) Since last November one Jat has been appointed Tahsildar.

"The only vacancies on the list of candidates for Munsifship by selection (Register A) which have been filled since last November belonged to the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Divisions. A number of vacancies have recently been filled on Register B of candidates for admission by competition. For this list the minimum educational qualification is a B. A. or B. Sc., and no Hindu Jat was among the eligible candidates recommended by District and Sessions Judges.

"In regard to the Police Department, the Inspector-General reports that no direct appointments to Inspectorships have been made since November last, but he hopes that when the next batch of selections is made it will be possible to select one or two Jat candidates.

"(b) No information is available at head-quarters as to the number of Jats among the Honorary Magistrates and Sub-Registrars in the districts of the Ambála Division. Enquiries will be made, and the information asked for will be laid on the table at the next meeting.

[*Mr. Thompson ; Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Mr. Fagan.*]

"(*c*) Government has so far no reason to doubt that Heads of Departments concerned are giving due weight to the instructions issued by Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that with the spread of education the number of Jats in the public service will steadily increase. If qualified men are forthcoming, Government would be glad to see the Jat community represented in the Government service in proportion to their importance as agriculturists and soldiers.

"(*d*) I give below the number of persons accepted for or appointed to the posts, mentioned in part (*a*) of the Hon'ble Member's question, since November 1915 :—

—	Number accepted.	Number appointed.
Extra Assistant Commissioners	25	18
Tahsildars	4	2
Munsifs	3	9
Zilladars	11	...
Inspectors of Co-operative Societies	...	1
Inspectors of Police	...	...

Sub-Inspectors of Police.—Appointments to this post are made by the Deputy Inspector-General, and the information asked for is not available at head-quarters."

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

79. "With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government Review on the Report of the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1915, will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) The number of Kanungos in the Ambála Division who have been given posts in the district staff in each district during the last one year ?

(*b*) The number of men holding posts on district staffs carrying a salary of Rs. 50 or upwards who have been granted extensions after completing their 55 years in each district during the last two years ?

(*c*) Whether the Government proposes to issue instructions that men serving on district staffs who have attained the age of 55 shall be required to go on pension ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Fagan replied :—

"A statement* giving the information required is laid on the table.

"It is not at present proposed to issue instructions in the sense indicated by the Hon'ble Member in extension of existing orders on the subject."

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

80. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table for the information of this Council the income and expenditure of the Hánsi Agricultural Farm during the last three years ?

* See Appendix G.

[*Chaudhri Lal Chand ; Mr. Maynard ; Mr. Craik.*]

" (*b*) If the figures are encouraging, will the Government consider the advisability of asking the District Boards to open experimental farms in each district ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—

" (*a*) A statement* showing the income and expenditure of the Hánsí Agricultural Farm for the last two financial years, for which alone complete figures are available—the farm was only started in January 1914—is laid on the table. It will be seen that the expenditure largely exceeds the income.

" (*b*) The Hon'ble Member's question shows that an explanation of the true functions of an experimental farm is required to remove a misapprehension. In no part of the world do purely *experimental* farms—as is that at Hánsi—pay : their function is to find out which of many varieties of cultivation, implements, seeds, etc., offering themselves are the best. It is inevitable that not all or even the greater part of those varieties of cultivation, etc., can be successful : but it is impossible to tell which, without the test of experiment. Making these experiments costs money : and it is therefore, as already said, impossible for purely experimental farms to pay.

" Demonstration farms, however, whose function is merely to demonstrate in practice those varieties of cultivation seeds, implements, etc , which experience at the experimental farm has shown to be the best, are entirely different things, and it is probably of them the Hon'ble Member is thinking. They usually pay their way if properly managed and the District Boards of Siálkot and Amritsar deserve credit for their enterprise in instituting such farms : the District Board of Gujrát also has under consideration a proposal to start a similar one. Government will be glad if other District Boards will open similar farms, and will suggest to the District Boards of districts within easy reach of Siálkot and Amritsar that they should depute some of their members likely to be interested to visit these demonstration farms. The decision whether to open such farms or no rests with District Boards."

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

81. " Will the Government be pleased to state :— *Arrears of civil appeals at Karnal and the appointment of Additional District and Sessions Judge.*

(*a*) Whether owing to the pressure of work all the civil appeals of Karnál District have to be transferred to the Court of District Judge, Ambála, and that the arrears are still very heavy ?

(*b*) The number of Civil and Criminal appeals preferred in the Court of, and the Sessions cases tried by, the District and Sessions Judge at Karnál from Rohtak and Karnál Districts, respectively, during the last two years ?

(*c*) Considering the above facts, will the Government consider the advisability of appointing temporarily an Additional District and Sessions Judge at Rohtak ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Craik replied :—

" (*a*) On 22nd April 1915, in consequence of the heavy pending file in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Karnál and Rohtak, the Hon'ble Judges directed that appeals of the Karnál District instituted after the date of

*See Appendix H.

[*Mr. Craik; Chaudhri Lal Chand.*]

receipt of their orders should be disposed of by the District Judge of Ambála who is *ex-officio* Additional Judge of the Karnál District, until further instructions were issued. Such further instructions have not issued as yet and appeals lying to the District Judge of Karnál are being heard by the Additional Judge.

" At the end of July 89 Karnál civil appeals were pending in the Court of the Additional Judge. The number of civil appeals pending at the same date in the Court of the District Judge of Karnál at Rohtak was 297.

" (*b*) I.—Number of sessions cases tried by the Sessions Judge, Karnál and Rohtak, from 1st August 1914 to 31st July 1916—

Karnál	46	Total 99.
Rohtak	53	

II.—Number of criminal appeals preferred in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Rohtak, and Karnál, from 1st August 1914 to 31st July 1916 —

Karnál	637	Total 1,031.
Rohtak	394	

III.—Number of civil appeals preferred in the Court of the District Judge, Karnál and Rohtak, from 1st August 1914 to 31st July 1916 —

Karnál	225	Total 1,024.
Rohtak	799	

NOTE.—During the period April 1915 to July 1916, 321 appeals of the Rohtak District, in addition to the above were preferred in the Court of the Additional Judge, the District Judge of Ambála.

" I regret that the exact figure asked for in this part of the question cannot be supplied. The District and Sessions Judge has been asked to send them, and they will be furnished to the Hon'ble Member as soon as they are received It is often a difficult matter to obtain detailed figures, relating to the work of Courts, for broken periods of calendar years. The question manifestly refers to the period August 1914 to July 1916 since the District and Sessions Court, Karnál, did not exist prior to 1st August 1914.

" (*c*) It has been ascertained that the Hon'ble Judges have no present intention of proposing the appointment of an Additional District and Sessions Judge at Rohtak. If the pending file of Rohtak sessions cases and appeals were to become unwieldy, assistance could probably be arranged for from the District and Sessions Judges of Delhi and Hissar. "

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lal Chand asked :—

ion in for Divi- itary

82. " (*a*) Is the Government aware that in the Punjab Colonies, Ambála Division, generally and Rohtak and Hissar Districts specially have only got a small share of the land allotted by Government ?

" (*b*) Will the Government kindly state whether it is proposed to reserve some land in the new colonies of Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals for military classes of Rohtak and Hissar Districts ? "

[*Mr. Maynard.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Maynard replied :—

" *a*) In allotting land in the Punjab colonies to the peasants of the different districts, the prime consideration was the relieving of congestion. The bulk of the colonists were selected where the pressure of population was greatest. Since the pressure was greatest in the central divisions, it is from there that most of the grantees were drawn. In the Ambála Division the congestion of population was less and the size of holdings greater. Mainly for this reason, but also partly because men from distant districts were not likely to settle down as resident colonists, the Ambála Division has received only a small share in the distribution. I was serving in the Ambála District when the colonists for the Lower Chenab Canal Colony were being selected : and I recollect that my men made for themselves a bad reputation in the colony because of the facility with which they were discouraged by the difficulties of the distant colony and the numerous instances in which they threw up their holdings and returned to their homes.

" (*b*) Of the 178,000 acres of land destined for allotment to meritorious soldiers, the Military authorities will have the disposal. There is no reason to apprehend that meritorious soldiers of the Rohtak and Hissar Districts will be treated otherwise than those of other districts in the Punjab."

(*To be continued*).

Appendix A.—(See answer to question No. 7.)

Statement showing results of recruiting for the Indian Army from 1st August 1914.

Serial No.	District.	Tahsil.	A. Sikhs.		B. Muhammadans.					C. Hindus.							D. Others.		Total.	Remarks.
			Jat Sikhs.	Others.	Baluchis.	Punjabis.	Hindustanis.	Rajputs.	Others.	Dogras.	Rajputs.	Jats.	Brahmans.	Ahirs.	Gujars.	Others.	Christians.	Other religions.		
1	Hissar	Hissar ...	...	...		...	9	92	21	...	15	308	3	3	2	40	...	1	494	
2	Hissar	Hánsi ...	...	...	5	3	1	228	60	...	31	385	36	7	1	15	...	...	772	
3	Hissar	Bhiwáni ...	...	...	...	...	...	162	28	...	173	440	35	15	4	29	...	...	886	
4	Hissar	Fattehabad ...	44	7	...	...	...	18	13	...	29	270	1	2	...	13	...	...	397	
5	Hissar	Sirsa ...	105	27	...	1	...	2	4	...	5	80	4	1	...	17	...	...	246	
		District Total ...	149	34	5	4	10	502	126	...	253	1,483	79	28	7	114	...	1	2,795	
6	Rohtak	Rohtak ...	...	2	...	...	20	606	20	3	41	630	136	2	5	55	...	...	1,520	44 Sarwans and 15 Mehtars are not included.
7	Rohtak	Jhajjar ...	...	...	25	...	60	73	57	...	54	1,084	162	427	7	56	...	1	2,006	
8	Rohtak	Gohána ...	...	...	2	...	23	123	9	...	7	474	47	4	1	19	...	...	709	
9	Rohtak	Sonepat ...	...	...	...	...	11	12	16	...	10	571	71	...	11	29	...	...	731	
		District Total ...	...	2	27	...	114	814	102	3	112	2,759	416	433	24	159	...	1	4,966	
10	Gurgaon	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	131	16	13	...	181	167	44	277	184	25	5	...	1,043	
11	Gurgaon	Rewári ...	...	...	...	...	10	136	6	...	95	97	16	479	11	26	...	...	876	
12	Gurgaon	Palwal ...	...	...	...	...	22	18	3	...	4	106	...	...	37	4	...	...	194	
13	Gurgaon	Nuh ...	...	...	...	...	378	7	22	...	74	93	4	35	42	...	...	...	655	
14	Gurgaon	Fírozpur ...	...	...	...	...	247	...	22	...	...	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	278	
15	Gurgaon	Fallabgarh ...	...	...	...	...	27	3	1	...	20	55	5	...	281	2	...	...	394	
		District Total ...	...	...	...	...	815	180	67	...	374	521	72	791	557	58	5	...	3,440	
16	Karnál	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	97 Sarwans are not included.
17	Karnál	Pánipat ...	...	...	...	...	8	12	11	...	...	150	9	...	12	2	...	...	204	
18	Karnál	Kaithal ...	20	5	...	...	5	14	...	...	9	53	4	...	1	7	...	...	118	
19	Karnál	Thánesar ...	13	51		...	8	2	...	...	1	8	2	...	...	13	...	...	98	
		District Total ...	33	56	...	...	24	34	11	...	10	216	16	...	13	22	...	...	435	
20	Ambála	Ambála ...	39	24	...	1	...	2	2	...	8	4	5	...	...	6	...	...	91	
21	Ambála	Jagádhri ...	10	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	9	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	30	
22	Ambála	Naraingarh ...	7	21	...	...	...	2	2	...	28	5	5	...	2	4	...	...	76	

23		Kharar ...	299	124	...	15	...	29	6	...	28	18	6	...	...	14	1	...	565	
24		Rúpar ...	377	65	...	...	...	20	31	...	8	...	9	...	2	7	...	5	524	
		District Total ...	732	238	...	16	...	55	43	...	76	28	26	...	4	32	1	5	1,256	
25	Simla ...	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26		Kotkhái ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
27		Biláspur State ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	221	106	8	86	...	3	...	...	...	425	
28		Rashahr State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	
29		Nálagarh State ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	20	
		District Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	15	221	114	8	89	...	3	13	...	...	465	
30	Kángra ...	Pálampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	Under Dogras are included Rajputs, Rathis, Brahmans, Jats and Ghirths, &c.
31		Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172	
32		Dehra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	
33		Kángra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	
34		Núrpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	
		District Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,317	
35	Hoshiárpur ...	Una ...	60	40	...	...	...	1	6	15	276	18	45	...	3	18	...	...	482	
36		Garhshankar ...	263	22	...	...	...	56	28	2	184	31	9	...	...	97	...	...	692	
37		Hoshiárpur ...	378	133	...	...	...	67	72	6	91	13	17	...	21	63	2	13	876	
38		Dasúya ...	175	274	...	...	...	37	82	...	407	10	12	...	...	73	...	9	1,079	
		District Total ...	876	469	...	...	...	161	188	23	958	72	83	...	24	251	2	22	3,129	
39	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	357	209	...	64	...	52	175	...	5	...	19	...	...	15	3	37	936	
40		Phillaur ...	172	93	...	10	...	12	7	...	3	13	1	...	...	11	...	...	322	
41		Nakodar ...	173	51	...	13	...	5	17	...	...	6	4	...	...	19	5	...	293	
42		Nawashahr ...	283	148	...	21	...	29	4	...	14	...	7	...	...	34	...	1	541	
		District Total ...	985	501	...	108	...	98	203	...	22	19	31	...	...	79	8	38	2,092	
43	Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána ...	768	129	...	...	...	40	123	...	...	...	26	...	...	64	...	...	1,150	
44		Samrála ...	340	33	...	29	...	17	10	2	6	...	12	...	...	20	1	...	470	
45		Jagraon ...	431	128	...	38	...	20	55	...	...	...	4	...	...	25	3	1	705	
		District Total ...	1,539	290	...	67	...	77	188	2	6	...	42	...	...	109	4	1	2,325	
46	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	136	9	...	4	...	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	14	9	
47		Zira ...	79	15	...	...	...	13	44	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	206	
48		Nathána ...	202	2	...	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	159	
49		Moga ...	433	156	...	...	1	2	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	7	...	224	
50		Muktsar ...	74	37	...	14	...	3	...	1	...	1	14	...	...	4	...	...	685	
51		Fázilka ...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	136	
52		Abohar ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	
		District Total ...	929	227	...	23	1	28	113	1	...	6	31	...	...	42	11	30	1,432	

Statement showing results of recruiting for the Indian Army from 1st August 1914—continued.

Serial No.	District.	Tahsil.	A. Sikhs.		B. Muhammadans.					C. Hindus.							D. Others.		Total.	Remarks.
			Jat Sikhs.	Others.	Baluchis.	Punjabis.	Hindustanis.	Rajputs.	Others.	Dogras.	Rajputs.	Jats.	Brahmans.	Ahirs.	Gujars.	Others.	Christians.	Other religions.		
53	Lahore ...	Lahore ...	197	14	...	122	...	14	21	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	78	68	529	
54		Kasúr ...	207	47	...	11	2	20	72	...	–	...	5	...	...	25	72	58	519	
55		Chunián ...	85	12	...	4	...	7	19	...	2	...	8	...	...	22	...	11	170	
		District Total ...	489	73	...	137	2	41	112	...	2	3	25	...	...	47	150	137	1,218	
56	Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	584	174	1	43	...	43	149	1	...	3	11	1	...	182	...	...	1,192	
57		Tarn Táran ...	653	47	...	49	...	42	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	28	195	1,281	
58		Ajnála ...	375	67	...	96	...	86	70	...	7	...	9	...	1	16	5	27	759	
		District Total ...	1,612	288	1	188	...	171	334	1	7	3	20	1	1	350	33	222	3,232	
59	Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur ...	237	206	...	165	...	60	44	4	31	3	2	...	...	5	37	...	794	
60		Batála ...	262	111	...	111	...	81	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	29	...	689	
61		Shakargarh ...	105	56	...	112	...	120	49	13	222	3	28	...	...	20	5	...	823	
62		Pathánkot ...	17	24	...	10	...	15	3	5	105	...	14	...	...	7	71	...	200	
		District Total ...	801	397	...	398	...	276	97	22	358	6	45	...	...	35	142	...	2,506	
63	Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	155	78	...	87	...	62	174	21	135	58	34	...	...	36	44	...	884	
64		Pasrúr ...	156	14	...	24	...	5	29	...	2	...	8	...	...	4	16	...	258	
65		Daska ...	89	3	...	17	...	14	35	...	24	7	4	...	...	4	32	4	233	
66		Raya ...	291	151	2	32	1	35	49	...	2	1	7	...	...	5	29	...	605	
67		Zafarwál ...	53	3	...	28	...	220	57	11	38	3	9	...	...	3	...	...	425	
		District Total ...	744	249	2	188	1	336	344	32	201	69	62	...	...	52	121	4	2,405	
68	Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála ...	96	78	...	27	...	...	46	...	2	4	...	...	...	11	8	...	272	
69		Wazirábad ...	15	28	...	8	...	...	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	73	
70		Hafizábad ...	5	3	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	*387 Mazhbis.
71		Khángah Dográn ...	64	*407	...	5	...	...	26	...	6	1	...	...	...	13	95	...	617	†146 Labanas.
72		Sharakpur ...	12	†184	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	213	
		District Total ...	192	700	...	44	...	...	108	...	9	6	...	...	...	28	110	...	1,197	
73	Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	26	420	...	760	...	14	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,739	
74		Khárián ...	39	54	...	1,687	...	629	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,538	

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75		Phália ...	...	5	...	137	...	91	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	269	
		District Total ...	65	479	...	2,584	..	734	1,683	..	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	5,546	
76	Shahpur ...	Sargodha ...	82	63	12	107	...	42	26	...	...		6	..	...	16	89	...	443	
77		Bhera ...	...	...	5	103	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	128	
78		Shahpur ...	...	10	21	116			20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	167	
79		Khusháb ...	...	17	23	‡765	...	65	19	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	889	‡505 Awans.
		District Total ...	82	90	61	1,091	...	105	75	...	...	...	6	...	...	18	89	...	1,627	
80	Jhelum ...	Jhelum ...	..	3	...	970	...	113	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1,417	
81		Pind Dádan Khan	...	19	...	852	...	229	313	...	..	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	1,439	
82		Chakwál ..	...	58	...	1,733	...	508	854	...	...	...		...	..	66	...	..	3,219	
		District Total ..	...	80		3,555	...	850	1,486	..	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	6,075	
83	Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	29	...		§ 953	...	526	384	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	§ 348 Awans } = 594 Awans.
84		Gujar Khan ...	...	50	2	‖ 776	...	830	771	...	...	...	54	...	...	12	...	...	2,495	‖ 246 Awans
85		Kahuta ...	..	29	1	¶ 552	...	898	535	...	...	...	148	...	...	13	...	...	2,176	¶ 270 Statis.
86		Murree ...		...	...	1,401	...	...	206	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1,622	
		District Total ..	29	79	3	3,682	...	2,254	1,896	..	...	..	243	...	...	25	...	...	8,211	
87	Attock ...	Attock ...	...	...	...	(a) 408	...	19	189		...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	617	(a) 223 Awans .. } = 1,792 Awans.
88		Fatehjang ...	...	27	...	(b) 417	.	301	225	...		...	.	...	...	2	...	...	969	(b) 234 Awans ...
89		Pindigheb ...	...	2	...	(c) 725	...	57	185	...		...	10	...	...	3	...	...	982	(c) 372 Awans, 243, Pathans.
90		Talagang ...	...	2	...	(d) 993	..	62	224	...	...	...	3	...	...	6		...	1,290	(d) 963 Awans ...
		District Total ...	...	31	...	2,543	...	439	820	...	...	...	14	...	...	11	...		**3,858	**Includes 655 non-combatants.
91	Miánwáli ...	Miánwáli ...	...	2	10	234	...		12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	
92		Isa Khel ...		...	1	212	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	
93		Bhakkar ...	...	...	14	14	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	
		District Total ...	...	2	25	460	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	517	
94	Montgomery	Dipálpur ...	10	6	...	129	...	9	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	
95		Pákpattan ...	4	2	...	16		...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	
96		Montgomery ...	4	...	...	23	..	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	41	81	
97		Gugera ...		9	...	110	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	—	...	...	121	
		District Total ...	18	17	...	278	...	13	9	3	..		1	...	...	3	...	41	383	
98	Lyallpur	Lyallpur ...	88	114	12	...		14	26	...	...	4	3	...	...	9	35	3	308	
99		Samundri	82	42	...	404	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	36	3	583	
100		Toba Tek Singh ...	56	28	25		...	3	27	...	1	3	—	...	...	10	28	228	409	
101		Jaranwála ...	79	61	226	71	...	22	41	...	..	9	1	...	...	43	14	...	567	
		District Total ...	305	245	263	475	..	46	94	...	2	16	6	...	...	68	113	234	1,867	

Statement showing results of recruiting for the Indian Army from 1st August 1914—concluded.

Serial No.	District.	Tahsil.	A. Sikhs.		B. Muhammadans.					C. Hindus.							D. Others.		Total.	Remarks.
			Jat Sikhs.	Others.	Baluchis.	Punjabis.	Hindustanis.	Rajputs.	Others.	Dogras.	Rajputs.	Jats.	Brahmans.	Ahirs.	Gujars.	Others.	Christians.	Other religions.		
02	Jhang	Jhang ...	...	...	3	...		4	5	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	12	
03		Chiniot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	
04		Shorkot ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		District Total ...	...	...	3	...	...	4	9	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	...	16	
05	Multán ...	Multán ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
06		Mailsi ...	..	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
07		Kabírwála ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	
08		Shujabad ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
09		Lodhrán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
		District Total ...	3	..	2	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
10	Muzaffargarh ...	Leiah ...	...	...	10	12	...	...	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	25	
11		Sanawán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	1	
12		Alipur ...	...	...	10	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16	
13		Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		District Total ...	...	...	20	18	...	...	3		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	42	
14	Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	9,583	4,548	412	15,959	967	7,129	8,162	3,725	2,494	5,225	1,298	1,253	633	1,621	718	736	64,363	

Appendix—B.—(SEE ANSWER TO QUESTION 23.)

Statement showing deaths registered from fevers in urban and rural areas in the Punjab in each of the last five years.

Years.	Fevers.		
	Urban.	Rural areas.	Total.
1911	30,966	271,451	302,417
1912	20,389	254,651	275,040
1913	26,295	305,403	331,698
1914	26,795	318,706	345,501
1915	23,265	261,519	284,784

Total death rate ... 31·83

Urban.	Rural.
36·09	31·41

Death rate for respiratory diseases.

Urban.	Rural.
5·0	2·00

Appendix C.—(SEE ANSWER TO QUESTION 26 (*a*).)

Division.	District.	Duration of Settlement (years).	Total cost of Settlement.	Old demand.	Ultimate new demand.	Ultimate increase.	Part of last column deferred. (Fixed land revenue only).	Initial increase.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
mbála ...	Hissar	4¾	5,37,048	6,09,305	8,38,902	2,29,597	56,862	1,72,735
	Rohtak	5	5,75,900	9,52,430	11,86,020	2,33,590	1,17,306	1,16,284
	Gurgaon	5	7,26,727	11,70,810	13,47,310	1,76,500	57,092	1,19,418
	Karnál	6	8,25,895	10,67,955	13,69,135	3,01,180	86,951	2,14,229
llundur ...	Kángra (Kulu Sub-Division)	3¼	59,948	1,10,067	1,38,550	28,483	...	28,483
	Dehra Hamírpur	4¾	4,59,265	3,34,324	3,69,404	35,080	...	35,080
	Hoshiárpur (including Una)	4	5,95,876	14 40,426	18,65,861	4,25,435	62,368	3,63,067
	Ludhiána	3	3,77,226	11,05,352	14.99,972	3,94,620	1,49,412	2,45,208
	Ferozepore	4¼	4,74,576	12,47,843	18,90,968	6,43,125	2,87,010	3,56,115
hore ...	Amritsar	3½	3,25,267	12,70,252	15,97,981	3,27,729	44,657	2,83,072
	Gurdáspur	5	7,09,782	15,28,130	18,55,346	3,27,216	34,106	2,93,110
	Gujránwála*	4	4,35,486	7,15,716	9,30,024	2,14,308	40,676 (Gujránwála and Háfizábad together)	4,46,156 (Gujránwála and Háfizábad together)
	Háfizábad	5	2,74,795	3,52,281	6,24,801	2,72,520		
walpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	5	6,20,035	5,46,101	6,75,400	1,29,299	2,777	1,26,522
	Miánwáli { Isa Khel / Miánwáli }	4⅔	5,19,900 (Miánwáli and Bhakkar Leiah together)	4,21,593	5,24,480	1,02,887	117	1,02,770
	Bhakkar Leiah	9½						
ltán ...	Jhang	¾	3,34,398	4,00,000	4,96,477	96,477	10,646	85,831

*Gujránwála, Wazírábad and Sharakpur.

Appendix D.

Statement (See answer to question No. 38).

The figures are given in Statement II, Part I, attached to the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for those years:—

Years.		Numbers.
1902	... ...	3,5[illegible]7
1903	... ...	2,977
1904	... ...	3,604
1906	... ...	4,947
1907	... ...	4,465
1908	... ...	4,310
1913	... ...	5,081
1914	... ...	5,118
1915	... ...	4,472

Appendix E.

(See answer to question No. 39.)

Press Communiqué.

As the Press *Communiqué* of June 14th, 1915, showed the question of the constitution of a High Court in the Punjab has been under the consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India for some time. The Governor-General in Council is now authorised to announce that after the close of the war and so soon as financial considerations permit, the necessary steps will be taken for the conversion of the Punjab Chief Court into a High Court. This announcement will give great satisfaction throughout the Province.

Appendix F.

(See answer to question No. 56)

No. 2872, dated 21st July 1916.

From—The Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore,

To—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN continuation of my telegram dated the 18th July 1916, on the subject of the damage done at Muktsar owing to excessive rainfall, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. Muktsar, which is the head-quarters of the tahsil of that name, is about 30 miles from Ferozepore and it is connected by rail with Ferozepore by the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway *viâ* Kot Kapura, and also *viâ* Fázilka. The town of Muktsar was founded at a time when there were

canals, and the people depended for their drinking water on pools fed by ı and in such cases towns were usually built in a hollow. Muktsar is no eption to the rule and is also built in a hollow with high ground to the north . south-east and so, whenever it rains, the tendency of the water is to flow ards the town and eventually reach the sacred tank which is situated in the rt of the town and the area of which is 12 acres.

The railway line which has a high embankment passes to the north of town. Muktsar has grown in recent years and a grain market, a factory l other houses have been built across the railway line to the north of it. population of Muktsar is about 10,000 of which about one-tenth is to the th of the railway line and the rest in the old town.

3. It commenced raining about 10 P.M. on the night of the 13th July l heavy rain continued up to 3 A.M. on the early morning of the 14th. Dur- ; these 5 hours, 9 inches of rainfall were registered.

The flood came both from the north and the south-east with the result ıt the sacred tank was filled and the water level continued to rise till it ınd an outlet towards the village of Rohurianwali about 3 miles to the south- st of Muktsar. This village with a population of 1,000 has also suffered. e water from the north and the south east came also through two openings der the railway embankment on either side of the Muktsar Railway Station. ese could not be closed as the railway line here would have been badly eached and the buildings to the north of the railway would have been tirely destroyed.

4. The first information of the flood reached me on the 15th July wire at Moga * * * On receipt of the egram I at once directed Mr. Connor, Sub-Divisional Officer, Fázilka, who s nearest to Muktsar, to proceed to Muktsar at once. He reached there on 15th and I myself reached Muktsar on the evening of the 16th. The Tahsil- r had been attending a District Board meeting at Ferozepore on the 14th ly and he could not return to Muktsar till the 15th as the railway line on th sides of Muktsar had been breached and was not repaired till the 15th. ı my arrival at Muktsar I found that the poor had been fed free for one day d that a cheap grain shop had been promptly opened. The immediate need s some cheap form of shelter for the people and I immediately arranged for *ouldaries* from Ferozepore which came before I left Muktsar on the morning the 19th and for *sirki* from Fázilka and Jalálabad. While at Muktsar I held meeting which was attended by officials and towns people and a strong mmittee was formed for the purpose of working the cheap grain shop, the stribution and location of *sirki* and *shouldaries* and the distribution of the lief Fund for which voluntary subscription lists have been opened in all hsils. This meeting served the useful purpose of proving to the people that overnment officials were sympathetic, that the local officers had done every ing possible under the circumstances and that the damage done was due purely d simply to an act of God, especially as at the time of the last flood, 6 years ago, e rainfall was only 3 inches. People said that no such flood as the recent one d been known for 35 years. A meeting is being organized by the leading sidents of Ferozepore to-morrow in connection with the Muktsar Relief und.

5. The Tahsil, Sub-Treasury, Police Station, Post and Telegraph Office e undamaged as they were on high ground, but several District Board build- gs have suffered :—

(*a*) *Veterinary Dispensary.*—This was a katcha building and has been practically completely destroyed, arrangements have been made to carry on the work in another building.

(*b*) *Hospital.*—Considerable damage has been done. Two blocks have fallen and one is dangerously racked. Work, however, is being carried on.

(*c*) *Rest House.*—This has been partly damaged and will be unfit for use for some time.

(*d*) *School.*—One room has partly fallen and in other parts of the building there are cracks. I estimate the damage done to District Board buildings at Rs. 5,000.

6. About 1,300 buildings, large and small and mostly katcha, have either fallen or have been damaged. These include grain stores. In money value the damage done to grain stores may be put at about 2 lakhs and to property about 2 lakhs, in all 4 lakhs.

7. The local officials, the Naib Tahsildar, the Munsiff, the Sub-Registrar with the Municipal and District Board Overseers did every thing possible under the circumstances and directed their energies towards getting the people and animals out of the houses, with the very successful result that only one old man, who insisted on returning to his house, lost his life owing to the house falling on him. Efforts were made to save him by digging him out, but the water, the darkness and the necessity of attending to the rest of the town prevented more time being spent on him. Some persons, more sensible than others, made dams in front of their houses and so saved them.

The Muktsar Branch of the Sirhind Canal which passes round the town at a distance of 2 miles unfortunately overflowed and burst its embankment, but the water that came from this source was small and the breach was soon repaired. By the morning of the 14th the whole place was one vast lake with the water gradually making its way to Rohurianwali village. The only dry spot in the town was the platform at the Railway Station and people crowded on to this. The Railway authorities at Muktsar allowed the use of empty waggons and as there was no firewood, they allowed their coal to be used. The people are now busy digging up their fallen houses and there was never any panic. I do not consider that the distress is very great. Coolies are in great demand for restoration work and can get about Re. 1 per day. In some cases houses fell owing to the stupidity of the owners in erecting pacca upper storeys on top of a katcha first storey. I am having the letters H. F. L. (High Flood Level) 1916 placed in various quarters of the town in order to guide people when the houses are being rebuilt so that the ground floor of the houses might not be lower than the High Flood Level of this year.

8. I do not believe that, considering its position, Muktsar town can ever be safe in the case of such heavy rainfall as was recorded on the night between the 13th and 14th of July, but to avoid as much damage as possible in the future, a suitable inlet will be arranged for the sacred tank so that it may carry away the water as quickly as possible into the tank, and the outlet from the tank will have to be enlarged so that it may convey the water away from the town either in a south-westerly direction towards Rohurianwali or towards Tibi Sahib in the north-westerly direction. The committee has had some such scheme pending for some years and proceedings regarding it are being expedited.

9. When all worked so well, it is difficult to select any persons for ɜial commendation, but I especially wish to bring to your notice the names I. Himayat Ali, Naib Tahsildar, the Munsiff, Sardar Bhagat Singh, Sub-istrar, Mr. A. N. Nasir, Senior Auditor, who chanced to be in Muktsar, and Sub-Overseers of the District Board and the Municipal Committee, Muktsar. se gentlemen worked all night in getting people out of their houses, in iiring the breach in the canal and in leading the water out of the town, and next morning they arranged for free feeding of the poor.

Muktsar town is also greatly indebted to the Railway officials at Mukt-Station for their practical sympathy shown by allowing the use of the gons and the platform and for giving coal to the people.

Copy of a note recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 8th August 1916.

"I visited Muktsar on the 5th instant and went over the scenes of the ds and the ruined houses with the Tahsildar, Municipal Committee, etc.

Over 1,000 houses, mostly all kacha and mostly in low-lying ground out-e the original town and bazar (which have suffered little damage), have been elled to the ground. Fortunately only one life was lost, but there has been ch loss of property, especially of grain. Temporary arrangements for the ising of the homeless people are being made. *Shouldaris* have been lent from district office and thatching grass, matting, etc., purchased from Fázilka; these are inadequate and I suggested to the Deputy Commissioner that he uld ask other districts in the division or adjoining it to lend *shouldaris.* ivate Secretary will also send some from the Government House stock.

Many of the poorer people will need assistance in rebuilding their houses l this might be arranged through the Municipal Committee. So far only a all sum of Rs. 150 has been subscribed locally—a quite inadequate sum for a ll-to-do town—but the Deputy Commissioner informs me that he has received out Rs 1,000 in subscriptions from outside, chiefly the Native States of nra and Bhavnagar. I suggested to him and to the Municipal Committee it they should estimate what would be required in the form of pecuniary help, te what has been raised locally in the town —it is hoped that this will run to ne thousands of rupees— and then appeal to the charitable public within and thout the district for help. The Municipal Committee should be able to ist in the purchase of materials and their supply at cost price and if neces-y Government will give them a loan at easy rates.

The Municipal Act gives the Committee very wide powers in the matter relief and in providing for the health, safety and convenience of the people thin municipal limits and the Committee might be guided by what was done a similar emergency by the adjoining town of Fázilka some years ago. On it occasion, I think, the Municipal Committee took up land and arranged for e rebuilding of part of the town on a safer and healthier site. Before re-ilding begins it would be well that a committee consisting of the Executive gineers of the Irrigation and Roads and Buildings, the Sanitary Com-ssioner or his Assistant and the Deputy Commissioner should meet and go o the question whether it is expedient to rebuild on the old site, and to vise on the arrangements necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a lamity. Deputy Commissioner should arrange for this with the various partments. The Irrigation Branch is interested because the breaching of a stributary aggravated the floods and the question of syphoning the flood water ider the canal is one of those that has to be considered. In view of the nger to health from the great accumulation of foul stagnant water in the merous depressions the Sanitary Commissioner or his Deputy should visit the ace without delay and advise as to the action to be taken to prevent an idemic of malaria or cholera."

Appendix G.

(See answer to question No. 79.)

District.	Number of Kanungos appointed in the district staff during the last one year.	Men on Rs. 50 and upwards granted extension on District staff after completing 55 years during the last 2 years.	REMARKS.
Ambála	...	2	Since retired.
Gurgaon	...	...	
Karnál	1	1	Sadr Revenue Accountant, Rs. 60.
Simla	...	1	Superintendent, Vernacular Office.
Rohtak	...	2	District Nazir, Rs 75, and Reader Rs. 60.
Hissar	...	3	On Rs. 50 and over.
Jullundur ... —	...	5	On Rs. 50 in the whole Division.
Lahore	...	2	
Amritsar	...	2	
Siálkot	...	2	One has since retired.
Gurdáspur	...	1	
Gujránwála	...	5	Includes 2 Extra Assistant Commissioners.
Gujrát	...	1	District Nazir on Rs. 80, since retired.
Shahpur	...	2	
Jhelum	...	1	Drawing Rs. 70.
Báwalpindi	...	4	2 in 1914 and 2 in 1915.
Attock	...	2	
Miánwáli	...	...	
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	
Multán	...	8	For the whole Division, 2 since retired and one dead.
Total ...	1	44	Out of this 6 men have retired and one is dead.

Appendix H.

(SEE ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 80 (*a*).)

Statement showing the expenditure and income of the Hansi Agricultural Station for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16.

Year.	Expenditure.	Income.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1914-15	10,726	2,003	The expenditure figure is much higher than it will be in future years, as much money was spent in the years in question on the initial laying out and equipment of the farm, which will not have to be repeated. It includes half the salary of the Deputy Director of Agriculture stationed at Hansi.
1915-16	12,769	4,757	

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he Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.

PART V.

edings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

bstrac of Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915.

PUNJAB DISTRICT BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden:—" Your Honour,—I beg to present the ma- report of the Select Committee appointed at the last meeting of this ɔle Council to consider and discuss the Bill further to amend the Punjab ict Boards Act, 1883. As this report has now been in the hands of the ɔle Members for some days, and as no doubt they have employed the inter- acquainting themselves with its contents, I think it will be preferable if d of repeating the report verbatim I give a very brief sketch of the history Bill which I hope will explain both how the Bill was introduced and why ιow being withdrawn.

" The Bill as far as this Province is concerned had its origin in a recom- ation made by the Royal Decentralisation Commission. That recommen- n was based not on theory but on facts. Under the Madras Local Boards hat Presidency possesses a provision almost identical with that which it proposed to introduce into the District Boards Act of this Province by s of this Bill; that is, a provision enabling any individual District Board h thought it advisable to levy a special cess for the promotion and construc- of light railways likely to benefit that district. It was pointed out that as Madras was concerned it is practically certain that, had it not been for rovision, there would not only have been no branch line railways, but that would have been very little prospect of obtaining any in the near e. As matters stand, the District Boards of Madras now occupy ιviable position. Some of them are able to finance the whole of such nes themselves; others by means of the security which the cess affords

[*Mr. Lumsden.*]

e been enabled to negotiate for constructions on most favourable terms. All has been achieved, it is understood, without a single complaint being made that cess was found to be a burden. With these results to go upon, a wide l for similar enterprises in this Province and a land revenue less than quarter of the rent of the land, it is no matter for surprise that this Govern-it gladly assented to the proposal that action should be taken to secure ilar opportunities for the District Boards of this Province.

" Before the Bill was introduced into this Hon'ble Council the proposals e submitted for the consideration of the District Boards and District Offi-. A considerable majority expressed themselves in favour of these propo-, and accordingly the Bill was drafted embodying the two conditions which been laid down; namely, that the Bill should be purely permissive and, se-dly, that it should be hedged about with adequate sefeguards against any-ng in the way of hasty or inconsiderate action. In deference to the wishes ertain Hon'ble Members of this Council, the Bill was re-submitted for con-ration to District Officers and District Boards. This second reference has produced any results of much interest. It has as a general rule confirmed opinions already expressed. One or two District Boards were definitely osed to the Bill; one or two others stated that they had no intention of king use of the Bill as regards their own districts, either because they had ady a sufficiency of railway communications or because they considered t the Bill was not suited to their local requirements. The majority, however, in approved the measure. The Bill was then referred to the Select Com-tee. When the Select Committee met the non-official Members represent-the District Boards of the Province intimated that they were unanimously osed to the Bill. This was rather surprising in view of the previous opinions ressed both by the District Boards themselves and by the public generally. lengthy and interesting discussion ensued, after which the non-official Mem-s asked for permission to adjourn for 48 hours to enable them to discuss *er se* the various arguments which had been put forward in support of the l. At this stage I may express my grateful thanks to those non-official mbers who at some personal inconvenience had to extend their stay in Simla two days in order to give the Bill every chance. When the Select Com-ttee re-assembled the non-official Members explained that though they had en the most careful consideration to what had been said at the previous etirg, they found themselves unable to withdraw their opposition and accord-ly the report was drawn up and signed by them.

" It will be observed from this report, which is now under the consideration Hon'ble Members, that the important objections to the Bill are based on the in-ence of taxation, and the fact that the District Boards are not generally in a ition to run in a satisfactory manner enterprises of a technical nature. With se objections is coupled an apparently profound distrust of their brethren on Boards. Having regard to the exhaustive safeguards which the Bill provides, nust be confessed that this latter factor has caused me some surprise. I can only ume, in view of the enormous preponderance of non-officials on the Boards, that honour'ble friends were afraid that there was not a sufficiency of official leaven leaven the whole lump. However natural, and I might almost say laudable, it anxiety may be, I do not think it is in the circumstances of the case well unded. Whatever failings and faults the Punjabi zamindar may have, he pos-ses one virtue, also attributed to my fellow-country men in far off Scotland: is extremely careful about any matters which concern his own pocket. these circumstances, I find it difficult to believe that three-quarters of the embers who themselves are the first to suffer from the imposition of the s, who have after an interval of six months to confirm their decision would likely to be led astray by the solicitations of 'one or two active spirits.' I do t propose, in view of the decision arrived at by Government in regard to this

[*Mr. Lumsden*; *Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

Bill. to discuss at any length the other reasons advanced by the Hon'ble non-official Members for their opposition in regard to the Bill. Without in any way desiring to minimise their force I am convinced that these arguments are in no way unanswerable, and although I make no pretensions whatever to a place among those dangerous active spirits mentioned in the report, and although I feel confident that even an active spirit would find it difficult to work any havoc in this august assembly, I have some hopes that even at this stage I could, by dint of careful explanation, secure the support of the majority of the Hon'ble Members of this Council. If my Hon'ble friends on the Select Committee will permit me to say so, it is not so much the cogency of their reasoning that has led Government to come to the decision to withdraw the Bill, but the fact that the representatives of the local bodies chiefly interested have come to a unanimous decision adverse to the Bill.

"Many of the advantages of this Bill are obvious. Such matters as economic development of rural areas, increased financial independence, the possibility of new sources of revenue and a probable reduction in the charges for the maintenance of roads,—all such advantages present themselves to the most casual observer. But there is one aspect of this Bill which, though fully recognised by Government from the beginning, has, I fear, been generally overlooked by the public and the District Boards, namely, the enormons educative value this Bill possesses. I say *generally* overlooked, because several of the District Officers have remarked on this, and one of the Anglo-Vernacular papers in a thoughtful article on the Bill justified the measure largely on the ground that it would prove a pioneer to *swadeshi* enterprises. We hear a good deal both on the platform and in the Press of the urgent need for further advances in the direction of local self-Government. The suggestions made are noticeable chiefly for their variety, many of them are wild, most of them vague, while all of them carefully overlook the essential, if inconvenient fact that there can be no true life or vitality among self-Government institutions unless any extension is accompanied by a readiness to assume the additional burdens which such extension inevitably entails. Now the present Bill, judged by any standard, provided a definite and marked advance in the direction of self-Government and Government regarded this fact as one of the strong arguments in favour of the Bill. When such a Bill is deliberately and unanimously rejected by the accredited representatives of the vast majority of this Province what conclusion can be arrived at but this, that if any genuine desire—and I mean by genuine a desire which is not limited to the enjoyment of privileges, but recognises and is prepared to shoulder responsibilities—I say, if any genuine desire for self-Government, exists in this Province, it must, far from being universal, be confined at the present time to a numerically insignificant portion of the community.

"Government considers that this Bill possesses advantages economic, financial and educative, and believes that it would have been of benefit directly or indirectly to the whole Province. Government cannot, therefore, but regret the decision arrived at by the majority of the Select Committee, that so far as this Province is concerned the time has not yet come for the introduction of such a measure. But having regard to the fact that the representatives of the bodies which the Bill is intended primarily to benefit have unanimously come to the conclusion that the benefits to be derived from this Bill are not commensurate with the burdens it imposes, Government has no intention of forcing the measure on the community.

"With these few remarks, I beg, with Your Honor's permission, to move that the Bill be withdrawn."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* TEACHING AND STUDY OF VERNACULARS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain: —"Your Honour, the resolution, of which I gave notice under the rules for the discussion of matters

[*Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

ıeral public interest in the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Gover- the Punjab, was very kindly admitted by you, and now I beg to move lows :—

" 'This Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor ı Committee, including non-officials, be appointed to enquire whether the ing and study of vernaculars in our schools are on a satisfactory basis, not, what defects exist, and what are their causes and remedies, more cularly in regard to the methods of teaching, preparation of text-books, he time devoted to the imparting of instruction in vernaculars.'

"In order to avoid misapprehension, it seems to me desirable to explain the ing of the resolution. The term 'Vernaculars' does not mean Urdu only; is resolution, as in the Punjab Education Code, it stands for Urdu, Punjabi Hindi. I want also to make it clear that it does not include classical ıages—Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian. I have not included the classical ıages in my resolution, because the vernaculars occupy a unique position ı the classical languages in this Province at least do not; and by far the st number of pupils never learn a classical language, while all have to a vernacular; because, during the first few years of a pupil's school career, arns no other language than his vernacular; and the importance of laying d and sound foundation in education as in construction of buildings cannot ver-estimated; again, because in a system reforms can be effected only ually, and if the scope of enquiry is very wide, there is consider- difficulty in dealing with numerous issues that arise; and lastly, because and ambitious scheme, very often, is shelved or falls through, because it is big and very complicated. It seems to me that if pupils possess a good ledge of their vernacular, they are very likely to acquire a good know- of other languages, including English, more rapidly, and it seems to me having once become possessed of a vehicle of thought they will be in a ion to import and export ideas more efficiently and economically.

"Now what is meant by the expression 'Schools'? So far as this resolu- is concerned, obviously the institutions where the vernaculars are taught— hese are simply Primary Schools and Middle Schools. The High Schools ot come in—for the vernaculars do not constitute a 'compulsory' ect in their curriculum. They constitute to use a rather regrettable ession, 'optional' subjects. The meaning of 'optional' subject is that you ail in this subject with impunity, without failing in the examination of h it forms a part. So far as the Matriculation Examination is concerned, nore than half the students take up a vernacular as an optional subject. efore I have considered it but right to exclude the High Schools so far e present discussion is concerned. I have just to mention that this re- ion concerns a very large number of pupils who are now receiving instruc- in our schools. My figures are taken from the Report on the Progress of ation for the year 1914-15.

In the Lower Primary standard there are	..	2,66,000 pupils.
In the Upper Primary standard there are	...	66,000 pupils.
In the Middle Department there are	...	33,000 Pupils.
		3,65,000 in all.

these only 18,800 read English as well. This will show the importance he subject irrespective of the question of English or the medium of hing to be used for the purpose of imparting instruction in English. In r words, what I want this Council to do is to recommend to His Honour

[*Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain*]

that a searching enquiry be made to find out whether with reference to 3,65,000 pupils that are supposed to be receiving efficient instruction in vernaculars, we are really doing what we are expected to do, whether the study and instruction imparted in these schools are on a satisfactory basis? There is just one point more on which I want to make my position clear the question of the medium of instruction so far as other subjects in the scheme of studies are concerned. This question presents some difficulty no doubt, but I am not at present concerned with Lord Macaulay's memorable minute of 2nd February 1853, upon which the celebrated Resolution of the Government of India is based, nor am I inclined to discuss Lord William Bentinck's policy, nor the views expressed by experts and amateurs during the last decade for the very simple reason that the question does not arise so far as my resolution is concerned. In the Primary Department and in Vernacular Middle Schools, there are about 3½ lakhs of pupils, and obviously there the question of medium of instruction does not arise; and in the case of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, already the medium of instruction is vernacular in all classes but the last—3rd Middle; and for the purposes of this discu sion the matter is of no consequence, firstly, because the number affected is not more than three thousand or so, and, secondly, because, if during the first seven years the teaching and study of verna ulars are on a satisfactory basis, it is quite immaterial whether during the 8th year vernacular is used as the medium of instruction or not.

"Your Honour, I hope I have made clear what the subject matter of my resolution is by pointing out what falls within its scope and what does not. Now I propose to say a few words as to the Government policy regarding matters educational. As to primary education, it is definitely laid down that adequate arrangements should be made to meet all the demand for it. The Punjab Government has gone even further and called upon its officers to create demand, by encouraging and even pursuading people to send their children to schools. Your Honour has always welcomed the great expansion of educational institutions that has recently taken place. It stands to reason that an ignorant citizen is an economic loss to his country and the Government, and it is in the interests of the country and its Government that the youthful citizens receive adequate education, develop the necessary wish to live well, and in consequence learn to exert themselves to secure the wherewithal of a healthy comfortable life. Education, and education alone, can create that divine discontent which leads to the economic efficiency of the citizen, and eventually enables the country to take its proper place in the civilised world.

"As to secondary and higher education, let the demand grow in volume and intensity, and I have no doubt that the Government will continue to be willing and even anxious to help in making arrangements to satisfy it.

"I have, Your Honour, made this d gression, because even the repetition of your oft given assurances is encouraging and helpful, and I am sure we all very deeply appreciate the keen desire on the part of Your Honour's Government to do all that can be done for the real educational advancement of the Province. In 1912, when reviewing the Quinquennial Report, Your Honour was very naturally struck by the rapid increase in the number of pupils attending Primary Schools. In the educational reports for the following years it is gratifying that the rate of increase has been, if anything, more rapid. To adopt Your Honour's mode of marking the growth of primary education—out of every 100 boys of school-going age, in 188-, only 6 went to school; in 1907, 13 went to school; and in 1912 as many as 17. In 1914 the number rose to 22, and in 1915 we find that the number rose still further to the figure of 24. Ordinarily this would mean that instead of coming across one possessor of the three R.'s, you would find now four. If this were so, I venture to submit you would have every reason to be very proud of the educational advancement that

[*Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

ncreases show, but I am afraid I cannot say that this really is the case. f 3,32,000 pupils in the Primary Schools, 2,66,000 are in the Lower ry stage, and I have a suspicion that not more than 20 per cent. of these qualify themselves as having passed the 3rd Primary class examination. her words, I believe that the large numbers that we find in the Lower ry classes do not go beyond the first and second year of their school In the Upper Primary Department, there are only 66,000 pupils, and of about half go up to the Middle Department, and as for the High Depart- barely one-fourth of those in the Middle Department strength reach it. her words, only 9,000 out of nearly 4 lakhs of pupils are in the High rtment qualifying for the Matriculation Examination. In the figures for years, 1905, 1912, 1914 and 1915, we find the number of pupils in dif- stages, *i.e.*, the High stage, the Middle stage, the Upper Primary stage he Lower Primary stage, is as follows :—

"In 1905 in the High stage there were 4,767. In 1912 it is gratifying to he number rose to 7,467, in 1914 to 8,000, and in 1915 to 9,000. This is umber that is receiving higher secondary education in the schools. So far e Middle stage is concerned, in 1905 there were 18,376 ; in 1912, 27,169 ; in 30,000 ; and in 1915, 33,000. In the Upper Primary stage in 1905 there 35,916 ; in 1912, 51,426 ; in 1914, 61,000 ; and in 1915, 66,000. In the Lower ary stage there were in 1905, 1,33,028 ; in 1912, 2,19,903 ; in 1914, 2,60,000 ; n 1915, 2,66,000. That is to say, it is the Lower Primary stage which swells the bers. Is it to be considered as imparting education, *i.e.*, giving some literacy to ersons concerned and effecting some sort of change ? By some sort of change ean, well, you can see that a man who has been for three years in a school is a er man than the one who has not been to school for the same term, – whether e has been an appreciable change in his efficiency, in his economic efficiency, is efficiency as a citizen of the State. Now how does the Lower Primary edu- n stand ? For it is there that we find that quite 75 per cent. of the pupils n and end their educational careers. Now we all know how keen the artments are on the question of efficiency, but it is generally left to an teur or one fresh to the work to see when things are not as they ought to be. ll not venture to pass an opinion on the efficiency of these schools myself, but quote Mr. Wathen, Inspector of Schools, at the time. He says —' Of the ity of teaching generally in Primary Schools it is difficult to form an nate. *Efficient they certainly are not*, but when sometimes a teacher has truggle manfully with some forty boys, whose ages range from sixteen to and whose capacities vary accordingly, and when some of the boys are not n capable of flicking the flies from their faces, it is a cause of wonder, not they are well taught, but that they learn anything at all. However, the her by an unconscious application of Montessori methods and by a generous of the rod does after five years send out from his school boys who have lerable knowledge of the three Rs.' Many boys it appears who leave school r three years soon forget to write anything but their names. But these e been sent to school, because the school provides a cheap and handy sery.' Now, Your Honour, is there any good in the Lower Primary instruc- n for over two lakhs of pupils ? For the gift of being able to write one's ne is of doubtful advantage, and a thumb impression has been judicially nounced to be in every way a safer and superior method of connecting one's with what is written above it. The only justification given by Mr. Wathen hat the schools provide a 'cheap and handy nursery.' This remark, which the beauty of being ingenious as well as ingenuous, is worthy of careful sideration. This ingenious explanation shows that the economic conditions vailing in villages are such that they admit of even the conception of a sery, while as a matter of fact an Indian child in a village ordinarily grows more or less in the state of nature—altogether unrestrained by human in-

[*Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain.*]

terference. The expression 'cheap and handy nursery' also shows that the Inspecting Officer was not fully cognisant of the value of money as understood by the village folk, for the whole of the village constitutes but one nursery, and no supervising nurse is needed to hold charge of it. But there is a great deal of truth underlying this remark. It is this. Can you seriously say that the teachers employed in these Primary Schools are efficient? Can it possibly be said that they are efficient? If not, can it be seriously maintained that with their qualifications and their pay they can reasonably be expected to be efficient? The Director of Public Instruction is fully cognisant of the fact that over and above the pay these village school teachers get, they have no other means of eking out their subsistence, as are generally supposed to be available to other branches of service like those of Patwaris, subordinate police officials and even Ahlkars in Courts; and does he recognise the fact that 99 per cent. of his teachers would leave his department for any other of the departments maintained by Government on smaller pay, only if afforded the chance to do so? My point is that these schools if they are but nurseries in the sense used by Mr. Wathen, they should be called as such, and let the people know that they are but nurseries, and you will find that they are soon deserted, and the number of three lakhs will possibly dwindle down to one-tenth of what it is now. The villager, as has been once before remarked in this Council to-day, is not quite a fool. He knows that if by sending his boy to school, say, for three or five years, he gains thereby in the sense that that man is going to be economically a good investment, he will do it, but not otherwise. I contend that the villager will find some use even for the urchin who cannot flick flies from his face. I think the educational movement is in serious danger of receiving a severe check and becoming more than ever unpopular if the villagers find that when they have spared their children from work for three or five years in the hope that the immediate loss will be made good by an increase in their future economic value, in their earning capacity, a hope which is quite reasonable and natural, and that there is no return for the money spent, surely the educational movement will receive a set-back. Under these circumstances, is not the Hon'ble Member-in-charge, in the interests of the present efficiency and future advancement of primary education, inclined to have this matter enquired into? Can he say that all is well and satisfactory? Can he explain why in his Primary Department out of three lakhs and thirty thousand pupils, only one-fifth are in the Upper Primary Department? Is it because these institutions are not efficient? I simply want to know. I have looked in vain into the departmental reports for enlightenment. My object is to find out whether our much-vaunted progress is real. What I have just said, I venture to think, establishes a *primâ facie* case for a careful investigation into this matter.

"Now let me approach the Middle stage of education on the vernacular side. We notice that the standard of knowledge is not at all commensurate with the amount of time spent. The products of our schools are not as good as they used to be—this is the general complaint. How far the deterioration has gone it is very difficult to say, but it can hardly be said to be unexpected, inasmuch as the fall in the efficiency of the Primary Department was bound to be reflected in the Middle Department; and that in course of time will produce less efficient teachers, and thus things will tend to grow worse rapidly.

"Now let us for a moment examine the Anglo-Vernacular classes—the two Upper Primary and the three Middle classes. Here the study of vernaculars is in a most awful plight. In order to determine the position which the vernaculars should occupy in the scheme of studies in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, it should be remembered that the products of these schools are to act as channels for the inflow of western culture and thought, and this is the reason why the Indians want these schools to afford a good knowledge of English. Now it seems to me that when our object is that the products of these schools should

[*Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain ; the President.*]

ough the medium of their vernaculars bring western knowledge to the ian mind, how can any scheme of studies, which does not safeguard the ievement of this object be considered suitable ? Let me just for a moment to give you an impression of the knowledge of an average matriculate. cannot write a fairly accurate letter in his own vernacular, and mistakes of pression and grammar one might have overlooked, but there are howlers of lling, and the handwriting is something shocking. Very frequently he is able to mend his own pen : and this is the man who without any further owledge of his vernacular is expected to enrich it with all the sciences of West. I may here remind the Hon'ble Members that the learning and ching of vernaculars come to an end with the school course. The case of who has been reading for his Bachelor or Master's Degree is still more plorable. He has been for four or six years improving his knowledge of glish, and laboriously gathering the store of western knowledge, and by the ne he takes his Bachelor's or Master's Degree, his knowledge of his vernalar has, if anything, deteriorated, and the things have come to such a pass at his weakness is in evidence in official records that are prepared by Government officials. I am sorry my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Sheo Narain is not re to-day, otherwise I feel sure he would have given my resolution not only weighty support, but also cited many specific instances of the howlers in e current judicial literature in vernacular, as he is gifted with a wonderfully tentive memory for them. My own intimate knowledge of the Punjab udents enables me to say that things were bad enough fifteen years ago, but ey are certainly worse now. I have been hearing this complaint for a number years, and that was the reason why I sent in this resolution from the solitudes Salogra, but I must confess that till the publication of the resolution I was t at all aware that the complaint is so very general and so keenly felt. The nglish Press has extended its sympathies to the Resolution, and the Vernalar Press, possibly from interested motives, has given it quite an ovation. If y more evidence is needed to establish a *primâ facie* case for an enquiry, it forthcoming from the Hon'ble Member-in charge. In connection with the ducational Conference held in Allahabad in 1911, in his note on the Differenation of the Curriculum in Secondary Schools, he wrote :—' In the Punjab heme of studies one-third of the school time is assigned to English. The bsidiary subjects, except Mathematics, are of small account in comparison.' nd again : 'The supremacy of English must continue so long as a knowdge of the language is not merely a key to Government service and well paid ivate employment, but to the learning and literature of western countries.' his is to my mind a clear confession of the charge that I am bringing against e present state of affairs. I may mention in passing that the knowledge of e language by means of which the learning and literature of western counies are to be made accessible to the people is not given the importance which deserves ; in other words, the poor vernacular has been looked down upon and is is the charge I bring not only against the Government, but also against e people. It is fairly obvious that the general principles of hygiene and nitation if known to the fifty thousand or so, who will be distributed over ickly-populated areas in towns, will be of no avail to the masses. Any heme of studies for our schools which fails to give the forefront seat to the ernacular stands to my mind self-condemned. I have turned to the Annual eport of Progress of Education in the Punjab, but have not been able to detect ny reference therein which would show that the subject is treated as one of me importance. Vernaculars have suffered from condemnable neglect on the art of all concerned, and now we have begun to reap the harvest of our miskes. Even now it is time to put our house in order."

His Honour the President :—"The Hon'ble Member's time is up."

[*Khan Bahadur Fazl-i-Hussain ; Khan Bahadur Yusaf Shah ; Mr. Godley.*]

The Hon'ble K. B. Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—" I will conclude my remarks, and beg to move as follows :—

" That this Council recommend to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that a Committee, including non-officials, be appointed to enquire whether the teaching and study of vernaculars in our schools are on a satisfactory basis, and if not, what defects exist, and what are their causes and remedies, more particularly in regard to the methods of teaching, preparation of text-books and the time devoted to the imparting of instruction in vernaculars."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah :—" Your Honour,—I rise to support the main points of this resolution. In doing so it reminds me of my school days when English and Vernacular languages were taught simultaneously from the lowest form, when the study of our languages was sensibly followed. What was the result of all that ? Vernaculars being easily grasped by the Indian mind, most of the people were well versed in them, thus there existed to a certain extent a common medium of expression amongst our people. Books were written and translated, songs composed to keep alive the cherished traditions of our land. Turning from that page of our history to the present day what a change do we find ? Books and compositions apart, we now come across degenerate handwritings, slovenly passages, and in majority of cases men who can neither write a decent letter nor express their ideas in their own vernaculars. I have seen young men talking to their old and uneducated mothers and thrusting in English words to express their ideas. The reason is too obvious. Our vernacular study stops with the Middle standard, the foundation is weak, and hence the inability of most of our young students to express their ideas in their own languages. Little do we conceive of the immediate effect of this lack of proper training. It crushes the desire of appreciating new compositions in the vernaculars, and explains why in spite of the efforts of the Education Department to produce vernacular books, the results are not satisfactory. This shows, as the Hon'ble mover has put it in his resolution, that some defects exist in our methods of teaching, preparation of text-books, or the time devoted to imparting instruction in vernaculars.

" Now when it is said that young men in their manhood often throw their vernaculars aside, and that this fact shows the uselessness of their early study, it is much more true to say that it shows how completely the literature of our land would be forgotten, if our system of education did not keep up the knowledge of it. But it by no means shows that system to be useless, unless it followed that when a man laid aside his vernacular books, he forgot also all that he had ever gained from them.

" All this supposes indeed that vernacular instruction should be sensibly conducted In order to carry out this resolution, and make it of an immediate practical use, I would, however, suggest a slight modification, which, I hope the Hon'ble mover will readily accept—that instead of appointing a committee, Government may be requested to refer this important matter to the Educational Conference, which I understand the Education Department is going to review sometime next winter, to which non-official members who generally take interest in the cause of education have always been invited. With this modification, Your Honour, I strongly support this resolution as it now stands.

The Hon'ble Mr Godley :—" Your Honour,—I am sure that most, if not all, of those who have to do with educational work in this country would agree with the Hon'ble Member that a thorough study of the vernacular is essential to sound education. There are, of course, people who believe that too much time is devoted to language teaching at present, and that some of this time might be given to forms of industrial training. But the fact remains that the learning of a language is universally accepted as fundamental to education, and it is a truism to say that one language, the home language for choice, ought to

[*Mr. Godley.*]

learnt before other languages are attempted. I am afraid that I am unable follow the Hon'ble Member's arguments about school attendance. This does t seem to have much bearing on the particular question of learning vernacus. He draws attention to the fact that the period of school attendance is en very short in this Province, and that a large number of pupils learn little. an assure him that this phenomenon is not limited to Punjab students. It also to be found in other Provinces, and the period is, I believe, shorter in ne of them. I fully recognise that longer school attendance is essential. It certainly discouraging to find that the figures of literacy are so small, when npared with the figures showing the progress of education. But improvent will come in process of time. The Hon'ble Member has alluded to the dominance of English and to the way in which the vernacular has lost its mer place. I may point out here that the best schools on which advanced truction in the vernacular is given are the Vernacular Middle Schools, which also the most unpopular. The Indian school boy has a great deal of trouble h languages. He starts with the study of a vernacular, but as he goes on to higher classes the medium of instruction becomes English, because this is only highway to Government service and to the knowledge of the literature the West. His lot compares unfavourably with that of the English school-. But even in England, with only one language and one character to learn, complaint is occasionally heard that boys complete their education without aining an adequate knowledge of English. So that it is not surprising that this Province, where there are conflicting languages and vernaculars, the 's knowledge of the vernacular is said to be insufficient. The Indian school has, in short, a hard time of it, and it is not so much a surprise that his owledge is insufficient, as that he comes so well out of the ordeal which I have cribed. I have no doubt too that most people would agree with the n'ble Member that the teaching of the vernaculars in schools is improve, that better teachers are wanted, and probably also that the knowledge the vernacular is inferior to what it was formerly. These are points on which re cannot be much difference of opinion. As regards the deterioration, if it sts, possible reasons can be given for it. In the first place there is the fact t the quantity of teaching—the number of schools and pupils—has very largely reased in recent years. It is quite possible that one consequence has been a ling-off in the quality of the instruction, because good teachers are scarce. t perhaps a more probable reason is this: the teacher of the old school was re or less a specialist in one language, while the teacher of the modern type expected to know a number of different subjects and to be versed in the thods of teaching them. The old-fashioned teacher knew one language well l taught it thoroughly, and the pupils probably learnt it well. Then we have competing claims at the secondary stage of other subjects. As there are so ny new developments in the teaching of Science, Geography, etc., the vercular perhaps is less carefully studied than it was before. While such exnations can be given, I do not wish to be understood as disagreeing in any y with what the Hon'ble Member has said about the importance of the vercular and the need of improving the teaching of it. On the other hand, when suggests that a Committee should take this question in hand and endeavour find a remedy, I am doubtful whether the method is the right one. We ould, I think, have more evidence to go upon—some previous discussions in the ess or elsewhere. The Hon'ble Member says that the Press has welcomed his solution, but we might expect the subject to have been discussed previously the resolution being proposed, not after, and I have not noticed any discussion newspapers or educational periodicals, nor has the question been broached in e various Headmasters' Associations of the Province. I think that the apintment of the proposed Committee should be preceded by discussion, and at at the present time it would be premature. I would suggest therefore that e resolution should be amended to the effect that the question should be placed

before a General Educational Conference in the first instance. We should then be able to test opinion, and find out what those who have had actual experience of the subject are thinking. The question of an improvement of the teaching of the vernacular in schools of course opens a very wide field of investigation. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, the teaching of the vernacular is the chief duty of the primary school teacher, and most of his time is devoted to it. An enquiry would involve a large number of problems. Thus the proposed Committee, if it were fully to perform the task allotted to it, would have to visit some of the Primary schools, inspect a Normal school, examine methods of teaching, and so forth: in fact the problems set before it would be very numerous and difficult to solve. What is apparently wanted now is some definite line of enquiry which the Committee, if one is necessary, could pursue, and this might be indicated by the deliberations of an Educational Conference. I am sure that Government would welcome any recommendations and advice which the Conference might have to offer."

His Honour the President :—" Can the Hon'ble Member suggest an amendment of the resolution ? "

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Khwaja Yusaf Shah :—"Your Honour I have already suggested an amendment of the resolution to the Hon'ble Member that the appointment of the committee should be preceded by the General Educational Conference. I hope the Hon'ble Member will accept it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain :—" I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Member in charge for the reception he has given to this resolution and for his acknowledging that there are very serious defects, and that all is not well with Primary education. He has pointed out that it would be better if a General Educational Conference precedes the appointment of a committee and expresses its opinion on the subject of this resolution. I fully realise the importance of the subject, and in view of that I am perfectly willing to amend the resolution as desired. I would place the amended resolution for the consideration of the Council—

" That this Council recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that a General Educational Conference be summoned to report whether in their opinion the teaching and study of vernaculars in our schools are on a satisfactory basis, and, if not, whether a committee should be appointed to report what defects exist and what are their causes and remedies, more particularly in regard to the method of teaching, preparation of text-books, and the time devoted to imparting instruction in vernaculars."

The motion in its amended form was put and agreed to.

ADDRESS BY HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT.

His Honour the President :—" In closing the Simla Session, a practice for which I must accept responsibility, I should like to say something to you regarding affairs in the Province. They are fortunately so satisfactory that I need not take up much of your time. I will begin with the weather and the crops—two subjects which especially at this time of year force themselves on our attention.

"When I last addressed you at the Budget Meeting in April the agricultural situation was serious and in some districts critical. The spring harvest was little more than half the normal in outturn and the scarcity of fodder for cattle over most of the Province was acute.

" Fortunately the old stocks of grain were large owing partly to the Government restriction on export, partly to the high rates of freight. Hence in spite of the poor yield prices have remained easy, and though they have

[*The President.*]

ly shown a tendency to rise owing to the renewed demand for export they e not yet risen to a pitch likely to cause economic distress. Government however, carefully watching events, and if the situation demands it—which is , I think, likely—I should have no hesitation in proposing to the Government India measures similar to those which last year produced such salutary results checking rash speculation and steadying prices. The fodder question was a re difficult one to tackle, but I think the action of Government in allowing ncession rates—about ¼th of the ordinary rates—for carriage of fodder by rail 16 districts of the Province, has been successful in preserving the lives of ndreds of thousands of cattle and saving the people from enormous losses of eir most indispensable form of capital.

" I doubt if people are generally aware of the wide scope and great magude of the operations : altogether several millions of maunds of fodder were ported at concession rates and sold at rates averaging about 45 seers per pee. The single station of Rohtak imported 900,000 maunds, Hissar 0,000.

"The cost of the concession to Government in making up to the Railways ncerned the difference between the concession rates and the ordinary rates nounted to over 20 lakhs for the Punjab alone. However, the money was well ent, and Government finds an ample reward in the gratitude of the people d in the knowledge that they are now in a better position to take advantage the present bountiful monsoon.

"We all anxiously awaited this monsoon hoping it would make up for last ar's failure, and in spite of gloomy official prognostications it has so far fulled our highest expectations. Those of us who had the good fortune to travel rough the Province within the last month have never seen better promise of undant fodder and of copious harvests.

" The Kharif crop is now practically assured over most of the Province, id given a parting visit from the Bay monsoon this month the Rabi sowings ould break all previous records. Perhaps I may claim the privilege of an d Settlement Officer and repeat my advice to the Punjab zamindars that they ould take advantage of the abundance of grass and fodder crops—which so ten go to waste in a season like this—to lay up a store against future lean ears.

" Another matter on which the Province is to be congratulated is the tal disappearance of plague. This year the deaths from plague have so far een only a few thousands. Last year in the first half of the year they were over 00,000. There have been practically no cases now for 5 or 6 weeks beyond a w in Rawalpindi and Gurdaspur, and this gives us reason to hope that even if e epidemic reappears in the cold weather it will be in a mild and limited form. Infortunately, as usually happens at this time of year, cholera has broken out various parts of the Province, and has already claimed about 1,000 victims, ut the causes of and remedies for the epidemic are well known, and though he outbreak causes alarm, it soon succumbs to prompt treatment.

In regard to the political situation I am in a position to say that it is nore satisfactory now than at any time during my term of office. I do not hink this tranquillity can be regarded as the stagnation or sullen apathy prouced by special measures of repression or coercion. Those measures as you now were applied in the interests of the public to crush the terrorist or reolutionary movement organised by a small section of returned emigrants and heir adherents in the Central Punjab, and to extinguish the sudden flame of isorder in the South-West Punjab. They were supported by all who had the elfare and good name of the Punjab at heart, and they consequently met with rompt success.

[*The President.*]

As regards the South-West Punjab you have heard to-day in reply to questions of an Hon'ble Member that the improvement in the relations between the two communities has been so marked--as shown by settlement of accounts through arbitration, by the absence of serious crime and in other ways—that the punitive police imposed on the offending villages a year ago have now been removed. There is every reason to hope that the improvement is permanent, and I take the opportunity of acknowledging the admirable work of reconciliation which has been effected since my visit to Jhang and Muzaffargarh last November by the combined efforts of the local leaders of both communities and of the officers of Government. Of the revolutionary conspiracy in the Central Punjab I think we can safely say that it is dead; and though it would be unwise to assume that all those who returned to the Punjab some two years ago to raise the standard of rebellion and anarchy have given up their insane and criminal ideas, there is good reason to believe that the exemplary punishment of those who were convicted in the conspiracy cases, and the hopelessness of an enterprize which the people of the Punjab repudiated with horror or contempt have restored the great majority to sanity and wisdom. We are, accordingly, now that the outlook is clearer, steadily pursuing the policy of releasing the men who were interned under the Ingress Act or the Defence of India Act as dangerous to the public safety. In April I was able to tell you that out of a total of 292 persons interned, only 134 were still under confinement. Since then the number has been reduced to 92 and by the end of September it will have been further reduced to 70. I may explain that the men interned are periodically visited in jail by experienced officers, and if it appears that they have abandoned their criminal designs and are likely to settle down in their old homes as peaceable citizens recommendations are made for their release. Government is only too glad to accept these recommendations, even though a certain risk is involved, trusting to the influence of their surroundings and relations to complete the cure.

In regard to other forms of crime the position generally is this. Last year owing to the political unrest, scarcity, and high prices, there was a substantial increase in offences against property, though curiously enough, there was at the same time amarked falling-off in serious offences against the person—murder, culpable homicide, rioting. This year so far there has been a steady if not very marked reduction in all forms of crime. In the first quarter there had been 50 dacoities, in the next 4½ months only 22, or 72 up to date, against 228 up to the same date last year; and as the police have now more time for the investigation of ordinary offences and are receiving much more support from the people, the administration is meeting with much more success in punishing the criminal. Our knowledge of the men and the methods by which organized crime—dacoity, robbery and burglary—is carried out is steadily growing, and we have succeeded in tracing much of it to gangs of hereditary criminals—often from other provinces—working in collusion with local bad characters. Many of these gangs have been rounded up, several have been already dealt with by the Courts, and our punitive measures have been on the whole decidedly successful.

But it is not enough to punish the criminal. We wish, if possible, to prevent the crime, and to do this we desire to take in hand the criminal tribes whether settled or wandering, to endeavour to provide them with the means of earning an honest livelihood—for it is the want of that which often drives them to crime—and thus wean them, if possible, and at all events their children, from their hereditary tendency to prey upon their neighbours.

For this purpose we have worked out a scheme of reformatory, industrial, and agricultural settlements for criminal tribes. The scheme which is now almost complete will be a costly one, and will require the sanction of higher authority, so I must not yet speak of it as a *fait accompli*. The peculiar, and I

[*The President.*]

he most hopeful, feature in connection with it is that we propose to
those settlements not through Government agency, but through the vari-
nmunities and associations who are interested in the noble work of raising
orming those hereditary criminals. Government undertakes to provide
ldings, the plant, the land and to meet the cost of establishment up to
nable limit; but the working of the scheme will be left to philanthropic
under the general control of a special officer of Government. I am happy
that every community has expressed its desire to take a share in this
but difficult, enterprize—the Anjuman-Islamia, the Ahmadiya commu-
anatan Dharm, Khalsa Diwan, Arya Samaj and the Salvation Army—and
ditions are now being arranged with them by Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul,
er with unique knowledge of the subject, who has been put on special
or the purpose. I am fully aware of the difficulties of the scheme. I am
ed for initial failure and set-back in certain cases, but I rely on the phil-
pic spirit and practical ability which has never been found wanting in
njab to carry it through to ultimate success. After all there could be
her ideal than the regeneration of at least 50,000 souls who are now the
es of society.

"To turn to other matters.

"Several of the questions asked to-day touched on questions of local
overnment and the replies given have, I think, cleared up certain mis-
ptions. The pre-occupations of the last year have prevented Government
aking as prompt action as it desired on the Government of India Resolu-
f April 1915. But the subject has not been lost sight of. Enquiries are
made at the instance of Government as to the expediency of extending
ective system in the 30 municipal towns, where it does not at present
and where local opinion favours the change and local conditions are
le for it Government will be glad to take action accordingly. The policy
vernment is the same in regard to the District Boards of the Multan and
Divisions, where, excepting Gujrat, the elective system is not yet in
but the local conditions are more difficult. In most of those districts the
organization is based on a rough but still vigorous tribal system which is
ised in the present system of nominations, and in those districts it is
ble to avoid any sudden change which might stimulate the feuds and fac-
for which those districts are notorious.

"As regards the smaller towns, whether notified areas or not, which are
pe for the full machinery of municipal government a Bill on simple and
ble lines is now being drafted which aims at endowing them with a form
al self-Government suitable to their needs and aims. As I pointed out
April meeting the difficulty in extending local self-Government is main-
of finance. In most of these small towns people do not desire further
ures of local self-Government beyond those they already enjoy if they
pecuniary sacrifices. The Bill therefore—which will in due course be
ated widely for opinion—only contemplates very modest beginnings, and we
wait for the spread of education and the development of public spirit for
er extensions.

"Another advance which I am glad to announce to-day is in connection
the Budget Committee. As you know the strength of the Council has
tly been raised by 4 members—3 elected and 1 nominated,—and it has been
ed to raise the number of non-official members on the Budget Committee
3 to 5, the number of officials being similarly raised. This measure will
a larger number of members an insight into our financial system and
ctly into the general working of the administration.

"I would like to refer to another matter which I was glad to see raised
Hon'ble Member in the Council to-day—the cleansing of the public

[*The President.*]

services from bribery and extortion. The answer given to the Hon'ble Member will show how anxious Government is to secure the co-operation of all classes in dealing with this evil, and it is a real satisfaction to see that public opinion is awakening to a sense of its duty. Government will not hesitate to impress on its officers in all departments their responsibility towards the public; and Government expects in return that the public will do their duty by setting their face against the bribe-giver whatever his status in society and the bribe-taker whatever his grade in the public service.

Gentlemen, I have detained you longer than I intended, but before I sit down I must add a few words about the War. It is two years since at the commencement of that great struggle this Council passed a Resolution assuring the King-Emperor of their loyal devotion and of their determination to serve him in every form in which their help might be required against the enemies of the Empire. As I have repeatedly pointed out, we in the Punjab may well be proud of the manner in which that assurance is being fulfilled. In April I told you that from the beginning of the war of 127,000 recruits raised in the Indian Empire the Punjab had provided 70,000. I will now bring figures up to date. In the two years ending 31st July the total number of recruits to the Indian Army was 189,000. Deducting the 28,000 gallant Gurkhas raised in Nepal the balance was 161,000, and of these 90,000 or well over half, were recruited in our province. The leading figures are—

Punjabi Muhammadans...	39,000
Hindustani Muhammadans	3,000
Pathans	1,500
Sikhs	27,000
Dogras	8,000
Jats	10,000
Others	2,000

" Besides these, thousands of Punjabis have gone to Mesopotamia, Egypt and East Africa in Camel Corps, Mule Corps and Labour Corps.

" It is a striking testimony to the spirit and valour of our people that while in the first year of the war 38,000 recruits joined the colours, in the second year the number rose to 52,000, and I can say from personal experience that whether among the Punjabi Muhammadans of the North Punjab or the Sikhs of the Central Districts or the Jats of the South-East, the loyal enthusiasm of the people, so far from diminishing as the dangers and sacrifices of this prolonged war became known, has steadily grown stronger and stronger. At the same time the conviction of the righteousness of our cause and the assurance of the final success of our arms have spread among the civil population. For this I would like to say a word of acknowledgment to the Press English and Vernacular—for their patriotic services and also to the War News Association which has done such valuable work in bringing the true facts before the public. And, finally, the splendid generosity and forethought the people of the Punjab have shown in alleviating the lot of the thousands of sick and wounded and in providing comforts for the troops at the front are fine examples of the unity of the province in devotion to the common cause. The events of the last few months in every theatre of war have brought us nearer to the final and complete victory, and we can survey the future with hope and confidence. When the triumph does come—and, please God, it will not be long deferred—we shall share in it with more joy if we can say that we, each in his own way, have done something to achieve it."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA: }
The 2nd September 1916. }

S. W. GRACEY,
Secretary, Legislative Council, Punjab.

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